

PMA Long Course Book

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ENGLISH ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

In a sentence, when the subject acts, the verb is said to be in Active Voice, but when the subject is passive and receives action, the verb is said to be in Passive Voice. e.g. (i) Ali writes a letter.

This sentence indicates that the subject 'Ali' does something. So, it is in Active Voice.
(ii) A letter is written by Ali.

In this sentence, the verb 'written' indicates that something is done by Ali. So, the verb here is in Passive Voice.

The following are the different forms of sentences which are given to be transformed into one Voice to another:

Active Voice	Passive Voice
1. He writes a letter.	A letter is written by him.
2. He wrote a letter.	A letter was written by him.
3. He will write a letter.	A letter will be written by him.
4. He is writing a letter.	A letter is being written by him.
5. He was writing a letter.	A letter was being written by him.
6. He has written a letter.	A letter has been written by him.
7. He had written a letter.	A letter had been written by him.
8. He will have written a letter.	letter will have been written by him.
9. Do not disturb the class.	Let the class not be disturbed.
10. Someone has stolen my pen.	My pen has been stolen by someone.
11. People speak English all over the world.	English is spoken all over the world.
12. Who did this?	By whom was this done?
13. Why did your brother write such a letter?	Why was such a letter written by your brother?
14. Mr. Sajid teaches us grammar?	We are taught grammar by Mr. Sajid. Grammar is taught us by Mr. Sajid.
15. Who taught you French?	By whom was French taught to you? (or) whom were you taught French?
16. One should keep one's promises.	Promises should be kept.

17.	Your behaviour greatly astonishes me.	I am greatly astonished at your behaviour.
18.	This box contains ice.	Ice is contained in this box.
19.	I want to buy an umbrella.	I want an umbrella to be bought.
20.	They objected to my proposal.	My proposal was objected to by them.
21.	Since he had not done the preliminary work, we had to cancel the meeting.	Since the preliminary work had not been done by him, the meeting had to be cancelled (or) Since he had not done the preliminary work, the meeting had to be cancelled.

◆◆◆



PRACTICE SET

Directions: *In each of the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active (or Passive) Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive (or Active) voice.*

1. Aysha was writing a letter to her father.
 - A. A letter was written to her father by Aysha.
 - B. A letter has been written to her father by Aysha.
 - C. ✓ A letter was being written by Aysha to her father.
 - D. A letter was written by Aysha to her father.

2. He teaches us Grammar.
 - A. Grammar is taught to us by him.
 - B. We are being taught Grammar by him.
 - C. Grammar is being taught us by him.
 - D. ✓ We are taught Grammar by him.

3. Do you imitate others?
 - A. ✓ Are others imitated by you?
 - B. Are others being imitated by you?
 - C. Were others being imitated by you?
 - D. Have others been imitated by you?

4. I saw him conducting the rehearsal.
 - A. He was seen conducting the rehearsal.
 - B. I saw the rehearsal to be conducted by him.
 - C. He was seen by me to conduct the rehearsal.
 - D. ✓ I saw the rehearsal being conducted by him.

5. Have the box broken. ?
 - A. Have the broken box.
 - B. Break the box.
 - C. ✓ Get someone to break the box.
 - D. They have broken the box.

6. His pocket has been picked.

- They have his pocket picked.
- A. Picking has been done to his pocket.
B. Picked has been his pocket.
C. Someone has picked his pocket.
7. The French surrendered Quebec to the English in 1759.
A. Quebec was surrendered by the French to the English in 1759.
B. Quebec was surrendered to the English in 1759 by the French.
C. The English were surrendered Quebec in 1759 by the French.
D. Quebec was surrendered in 1759 by the French to the English.
8. Someone gave her a bull dog.
A. She was given a bull dog.
B. A bull dog was given to her.
C. She has been given a bull dog.
D. She is being given a bull dog by someone.
- ? 9. A stone struck me on the head.
A. I was struck by a stone on the head.
B. My head was struck by a stone.
C. I had been struck by a stone on the head.
D. I was struck on the head by a stone.
10. You must look into this matter.
A. This matter has been looked into by you.
B. This matter may be looked into by you.
C. This matter should be looked into by you.
D. This matter into looked by you.
11. The Romans expected to conquer Carthage.
A. Carthage was expected to be conquered by the Romans.
B. The Romans were expected to conquer Carthage.
C. It was expected by the Romans that they would conquer Carthage.
D. The Romans expected to have conquered Carthage.
- ? 12. Rain disrupted the last day's play between Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
A. The last day's play of Pakistan and Sri Lanka was disrupted by rain.
B. Pakistan and Sri Lanka's play of the last day was disrupted by rain.
C. The last day's play between Pakistan and Sri Lanka was disrupted by rain.
D. The last day's play between Pakistan and Sri Lanka were disrupted by rain.
13. My uncle promised me a present.
A. A present was promised by my uncle to me.
B. I was promised a present by my uncle.
C. I had been promised a present by my uncle.
D. I was promised by my uncle a present.

14. Sri Lanka grows tea.
- A. Tea grows in Sri Lanka.
 - B. ✓ Tea is grown in Sri Lanka.
 - C. Let the tea be grown in Sri Lanka.
 - D. Tea is being grown in Sri Lanka.
15. He was arrested on a charge of theft, but for lack of evidence he was released. ?
- A. He was arrested on a charge of theft, but was released for lack of evidence.
 - B. The police arrested him on a charge of theft, but for lack of evidence he was released.
 - C. ✓ The police arrested him on a charge of theft, but for lack of evidence released him.
 - D. None of these
16. Please help me.
- A. You were requested to help me.
 - B. You are being requested to help me.
 - C. ✓ You are requested to help me.
 - D. You have been requested to help me.
17. The residents celebrated the Independence Day.
- A. The Independence Day is celebrated by the residents.
 - B. ✓ The Independence Day was celebrated by the residents.
 - C. The Independence Day has been celebrated by the residents.
 - D. Celebration of Independence Day was done by the residents.
18. I know him.
- A. He is known by me.
 - B. He was known to me.
 - C. He has been known by me
 - D. ✓ He is known to me.
19. They are building a house next door to our school
- A. Next door to our school a house is being built by them.
 - B. Next door to our school is being built a house by them.
 - C. A house next door to our school is being built by them.
 - D. ✓ A house is being built by them next door to our school
20. One should keep one's promise.
- A. One's promise should be kept by us.
 - B. One's promise has to be kept.
 - C. A promise should be keeping.
 - D. ✓ A promise should be kept.

Answers

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

◆★◆

AGES IN HISTORY, LITERATURE, MYTHOLOGY

ATOMIC AGE	Period since the explosion of the first atom bomb at Alamogordo, New Mexico on July 16, 1945.
AUGUSTAN AGE	It refers to the reign of the Emperor Augustus 27 BC to 14 BC in Latin literature, (2) English literature the early 18th century, (3) In French literature in 1600.
BRONZE AGE	Period when people used bronze tools; period from 3000 to 100 BC.

DARK AGES	Period from the fall of Rome in 476 AD until 1000s.
ELIZABETHAN AGE	Period of the feudal system in Europe from 700s to 1400s.
GOLDEN AGE	The best period of a country or literature is called Golden Age.
ICE AGE	Period beginning from 1000,000 years ago in which a series of ice caps covered most of the northern part of the earth.
IRON AGE	Period when people first used iron tools and weapons, It began at about 1200 BC and lasted 100 years.
MACHINE AGE	Name given to the period of industrialization in Britain began in 1750.
MIDDLE AGE	Period between ancient times and the modern period often given as between the fall of Roman Empire in AD 476 to the fall of Constantinople in AD 1453.
AGE OF REASON	The 18th century when philosophy was gaining ground in Europe.
STONE AGE	Period before Bronze Age in which men used tools and weapons made of stone. It began about 1000,000 years ago.
VICTORIAN AGE	Period when Queen Victoria reigned i.e. 1837 -1901. It was an age of technological progress and public morality.

WHAT IS ANALOGY TEST:

The analogy questions help you to see a relationship between words and to apply it to other words. Some may consider it to be a test of vocabulary but actually it judges the ability to think clearly and to side step confusion.

TYPES OF ANALOGY TESTS

FIRST TYPE:

The first type is that in which two words which have some relationship with each other are presumed. These are followed by another word and a number of choices. One word from the choices is to be picked up to establish the same relation with the third word as the first to have.

FOR EXAMPLE:

Day is to Night as Cold is to?

Day and Night bear the relation of the opposites. As Cold is opposite of Warm.

SECOND TYPE:

Part: Part relationship. In this type of relationship the two words represent the parts of a bigger thing.

FOR EXAMPLE:

Lyric is to Ode as:

- A. Head is to legs
- B. Sky is to earth
- C. Bomb is to science
- D. Newspaper is to a journalist

In the above quoted example Lyric and Ode are two types of poems.

Similarly Head and Legs are two parts of the human body. The answer is A.. Third

TYPE:

Another type of analogy is in which one of the four relationship element is not given.

One out of the choices is selected. For example

Ship is to Fish as -- is to Bird.

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| A. Kite | B. Feather |
| C. Tree | D. Chirp |

Explanation. Both Ship and Fish are found in water. This is the relationship between the two words. For Bird we will have to pick up Kite because both are seen in air.

HOW TO ATTEMPT THIS QUESTION?

STEP ONE:

Establish the relationship between the first two words.

STEP TWO:

Find the same relationship among the choices which follow the pattern of the two words.

Kinds of Relationship:

I. Purpose relationship:

Example given : Ball as.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| A. Hook: Fish | B. Winter: Weather |
| C. Game: Pennant | D. Stadium: Seats |

The purpose of glove is to help in catching the ball and the purpose of hook is to catch fish. So correct answer is A.

2. Cause and Effect relationship:

Example Race: Fatigue as:

- A. French: Athlete
- B. Fast: Hunger
- C. Art: Bug
- D. Walking: Running

Answer B. is correct because, Fatigue is the effect of race; hunger is the effect of fast.

3. Part - whole relationship:

Example Snake: Reptile as:

- A. Patch: Thread
- B. Removal: Snow
- C. Struggle: Wrestle
- D. Hand: Clock

4. Actions to object and object to Action relationship:

Examples:

- A. Kick: Football
- A. Kill: Bomb
- C. Question: Team
- B. Break: Pieces
- B. Steak: Broil
- A. Bread: Bake
- C. Wine: Pour
- D. Smoke: Pipe
- B. Food: Sell
- D. Sugar: Spill

Kick shops actions and Football the object of action. This very relationship is represented in D. Leu smoking is action and pipe is the object. For B Answer is A.

5. Synonym relationship:

Enormous: Huge as.

- A. rough: rock
- B. north: climate
- C. purse: kitchen
- D. black: white

6. Antonym relation:

Example - Purify: Evil as.

- A. Suavity: Bluntness
- B. North Climate
- C. angle: Horns
- D. Boldness: Victory

'A' is the correct answer because the two words are antonyms.

7. Place relationship:

Example - Minar-e-Pakistan: Lahore.

- A. Red Square: Moscow
- B. Albany: New York
- C. India: Madras
- D. Pakistan: Nepal

Red Fort is situated in New Delhi so is Albany in New York.

8. Degree relationship:

Example - Warm: Hot as

- A. glue: Paste
- B. Climate: Weather
- E. Bright: Genius
- D. Frown: Anger



ENGLISH ANTONYMS

An antonyms is a word which has the opposite or nearly the opposite meaning of the given word.

Examples:

Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(1) **Profane:**

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| A. beautiful | B. sacred |
| C. glorious | D. insane |

The test can be given directly as shown above or sometimes through a sentence. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the word in italics in the given sentence.

(2) He led an ascetic life but his wife had her _____ ways:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| A. self-indulgent | B. austere |
| C. artificial | D. pompous |

The answer is A., self-indulgent.

(3) There is something *repulsive* about the way he handles people.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. attractive | B. smooth |
| C. reflective | D. distinctive |

The answer is A. attractive.

TIPS FOR FINDING THE CORRECT ANSWER

- A. Note that the given word and the answer must belong to the same parts of speech.

Pragmatic:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. angry | B. quixotic |
| C. colorful | D. pungent |

The answer is 'quixotic' as it belongs to the same part of speech as 'pragmatic'.

- B. Note that the given word and the answer must belong to the same tense form.

Perceived:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. ignored | B. created |
| C. apprehend | D. conceive |

Here the alternatives apprehend and conceive are in the present tense and thus they can be rejected. 'Ignored' gives an opposite meaning and it is also in the past tense as the word perceived is. Thus it is the correct answer.

- C. Make sure that the given word and the answer are in the same voice.

CONTRACTION:

- A. reduction
- B. something which is being expanded
- C. increase
- D. expansive

The word 'contraction' is a noun in the active voice. The alternative reduction is similar in meaning. B is in the passive voice. Expansive is an adjective. Thus all these three alternatives are incorrect. The word 'increase' is a noun and is in the active voice and matches with the given word 'contraction'. This is, therefore, the correct answer.

- D. A favourite trick of the examiner is to mix a synonym in the alternatives to confuse the examinee.

Venerate.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. respect | B. condemn |
| C. inculcate | D. initiate |

PRACTICE SET

Directions : In each of the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. TRANSPARENT
A. Coloured
B. Childlike
C. Opaque
D. Imminent
2. PRIDE
A. Humility
B. Shame
C. Humbleness
D. Debasing
3. ACQUISITIVE
A. Miserly
B. Frugal
C. Simple
D. Austere
4. URBAN
A. Country-made
B. Pastoral
C. Provincial
D. Rural
5. BLATANT
A. Noisy
B. Quiet
C. Barren
D. Slow
6. PRIM
A. Rash
B. Extravagant
C. Foul
D. Shameful
7. EXHIBIT
A. Conceal
B. Prevent
C. Withdraw
D. Concede
8. SALVAGE
A. Outfit
B. Lose
C. Burn
D. Remove
9. KEEN
A. Dull
B. Rogue
C. Ardent
D. Shrewd
10. HAUGHTY
A. Pitiable
B. Scared
C. Humble
D. Cowardly
11. UNDERTAKING
A. Resignation
B. Trial
C. Refusal
D. Denial

12. AUDACIOUS
 A. Timid
 C. Low
 B. Vulgar
 D. Unpractised
13. ENOUGH
 A. Inadequate
 C. Deficit
 B. Scarce
 D. Less
14. VIRTUE
 A. Vice
 C. Wickedness
 B. Fraud
 D. Crime
15. ZEAL
 A. Hostility
 C. Apathy
 (h) Diffidence
 D. Contempt
16. SYMPATHY
 A. Enmity
 C. Abhorrence
 B. Cruelty
 D. Apathy
17. ERUDITE
 A. Professional
 C. Unimaginative
 B. Immature
 D. Ignorant
18. HAPLESS
 A. Lucky
 C. Helpful
 B. Kind
 D. Futile
19. HAPPINESS
 A. Contentment
 C. Renunciation
 B. Grief
 D. Beatitude
20. ACQUITTED
 A. Entrusted
 C. Burdened
 B. Convicted
 D. Freed
21. VULGAR
 A. Refined
 C. Jolly
 B. Cheerful
 D. Relevant
22. THRIFT
 A. Purchase
 C. Waste
 B. Destroy
 D. Invest
23. LACONIC
 A. Prolix
 C. Prolific
 B. Profligate
 D. Bucolic
24. QUERULOUS
 A. Bright
 C. Smart
 B. Splendid
 D. Happy

25. ABSOLUTE

- A. Scarce
- C. Faulty

- B. Limited
- D. Deficient

26. TRUMPERY

- A. Defeat
- C. Treasure

- B. Wastage
- D. Vague

27. MAGNIFY

- A. Induce
- C. Destroy

- B. Diminish
- D. Shrink

28. DISSENT

- A. Agreement
- C. Disunity

- B. Dispute
- D. Controversy

29. CELIBACY

- A. Chastity
- C. Matrimony

- B. Misogyny
- D. Divorce

30. BOOST

- A. Hinder
- C. Discourage

- B. Obstruct
- D. Rebuke

Answers

1. C.	2. A.	3. D.	4. D.	5. B.	6. A.	7. A.	8. B.	9. A.	10. C.
11. C.	12. A.	13. A.	14. A.	15. C.	16. D.	17. D.	18. A.	19. B.	20. B.
21. A.	22. C.	23. A.	24. D.	25. B.	26. C.	27. B.	28. A.	29. C.	30. A.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

PRACTICE SET

Directions: In each of the following question., choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. HINDRANCE

- A. Agreement
- C. Persuasion

- B. Cooperation
- D. Aid

2. JEER

- A. Mourn
- C. Mock

- B. Praise
- D. Sneer

3. BEAUTIFUL

- A. Ugly
- C. Rough

- B. Dark
- D. Dirty

4. ADEQUATE

- A. Profuse
- C. Scanty

- B. Abounding
- D. Abundant

5. PLACATE

- A. Embroil

- B. Antagonize

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | C. Amuse | D. Pacify |
| 6. FRAILTY | A. Emaciation | B. Strength |
| | C. Health | D. Boldness |
| 7. PROHIBIT | A. Accept | B. Permit |
| | C. Agree | D. Grant |
| 8. EMBRACE | A. Suspect | B. Harm |
| | C. Reject | D. Hurt |
| 9. BASHFUL | A. Daring | B. Boastful |
| | C. Upright | D. Confident |
| 10. ROUGHLY | A. Exactly | B. Completely |
| | C. Pointedly | D. Largely |
| 11. EXONERATE | A. Compel | B. Accuse |
| | C. Imprison | D. Boldness |
| 12. LIBERALISM | A. Humanism | B. Dynamism |
| | C. Sectarianism | D. Totalitarianism |
| 13. MISERLY | A. Generous | B. Liberal |
| | C. Spend thrift | D. Charitable |
| 14. WONDER | A. Stock | B. Amusement |
| | C. Expect action | D. Surprise |
| 15. MALICE | A. Honour | B. Ecstasy |
| | C. Goodwill | D. Happiness |
| 16. DENSITY | A. Brightness | B. Clarity |
| | C. Intelligence | D. Rarity |
| 17. COMMODIOUS | A. Limited | B. Expensive |
| | C. numerous | D. Leisurely |
| 18. APPOINTMENT | A. Disappointment | B. Suspension |

	C. Dismissal	D. Discharge
19. CONTENTED	A. Rash	B. Narrow-minded
	C. Gloomy	D. Disappointed
20. MAMMOTH	A. Dull	B. Weak
	C. Tiny	D. Bright
21. CONCEAL	A. Unfold	B. Reveal
	C. Open	D. Discover
22. EXTENSION	A. Condensation	B. Subtraction
	C. Deletion	D. Weakening
	E. Diminution	
23. KILL	A. Azure	B. Relief
	C. Execute	D. Animate
24. SELDOM	A. Rarely	B. Daily
	C. Often	D. Never
25. PERTINENT	A. Indifferent	B. Detached
	C. Determined	D. Irrelevant
26. AMALGAMATE	A. Generate	B. Repair
	C. Materialise	D. Separate
27. GUILTY	A. Innocent	B. Pure
	C. Virtuous	D. Angelic
28. DREARY	A. Plenty	B. Monotonous
	C. Unhappy	D. Cheerful
29. BESEECH	A. Bully	B. Solicit
	C. Demand	D. Dismiss
30. SEETHE	A. Plumb	B. Cool
	C. Freeze	D. Chill

Answers

1. D.	2. B.	3. A.	4. C.	5. B.	6. B.	7. B.	8. C.	9. D.	10. A.
11. B.	12. D.	13. A.	14. C.	15. C.	16. D.	17. A.	18. C.	19. D.	20. C.
21. B.	22. A.	23. D.	24. C.	25. D.	26. D.	27. A.	28. D.	29. C.	30. B.

TYPE 2 : CHOOSING THE ANTONYM OF A WORD USED IN A SENTENCE

In this type of questions, you are given a sentence in which a word has been italicised. Some alternatives are suggested below it. The candidate is required to choose that word which is opposite in meaning to the italicised word.

Example: Choose the word is most opposite in meaning to the word bold italicized in the sentence.

Ali Ahmed led a vary *austere* life.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. exciting | B. boisterous |
| C. luxurious | D. eventful |
| E. adventurous | |

Solution: 'Austere' here means 'simple'. So the opposite of *austere* is 'luxurious' Hence, the answer is C..

PRACTICE SET

Directions: Each of the following questions consists of a word or phrase which is italicized bold in the sentence given. It is followed by certain words or phrases. Select the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the italicized bold word or phrase.

1. He is a very *timid* person.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| A. dashing | B. outgoing |
| C. bold | D. chivalrous |

2. Imran *often* walks to school.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| A. rarely | B. never |
| C. always | D. sometimes |

3. One can *acquire* fame only by being truthful, honest and faithful.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| A. lose | B. deprive |
| C. forsake | D. surrender |

4. The treaty was *ratified* by the heads of states.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. set aside | B. unsettled |
| C. destroyed | D. annulled |

5. Always *avoid* late-night jobs.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| A. inspire | B. compel |
| C. pursue | D. take |

6. Mother Teresa devoted her life to the service of the poor and the *destitute*.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| A. greedy | B. noble |
|-----------|----------|

7. Many people try to *resist* reforms in the society.
- A. repel
B. welcome
C. accept
D. fight
8. He was always prepared to *refute* the idea.
- A. agree
B. subscribe
C. recommend
D. endorse
9. There was a marked *deterioration* in his condition.
- A. reformation
B. amendment
C. improvement
D. revision
10. We should not *belittle* others achievements.
- A. recommend
B. praise
C. encourage
D. inspire
11. He has a *delicate* constitution.
- A. fit
B. ungainly
C. strong
D. rugged
12. The palace was indeed *grotesque*.
- A. good
B. decent
C. filthy
D. congruous
13. She is *slender* in figure.
- A. strong
B. well-built
C. stout
D. slim
14. He seems to have a *propensity* to fight.
- A. scepticism
B. penchant
C. aversion
D. proclivity
15. The man's actions made it obvious that he had a *wicked* plan in mind.
- A. false
B. obscure
C. uncertain
D. difficult
16. The Commission took two years to go through the *massive* collection of files and documents before preparing its report.
- A. ugly
B. short
C. light
D. heavy
E. meager
17. Religion teaches us not to run after the *transient* pleasures of the world.
- A. Permanent
B. sinful
C. unnatural
D. joyful
18. He is *adamant* on going.
- A. confused
B. lenient
C. stressing
D. indecisive
E. yielding

19. The two friends were *distinct* in every thing; dress, manners, hair-style and food habits.
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A. similar | B. uniform |
| C. opposite | D. different |
20. The climbers found the *ascent* nerve breaking.
- | | |
|----------|------------|
| A. slide | B. decline |
| C. fall | D. descent |
21. His *appointment* was confirmed last month.
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| A. disappointment | B. discharge |
| C. suspension | D. dismissal |
22. The Indus is as *deep* in midstream as at the banks.
- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| A. wide | B. narrow |
| D. hollow | D. shallow |
23. Unsettled conditions in the land led to the *exodus* of hundreds of its citizens.
- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| A. expulsion | B. invasion |
| C. immigration | B. entry |
24. With the advent of Green Revolution, Italy now produces *sufficient* quantity of foodgrains every year.
- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| A. short | B. inadequate |
| C. small | D. more |
25. All his neighbours are aware of his *acrimonious* nature.
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. informal | B. sympathetic |
| C. cooperative | D. charitable |
26. Such a scene *attracts* the onlookers.
- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| A. instigates | B. annoys |
| C. repels | D. revolts |
27. This window-pane is *transparent*.
- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| A. opaque | B. translucent |
| C. solid | D. fragile |
28. *Ambiguity* of thoughts can prove disastrous.
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. Rigidity | B. Clarity |
| E. Certainty | D. Rationality |
29. Professors are generally *serious* about what they say.
- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| A. jolly | B. thoughtful |
| C. smug | D. insincere |
30. He *urges* to learn everything.
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| A. desires | B. denies |
| C. dislikes | D. recommends |

Answers

1. C.	2. A.	3. A.	4. D.	5. C.	6. C.	7. B.	8. D.	9. C.	10. C.
11. D.	12. D.	13. C.	14. C.	15. B.	16. C.	17. A.	18. E.	19. A.	20. D.
21. D.	22. D.	23. D.	24. B.	25. C.	26. C.	27. A.	28. B.	29. A.	30. D.

◆★◆

DEEPEST CAVES

Name/Location	Height Depth m	ft.
Jean Bernard, France	1949	4900
Snezhnaya, Russian Federation	1340	4397
Puertas de Illanua, Spain	1338	4390
Pierre-Saint-Martin, France	1321	4334
Sistema Huautle, Mexico	1240	4067
Berger, France	1198	3930
Vgerdi, Spain	1195	3921
Dachstein-Mammuthohle, Austria	1174	3852
Zitu, Spain	1139	3737
Badalona, Spain	1130	3707
Barnanohle, Austria	1105	3626
Schneefloch, Austria	1101	3612
El S Malaga, Spain	1070	3510
Lamprechtsofen, Austria	1024	3360

INTRODUCTION OF THE COUNTRIES

POPULATION OF THE WORLD

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

National name: Jomhuri-ye Eslami-ye Afghanistan

Area: 250,000 sq mi (647,500 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 29,928,987 (growth rate: 4.8%); birth rate: 47.0/1000; infant mortality rate: 163.1/1000; life expectancy: 42.9; density per sq mi: 120

Capital and largest city (2003 est.) Kabul, 2,206,300

Currency: Afghani

Republic of Albania

National name: Republika e Shqiperise

Area: 11,100 sq mi (28,748 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 3,563,112 (growth rate: 0.5%); birth rate: 15.1/1000; infant mortality rate: 21.5/1000; life expectancy: 77.2; density per sq mi: 321

Capital and largest city (2003 est.) Tirana, 353,400

Other large cities: Durres, 113,900; Elbasan, 97,000

Currency: Lek

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

National name: Al Jumhuriyah al Jaza'iriyah ad Dimuqratiyah ash Sha'biyah

Area: 919,590 sq mi (2,381,740 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 32,531,853 (growth rate: 1.2%); birth rate: 17.1/1000; infant mortality rate: 31.0/1000; life expectancy: 73.0; density per sq mi: 35

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Algiers, 3,917,000 (metro. area), 1,742,800 (city proper)

Other large cities: Oran, 752,200; Constantine, 530,100; Batna, 278,100; Annaba, 246,700

Currency: Dinar

Languages: Arabic (official), French, Berber dialects

Argentine Republic

National name: República Argentina

Area: 1,068,296 sq mi (2,766,890 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 39,537,943 (growth rate: 1.0%); birth rate: 16.9/1000; infant mortality rate: 15.2/1000; life expectancy: 75.9; density per sq mi: 37

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Buenos Aires, 13,076,300 (metro. area), 12,116,400 (city proper)

Other large cities: Córdoba, 1,486,200; Rosario, 1,276,900; Mendoza, 988,600; Mar del Plata, 683,700

Currency: Peso

Languages: Spanish (official), English, Italian, German, French

Republic of Armenia

National Name: Hayastani Hanrapetut'yun

Area: 11,506 sq mi (29,800 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 2,982,904 (growth rate: -0.3%); (Armenian, 93%; others, Kurds, Ukrainians, and Russians); birth rate: 11.8/1000; infant mortality rate: 23.3/1000; life expectancy: 71.5; density per sq mi: 259

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Yerevan, 1,462,700 (metro. area), 1,267,600 (city proper)

Other large cities: Vanadzor, 147,400; Gyumri (Leninakan), 125,300; Abovian, 59,300

Currency: Dram

Languages: Armenian 96%, Russian 2%, other 2%

Commonwealth of Australia

Area: 2,967,893 sq mi (7,686,850 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 20,090,437 (growth rate: 0.9%); birth rate: 12.3/1000; infant mortality rate: 4.7/1000; life expectancy: 80.4; density per sq mi: 7

Capital (2003 est.): Canberra, 327,700

Largest cities: Sydney, 4,250,100; Melbourne, 3,610,800; Brisbane, 1,545,700; Perth, 1,375,200; Adelaide, 1,087,600

Currency: Australian dollar

Languages: English, native languages

Republic of Austria

National name: Republik Österreich

Area: 32,378 sq mi (83,858 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 8,184,691 (growth rate: 0.1%); birth rate 8.8/1000; infant mortality rate: 4.7/1000; life expectancy: 78.9; density per sq mi: 253

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Vienna, 2,041,300 (metro area), 1,523,600 (city proper)

Other large cities: Graz, 219,500; Linz, 185,300; Salzburg, 145,500; Innsbruck, 115,600

Currency: Euro (formerly schilling)

Languages: German 98% (official nationwide); Slovene, Croatian, Hungarian (each official in one region)

Republic of Azerbaijan

National Name: Azərbaycan Respublikası

Area: 33,436 sq mi (86,600 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 7,911,974 (growth rate: 0.6%); birth rate: 20.4/1000; infant mortality rate: 81.7/1000; life expectancy: 63.4; density per sq mi: 237

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Baku, 2,118,600 (metro area), 1,235,400 (city proper), a port on the Caspian Sea

Other large cities (2004 est.): Ganja, 303,000; Sumgait, 280,500

Currency: Manat

Languages: Azerbaijani Turkic 89%, Russian 3%, Armenian 2%, other 6% (1995 est.)

Kingdom of Bahrain

National Name: Mamlakat al Bahrayn

Area: 257 sq mi (665 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 688,345 (growth rate: 1.5%); birth rate: 18.1/1000; infant mortality rate: 17.3/1000; life expectancy: 74.2; density per sq mi: 2,681

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Al-Manamah, 527,000 (metro area), 149,900 (city proper)

Currency: Bahrain dinar

Languages: Arabic, English, Farsi, Urdu

People's Republic of Bangladesh

Area: 55,598 sq mi (144,000 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 144,319,628 (growth rate: 2.1%); birth rate: 30.0/1000; infant mortality rate: 62.6/1000; life expectancy: 62.1; density per sq mi: 2,596

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Dhaka, 10,356,500 (metro area), 8,942,300 (city proper)

Other large cities: Chittagong, 2,592,400; Khulna, 1,211,500

Currency: Taka

Principal languages: Bangla (official), English

Kingdom of Belgium

National name: Royaume de Belgique—Koninkrijk België

Area: 11,780 sq mi (30,510 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 10,364,388 (growth rate: 0.2%); birth rate: 10.5/1000; infant mortality rate: 4.7/1000; life expectancy: 78.6; density per sq mi: 880

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Brussels, 1,750,600 (metro area), 981,200 (city proper)

Other large cities: Antwerp, 952,600 (metro area), 450,000 (city proper); Ghent, 226,900; Charleroi, 201,200; Liège, 185,700; Bruges, 117,200

Currency: Euro (formerly Belgian franc)

Languages: Dutch (Flemish) 60%, French 40%, German less than 1% (all official)

Kingdom of Bhutan

Ruler: King Jigme Singye Wangchuck (1972)

Area: 18,147 sq mi (47,000 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 2,232,291 (growth rate: 2.1%); birth rate: 34.0/1000; infant mortality rate: 100.4/1000; life expectancy: 54.4; density per sq mi: 123

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Thimphu (official), 60,200

Currency: Ngultrum

Languages: Dzongkha (official), Tibetan dialects (among Bhotas), Nepalese dialects (among Nepalese)

Bosnia-Herzegovina

National Name: Bosna i Hercegovina

Area: 19,741 sq mi (51,129 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 4,025,476 (all data dealing with population are subject to considerable error because of the dislocations caused by military action and ethnic cleansing) (growth rate: 0.4%); birth rate: 12.5/1000; infant mortality rate: 21.1/1000; life expectancy: 72.8; density per sq mi: 204

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Sarajevo, 581,500 (unofficial)

Other large cities: Banja Luka, 189,700; Tuzla 119,200; Mostar, 90,800

Currency: Marka

Languages: Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian (all official)

Federative Republic of Brazil

National name: República Federativa do Brasil

Area: 3,286,470 sq mi (8,511,965 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 186,112,794 (growth rate: 1.1%); birth rate: 16.8/1000; infant mortality rate: 29.6/1000; life expectancy: 71.7; density per sq mi: 57

Capital (2003 est.): Brasília, 2,160,100

Largest cities: São Paulo, 18,847,400 (metro. area), 10,195,000 (city proper); Rio de Janeiro, 11,437,100 (metro. area), 6,119,800 (city proper); Salvador, 2,590,400; Belo Horizonte, 2,347,500; Recife, 1,485,500; Porto Alegre, 1,372,700

Currency: Real

Languages: Portuguese (official), Spanish, English, French

Brunei Darussalam

National Name: Negara Brunei Darussalam

Area: 2,228 sq mi (5,770 sq km)
Population (2005 est.): 372,361 (growth rate: 1.9%); birth rate: 19.0/1000; infant mortality rate: 12.6/1000; life expectancy: 74.8; density per sq mi: 167
Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Bandar Seri Begawan, 78,000
Other large cities: Kuala Belait 27,800, Seria 23,400
Currency: Brunei dollar
Languages: Malay (official), English, Chinese

Republic of Bulgaria

Area: 42,822 sq mi (110,910 sq km)
Population (2005 est.): 7,450,349 (growth rate: -0.9%); birth rate: 9.7/1000; infant mortality rate: 20.6/1000; life expectancy: 72.0; density per sq mi: 174
Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Sofia, 1,088,700
Other large cities: Plovdiv, 338,200; Varna, 312,300; Burgas, 192,000; Ruse, 161,000
Currency: Lev
Languages: Bulgarian; secondary languages strongly correspond to ethnic breakdown

Kingdom of Cambodia

National Name: Preahreacheanacha Kampuchea
Area: 69,900 sq mi (181,040 sq km)
Population (2005 est.): 13,607,069 (growth rate: 1.8%); birth rate: 27.1/1000; infant mortality rate: 71.5/1000; life expectancy: 58.9; density per sq mi: 195
Capital and largest city (2003 est.): hnom Penh, 1,169,800
Currency: Riel
Languages: Khmer (official), French, English

Canada

Sovereign: Queen Elizabeth II (1952)
Area: 3,855,081 sq mi (9,984,670 sq km)
Population (2005 est.): 32,805,041 (growth rate: 0.9%); birth rate: 10.8/1000; infant mortality rate: 4.8/1000; life expectancy: 80.1; density per sq mi: 9
Capital (2003 est.): Ottawa, Ontario, 1,089,100 (metro. area), 852,100 (city proper)
Largest cities (metropolitan areas): Toronto, 5,508,000, 4,494,200 (city proper); Montreal, 3,248,000; Vancouver, 1,865,300; Calgary, 1,089,100; Edmonton, 966,200; Quebec, 689,400
Winnipeg, 675,800; Hamilton, 636,900; London, 439,400; Kitchener, 426,200
Currency: Canadian dollar
Languages: English 59.3%, French 23.2% (both official); other 17.5%
Ethnicity/race: British Isles origin

Republic of Chad

National name: République du Tchad
Area: 495,752 sq mi (1,284,000 sq km)
Population (2005 est.): 9,826,419 (growth rate: 3.0%); birth rate: 46.0/1000; infant mortality rate: 93.8/1000; life expectancy: 47.9; density per sq mi: 20
Capital and largest city (2003 est.): N'Djamena, 609,600
Currency: CFA Franc
Languages: French, Arabic (both official); Sara; more than 120 languages and dialects

Republic of Chile

National name: República de Chile

Area: 292,258 sq mi (756,950 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 15,980,912 (growth rate: 1.0%); birth rate: 15.4/1000; infant mortality rate: 8.8/1000; life expectancy: 76.6; density per sq mi: 55

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Santiago, 5,333,100 (metro. area), 4,372,800 (city proper)

Other large cities: Viña del Mar, 303,100; Valparaíso, 274,100; Talcahuano, 252,800; Temuco, 247,200; Concepción, 217,600

Currency: Chilean Peso

Language: Spanish

People's Republic of China

National name: Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo

Area: 3,705,386 sq mi (9,596,960 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 1,306,313,812 (growth rate: 0.6%); birth rate: 13.1/1000; infant mortality rate: 24.2/1000; life expectancy: 72.3; density per sq mi: 353

Capital (2003 est.): Beijing, 9,376,200 (metro. area), 6,619,000 (city proper)

Largest cities: Shanghai, 12,039,900 (metro. area), 9,005,600 (city proper); Tianjin (Tientsin), 4,333,900; Wuhan, 3,959,700; Shenyang (Mukden), 3,574,100; Guangzhou, 3,473,800; Haerbin, 2,904,900; Xian, 2,642,100; Chungking (Chongqing) 2,370,100; Chengdu, 2,011,000; Hong Kong (Xianggang), 1,361,200

Currency: Yuan/Renminbi

Languages: Standard Chinese (Mandarin/Putonghua), Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghaiese), Minbei (Fuzhou), Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese), Xiang, Gan, Hakka dialects, minority languages

Republic of Colombia

National name: República de Colombia

Area: 439,733 sq mi (1,138,910 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 42,954,279 (growth rate: 1.5%); birth rate: 20.8/1000; infant mortality rate: 21.0/1000; life expectancy: 71.7; density per sq mi: 98

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Santafé de Bogotá, 6,837,800

Other large cities: Cali, 2,283,200; Medellín, 1,957,800; Barranquilla, 1,330,400; Cartagena, 901,500

Currency: Colombian Peso

Language: Spanish

Republic of Cuba

National name: República de Cuba

Area: 42,803 sq mi (110,860 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 11,346,670 (growth rate: 0.3%); birth rate: 12.0/1000; infant mortality rate: 6.3/1000; life expectancy: 77.2; density per sq mi: 265

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Havana, 2,686,000 (metro. area), 2,343,700 (city proper)

Other large cities: Santiago de Cuba, 554,400; Camagüey, 354,400; Holguín, 319,300; Guantánamo, 274,300; Santa Clara, 251,800

Currency: Cuban Peso

Language: Spanish

Czech Republic

National name: Ceska Republika

Area: 30,450 sq mi (78,866 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 10,241,138 (growth rate: -0.1%); birth rate: 9.1/1000; infant mortality rate: 3.9/1000; life expectancy: 76.0; density per sq mi: 336

Desjar's Testmaster PMA (Criminology) 229
Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Prague, 1,378,700 (metro. area), 1,169,800 (city proper)
Other large cities: Brno, 376,400; Ostrava, 317,700; Plzen, 164,900; Olomouc, 102,900
Currency: Koruna
Language: Czech

Kingdom of Denmark

National name: Kongeriget Danmark
Area: 16,639 sq mi (43,094 sq km)
Population (2005 est.): 5,432,335 (growth rate: 0.3%); birth rate: 11.4/1000; infant mortality rate: 4.6/1000; life expectancy: 77.6; density per sq mi: 326
Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Copenhagen, 1,094,400
Other large cities: Århus, 220,700; Odense, 144,600; Ålborg, 120,600
Currency: Krone
Languages: Danish, Faroese, Greenlandic (Inuit dialect), German; English is the predominant second language

Republic of Djibouti

National name: Jumhuriyya Djibouti
Area: 8,880 sq mi (23,000 sq km)
Population (2005 est.): 476,703 (growth rate: 2.1%); birth rate: 40.0/1000; infant mortality rate: 104.1/1000; life expectancy: 43.1; density per sq mi: 54
Capital (1995 est.): Djibouti, 383,000
Currency: Djibouti franc
Languages: French and Arabic (both official), Somali, Afar

Arab Republic of Egypt

National name: Jumhuriyat Misr al-Arabiyah
Area: 386,660 sq mi (1,001,450 sq km)
Population (2005 est.): 77,505,756 (growth rate: 1.8%); birth rate: 23.3/1000; infant mortality rate: 32.6/1000; life expectancy: 71.0; density per sq mi: 200
Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Cairo, 15,892,400 (metro. area), 7,937,700 (city proper)
Other large cities: Alexandria, 3,891,000; Giza, 2,597,600 (part of Cairo metro. area); Shubra el Khema, 1,018,000 (part of Cairo metro. area); El Mahalla el Kubra, 462,300
Currency: Egyptian pound
Languages: Arabic (official), English and French widely understood by educated classes

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Area: 94,525 sq mi (244,820 sq km)
Population (2005 est.): 60,441,457 (growth rate: 0.3%); birth rate: 10.8/1000; infant mortality rate: 5.2/1000; life expectancy: 78.4; density per sq mi: 639
Capital and largest city (2003 est.): London, 11,219,000 (metro. area), 7,417,700 (city proper)
Other large cities: Glasgow, 1,099,400; Birmingham, 971,800; Liverpool, 461,900; Edinburgh, 460,000; Leeds, 417,000; Bristol, 406,500; Manchester, 390,700; Bradford, 288,400
Currency: Pound sterling (£)
Languages: English, Welsh, Scots Gaelic

State of Eritrea

National name: Hagere Ertra
Area: 46,842 sq mi (121,320 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 4,561,599 (growth rate: 2.5%); birth rate: 38.6/1000; infant mortality rate: 74.9/1000; life expectancy: 52.2; density per sq mi: 97

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Asmara, 899,000 (metro. area), 400,000 (city proper)

Other large cities: the ports of Massawa, 30,700 and Assab, 56,300

Currency: Nakfa

Languages: Afar, Arabic, Tigre and Kunama, Tigrinya, other Cushitic languages

Republic of Finland

National name: Suomen Tasavalta—Republiken Finland

Area: 130,127 sq mi (337,030 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 5,223,442 (growth rate: 0.2%); birth rate: 10.5/1000; infant mortality rate: 3.6/1000; life expectancy: 78.3; density per sq mi: 40

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Helsinki, 1,162,900 (metro. area), 582,600 (city proper)

Other large cities: Espoo, 229,500; Tampere, 201,200; Vantaa, 189,200; Turku, 178,100

Currency: Euro (formerly markka)

Languages: Finnish 93.4%; Swedish 5.9% (both official); small Sami- (Lapp) and Russian-speaking minorities

French Republic

National name: République Française

Area: 211,208 sq mi (547,030 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 60,656,178 (growth rate: 0.4%); birth rate: 12.2/1000; infant mortality rate: 4.3/1000; life expectancy: 79.6; density per sq mi: 287

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Paris, 11,330,700 (metro. area), 2,110,400 (city proper)

Other large cities: Marseille, 820,700; Lyon, 443,900; Toulouse, 411,800; Nice, 332,000; Nantes, 282,300; Strasbourg, 272,600; Bordeaux, 217,000

Currency: Euro (formerly French franc)

Languages: French 100%, rapidly declining regional dialects (Provençal, Breton, Alsatian, Corsican, Catalan, Basque, Flemish)

Federal Republic of Germany

National name: Bundesrepublik Deutschland

Area: 137,846 sq mi (357,021 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 82,431,390 (growth rate: 0%); birth rate: 8.3/1000; infant mortality rate: 4.2/1000; life expectancy: 78.7; density per sq mi: 598

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Berlin (capital since Oct. 3, 1990), 3,933,300 (metro. area), 3,274,500 (city proper)

Other large cities: Hamburg, 1,686,100; Munich, 1,185,400; Cologne, 965,300; Frankfurt, 648,000; Essen, 588,800; Dortmund, 587,600; Stuttgart, 581,100; Düsseldorf, 568,900; Bremen, 527,900; Hanover, 516,300; Duisburg, 513,400

Currency: Euro (formerly Deutsche mark)

Language: German

Republic of Ghana

Area: 92,456 sq mi (239,460 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 21,029,853 (growth rate: 1.3%); birth rate: 24.0/1000; infant mortality rate: 51.4/1000; life expectancy: 56.0; density per sq mi: 227

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Accra, 2,825,800 (metro. area), 1,661,400 (city proper)

Other large cities: Kumasi, 645,100; Tamale, 279,600

Currency: Ghanaian cedi

Languages: English (official), African languages (including Akan, Moshi-Dagomba, Ewe, and Ga)

Republic of Hungary

National name: Magyar Köztársaság

Area: 35,919 sq mi (93,030 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 10,006,835 (growth rate: -0.3%); birth rate: 9.8/1000; infant mortality rate: 8.6/1000; life expectancy: 72.4; density per sq mi: 279

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Budapest, 2,597,000 (metro. area), 1,769,500 (city proper)

Other large cities: Debrecen, 210,500; Miskolc, 182,600; Szeged, 173,200; Pécs, 163,900

Currency: Forint

Languages: Magyar (Hungarian) 98.2%, other 1.8%

Republic of India

National name: Bharat

Area: 1,269,338 sq mi (3,287,590 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 1,080,264,388 (growth rate: 1.4%); birth rate: 22.3/1000; infant mortality rate: 56.3/1000; life expectancy: 64.3; density per sq mi: 851

Capital (2003 est.): New Delhi, 17,037,900 (metro. area), 10,203,700 (city proper)

Largest cities: Bombay (Mumbai), 17,012,100 (metro. area), 12,383,100 (city proper); Calcutta (Kolkata), 14,090,200 (metro. area), 4,760,800 (city proper); Bangalore, 4,461,100; Madras (Chennai), 4,382,100; Ahmedabad, 3,653,700; Hyderabad, 3,585,600; Kanpur, 2,631,800

Currency: Rupee

Principal languages: Hindi (official), English (official), Bengali, Gujarati, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Kannada, Assamese, Sanskrit, Sindhi (all recognized by the constitution). Dialects, 1,600+

Republic of Indonesia

National name: Republik Indonesia

Area: 741,096 sq mi (1,919,440 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 241,973,879 (growth rate: 1.5%); birth rate: 20.7/1000; infant mortality rate: 35.6/1000; life expectancy: 69.6; density per sq mi: 327

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Jakarta, 17,891,000 (metro. area), 8,827,900 (city proper)

Other large cities: Sura baya, 3,038,800; Bandung, 2,733,500; Medan, 2,204,300; Semarang, 1,267,100

Currency: Rupiah

Languages: Bahasa Indonesia (official), English, Dutch, Javanese, and more than 580 other languages and dialects

Islamic Republic of Iran

National name: Jomhuri-ye Eslami-ye Iran

Area: 636,293 sq mi (1,648,000 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 68,017,860 (growth rate: 0.9%); birth rate: 16.8/1000; infant mortality rate: 41.6/1000; life expectancy: 70.0; density per sq mi: 107

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Teheran, 11,224,800 (metro. area), 7,893,700 (city proper)

Other large cities: Mashad, 2,061,100; Isfahan, 1,378,600; Tabriz, 1,213,400

Currency: Rial

Languages: Persian and Persian dialects 58%, Turkic and Turkic dialects 26%, Kurdish 9%, Luri 2%, Balochi 1%, Arabic 1%, Turkish 1%, other 2%

Republic of Iraq

National name: Al Jumhuriyah al Iraqiyah

Area: 168,753 sq mi (437,072 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 26,074,906 (growth rate: 2.7%); birth rate: 32.5/1000; infant mortality rate: 50.2/1000; life expectancy: 68.7; density per sq mi: 155

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Baghdad, 6,777,300 (metro. area), 5,772,000 (city proper)

Largest cities: Mosul, 1,791,600; Basra, 1,377,000; Irbil, 864,900; Kirkuk, 755,700

Currency: U.S. dollar

Languages: Arabic (official), Kurdish (official in Kurdish regions), Assyrian, Armenian

State of Israel

National name: Medinat Yisra'el

Area: 8,019 sq mi (20,770 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 6,276,883 (growth rate: 1.2%); birth rate: 18.2/1000; infant mortality rate: 7.0/1000; life expectancy: 79.3; density per sq mi: 783

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Jerusalem, 1,695,500

Other large cities: Tel Aviv, 365,300; Haifa, 280,200

Currency: Shekel

Languages: Hebrew (official), Arabic, English

Italian Republic

National name: Repubblica Italiana

Area: 116,305 sq mi (301,230 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 58,103,033 (growth rate: 0.1%); birth rate: 8.9/1000; infant mortality rate: 5.9/1000; life expectancy: 79.7; density per sq mi: 500

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Rome, 3,550,900 (metro. area), 2,455,600 (city proper)

Other large cities: Milan, 1,180,700; Naples, 991,700; Turin, 856,000; Palermo, 651,500; Genoa, 602,500; Bologna, 369,300; Florence, 351,600; Bari, 311,900; Catania, 305,900; Venice, 265,700

Currency: Euro (formerly lira)

Languages: Italian (official); German-, French-, and Slovene-speaking minorities

Japan

National name: Nippon

Area: 145,882 sq mi (377,835 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 127,417,244 (growth rate: 0.1%); birth rate: 9.5/1000; infant mortality rate: 3.3/1000; life expectancy: 81.2; density per sq mi: 873

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Tokyo, 31,139,900 (metro. area), 8,240,100 (city proper)

Other large cities: Yokohama, 3,494,900 (part of Tokyo metro. area); Osaka, 2,597,000; Nagoya, 2,189,700; Sapporo, 1,848,000; Kobe, 1,529,900 (part of Osaka metro. area); Kyoto, 1,470,600 (part of Osaka metro. area); Fukuoka, 1,368,900; Kawasaki, 1,276,200 (part of Tokyo metro. area); Hiroshima, 1,132,700

Currency: Yen

Language: Japanese

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

National name: Al-Mamlaka al-Urduniya al-Hashimiyah

Area: 35,637 sq mi (92,300 sq km) excludes West Bank

Population (2005 est.): 5,759,732 (growth rate: 2.6%); birth rate: 21.8/1000; infant mortality rate: 17.4/1000; life expectancy: 78.2; density per sq mi: 162

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Amman, 2,677,500 (metro. area), 1,293,200

Other large cities: Zarka, 512,200; Irbid, 267,200; As-Salt, 200,400

Currency: Jordanian dinar

Languages: Arabic (official), English

Republic of Kazakhstan

National name: Qazaqstan Respublikasy

Area: 1,049,150 sq mi (2,717,300 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 15,185,844 (growth rate: 0.3%); birth rate: 15.8/1000; infant mortality rate: 29.2/1000; life expectancy: 66.5; density per sq mi: 14

Capital (2003 est.): Astana, 288,200 (formerly Aqmola; capital since 1997)

Largest cities: Almaty (former capital), 1,045,900; Karaganda, 404,600; Shymkent, 333,500; Taraz, 305,700; Pavlodar, 299,500; Ust-Kamenogorsk, 288,000; Aqtöbe, 234,400

Currency: Tenge

Languages: Kazak (Qazaq, state language) 64.4%; Russian (official, used in everyday business) 95% (2001 est.)

Republic of Kenya

National name: Jamhuri ya Kenya

Area: 224,961 sq mi (582,650 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 33,829,590 (growth rate: 2.6%); birth rate: 40.1/1000; infant mortality rate: 61.5/1000; life expectancy: 48.0; density per sq mi: 150

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Nairobi, 3,064,800 (metro. area), 2,411,900 (city proper)

Other large city: Mombasa, 712,600

Currency: Kenya shilling

Languages: English (official), Swahili (national), and several other languages spoken by 25 ethnic groups

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

National name: Choson Minjujuui Inmin Konghwaguk

Area: 46,540 sq mi (120,540 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 22,912,177 (growth rate: 0.9%); birth rate: 16.1/1000; infant mortality rate: 24.0/1000; life expectancy: 71.4; density per sq mi: 492

Capital and largest city (2003): Pyongyang, 3,222,000 (metro. area), 2,767,900

Currency: Won

Language: Korean

Republic of Korea

National name: Taehan Min'guk

Area: 38,023 sq mi (98,480 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 48,422,644 (growth rate: 0.4%); birth rate: 10.1/1000; infant mortality rate: 7.0/1000; life expectancy: 75.8; density per sq mi: 1,274

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Seoul, 19,969,100 (metro. area), 9,630,600 (city proper)

Other large cities: Pusan, 3,504,900; Inchon, 2,479,600 (part of Seoul metro. area); Taegu, 2,369,800

Currency: Won

Languages: Korean, English widely taught

State of Kuwait

National name: Dawlat al-Kuwayt

Area: 6,880 sq mi (17,820 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 2,335,648 (growth rate: 3.4%); birth rate: 21.9/1000; infant mortality rate: 9.9/1000; life expectancy: 77.0; density per sq mi: 339

Capital (2003 est.): Kuwait, 1,709,800 (metro. area), 32,600 (city proper)

Largest city: as-Salimiyah, 146,900

Currency: Kuwaiti dinar

Languages: Arabic (official), English

Computer ✓

The Kyrgyz Republic

National name: Kyrgyz Respublikasy

Area: 76,641 sq mi (198,500 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 5,146,281; (Kyrgyz, 52.4%; Russian, 18%; Uzbek, 12.9%; Ukrainian, 2.5%; German, 2.4%; other, 11.8%) (growth rate: 1.3%); birth rate: 22.5/1000; infant mortality rate: 35.6/1000; life expectancy: 68.2; density per sq mi: 67

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Bishkek (formerly Frunze), 824,900

Other large city: Osh 225,600

Currency: Som

Languages: Kyrgyz, Russian (both official)

Simile ✓

Republic of Lebanon

National name: Al-Joumhouriya al-Lubnaniya

Area: 4,015 sq mi (10,400 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 3,826,018 (growth rate: 1.3%); birth rate: 18.9/1000; infant mortality rate: 24.5/1000; life expectancy: 72.6; density per sq mi: 953

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Beirut, 1,916,100 (metro. area), 1,171,000 (city proper)

Other large cities: Tripoli, 212,900; Sidon, 149,000

Currency: Lebanese pound

Languages: Arabic (official), French, English, Armenian

Elifot ✓

Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

National name: Al Jumahiriyah al Arabiyah al Libiyah ash Shabiyah al Ishtirakiyah al Uzma

Area: 679,358 sq mi (1,759,540 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 5,765,563 (growth rate: 2.3%); birth rate: 26.8/1000; infant mortality rate: 24.6/1000; life expectancy: 76.5; density per sq mi: 8

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Tripoli, 2,357,800 (metro. area), 1,269,700 (city proper)

Other large city: Benghazi, 734,900

Currency: Libyan dinar

Languages: Arabic, Italian, and English widely understood in major cities

Aalom ✓

Malaysia

Area: 127,316 sq mi (329,750 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 23,953,136 (growth rate: 1.8%); birth rate: 23.1/1000; infant mortality rate: 17.7/1000; life expectancy: 72.2; density per sq mi: 188

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Kuala Lumpur, 3,688,200 (metro. area), 1,403,400

Other large cities: Kelang, 683,200; Johor Bharu, 682,100

Currency: Ringgit

Languages: Bahasa Melayu (Malay, official), English, Chinese dialects (Cantonese, Mandarin, Hokkien, Hakka, Hainan, Foochow), Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Punjabi, Thai; several indigenous languages (including Iban, Kadazan) in East Malaysia

Republic of Maldives

National name: Dhivehi Raajjeyge Jumhooriyyaa

Area: 116 sq mi (300 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 349,106 (growth rate: 2.8%); birth rate: 35.4/1000; infant mortality rate: 56.5/1000; life expectancy: 64.1; density per sq mi: 3,014
Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Malé, 81,600
Currency: Rufiya
Languages: Maldivian Dhivehi (official); English spoken by most government officials

Islamic Republic of Mauritania

National name: Al Jumhuriyah al Islamiyah al Muritaniyah
Area: 397,953 sq mi (1,030,700 sq km)
Population (2005 est.): 3,086,859 (growth rate: 2.9%); birth rate: 41.4/1000; infant mortality rate: 70.9/1000; life expectancy: 52.7; density per sq mi: 8
Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Nouakchott, 661,400
Currency: Ouguiya
Languages: Hassaniya Arabic, Wolof (both official); Pulaar, Soninke, French

United Mexican States

Official name: Estados Unidos Mexicanos
Area: 761,602 sq mi (1,972,550 sq km)
Population (2005 est.): 106,202,903 (growth rate: 1.2%); birth rate: 21.0/1000; infant mortality rate: 20.9/1000; life expectancy: 75.2; density per sq mi: 139
Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Mexico City, 21,233,900 (metro. area), 8,681,400 (city proper)
Other large cities: Ecatepec, 1,731,900 (part of Mexico City metro. area); Guadalajara, 1,665,800; Puebla, 1,345,500; Nezahualcóyotl, 1,250,700 (part of Mexico City metro. area); Monterrey, 1,135,000
Currency: Mexican peso
Languages: Spanish, various Mayan, Nahuatl, and other regional indigenous languages

Mongolia

National name: Mongol Uls
Area: 604,247 sq mi (1,565,000 sq km)
Population (2005 est.): 2,791,272 (growth rate: 1.5%); birth rate: 21.5/1000; infant mortality rate: 53.8/1000; life expectancy: 64.5; density per sq mi: 5
Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Ulaan Baatar, 804,200
Currency: Tugrik
Languages: Mongolian, 90%; also Turkic and Russian (1999)

Kingdom of Morocco

National name: Al-Mamlaka Al-Maghrebia
Area: 172,413 sq mi (446,550 sq km)
Population (2005 est.): 32,725,847 (growth rate: 1.6%); birth rate: 22.3/1000; infant mortality rate: 41.6/1000; life expectancy: 70.7; density per sq mi: 190
Capital (2003 est.): Rabat, 1,636,600
Largest cities: Casablanca, 3,397,000; Fez, 941,800; Marrakech, 755,200
Currency: Dirham
Languages: Arabic (official), Berber dialects, French often used for business, government, and diplomacy

Union of Myanmar

National name: Pyidaungsu Myanmar Naingngandau

Area: 261,969 sq mi (678,500 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 42,909,464 (growth rate: 0.4%); birth rate: 18.1/1000; infant mortality rate: 67.2/1000; life expectancy: 56.2; density per sq mi: 164

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Rangoon (Yangon), 4,344,100

Other large city: Mandalay, 1,147,400

Currency: Kyat

Languages: Burmese, minority

Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal

Area: 54,363 sq mi (140,800 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 27,676,547 (growth rate: 2.2%); birth rate: 31.4/1000; infant mortality rate: 67.0/1000; life expectancy: 59.8; density per sq mi: 509

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Kathmandu, 1,203,100 (metro. area), 729,000 (city proper)

Other large cities: Biratnagar, 174,600; Lalitpur, 169,100

Currency: Nepalese rupee

Languages: Nepali 90% (official), over 40 other languages and major dialects, English (1995)

Kingdom of the Netherlands

National name: Koninkrijk der Nederlanden

Area: 16,033 sq mi (41,526 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 16,407,491 (growth rate: 0.5%); birth rate: 11.1/1000; infant mortality rate: 5.0/1000; life expectancy: 78.8; density per sq mi: 1,023

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Amsterdam (official), 737,900; The Hague (administrative capital), 465,900

Other large cities: Rotterdam, 600,700; Utrecht, 263,900; Eindhoven, 206,900

Currency: Euro (formerly guilder)

Languages: Dutch, Frisian (both official)

Newzealand

Area: 103,737 sq mi (268,680 sq km) (excluding dependencies)

Population (2005 est.): 4,035,461 (growth rate: 1.0%); birth rate: 13.9/1000; infant mortality rate: 5.8/1000; life expectancy: 78.7; density per sq mi: 39

Capital (2003 est.): Wellington, 342,500 (metro. area), 165,100 (city proper)

Largest cities: Auckland, 369,300 (metro. area), 359,500 (city proper); Christchurch, 334,100

Currency: New Zealand dollar

Languages: English, Maori (both official)

Republic of Niger

National name: République du Niger

Area: 489,189 sq mi (1,267,000 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 11,665,937 (growth rate: 2.6%); birth rate: 48.3/1000; infant mortality rate: 121.7/1000; life expectancy: 42.1; density per sq mi: 24

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Niamey, 748,600

Other large cities: Zinder, 202,300; Maradi, 189,000

Currency: CFA Franc

Languages: French (official), Hausa, Djerma

Federal Republic of Nigeria

Area: 356,667 sq mi (923,768 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 128,771,988 (growth rate: 2.4%); birth rate: 40.6/1000; infant mortality rate: 98.8/1000; life expectancy: 46.7; density per sq mi: 361
Capital (2003 est.): Abuja, 590,400 (metro. area), 165,700 (city proper)
Largest cities: Lagos (2003 est.), 9,529,700 (metro. area), 8,349,700 (city proper); Kano, 3,329,900; Ibadan, 3,139,500; Kaduna, 1,510,300
Currency: Naira
Languages: English (official), Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo, Fulani, and more than 200 others

Kingdom of Norway

National name: Kongeriket Norge
Area: 125,181 sq mi (324,220 sq km)
Population (2005 est.): 4,593,041 (growth rate: 0.4%); birth rate: 11.7/1000; infant mortality rate: 3.7/1000; life expectancy: 79.4; density per sq mi: 37
Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Oslo, 791,500
Other large cities: Bergen, 211,200; Stavanger, 168,600; Trondheim, 144,000
Currency: Norwegian krone
Languages: Bokmål Norwegian, Nynorsk Norwegian (both official); small Sami- and Finnish-speaking minorities

Sultanate of Oman

National name: Saltanat Uman
Area: 82,031 sq mi (212,460 sq km)
Population (2005 est.): 3,001,583 (growth rate: 3.3%); birth rate: 36.7/1000; infant mortality rate: 19.5/1000; life expectancy: 73.1; density per sq mi: 37
Capital (2003 est.): Muscat, 797,000 (metro.area), 54,800 (city proper)
Currency: Omani rial
Languages: Arabic (official), English, Baluchi, Urdu, Indian dialects

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Area: 310,401 sq mi (796,095 sq km)
Population (2005 est.): 162,419,946 (growth rate: 1.9%); birth rate: 30.4/1000; infant mortality rate: 72.4/1000; life expectancy: 63.0; density per sq mi: 523
Capital (2003): Islamabad, 601,600
Largest cities: Karachi, 10,573,200; Lahore, 5,756,100; Faisalabad, 2,247,700; Rawalpindi, 1,598,600; Gujranwala, 1,384,100
Currency: Pakistan rupee
Principal languages: Punjabi 48%, Sindhi 12%, Siraiki (A Punjabi variant) 10%, Pashtu 8%, Urdu (official) 8%, Balochi 3%, Hindko 2%, Brahui 1%, English, Burushaski, and others 8%

West Bank and Gaza Strip

Area: West Bank: 2,263 sq mi (5,860 sq km); Gaza Strip: 139 sq mi (360 sq km)
Population (2005 est.): West Bank: 2,385,615, Gaza Strip: 1,376,289 (growth rate: West Bank: 3.1%, Gaza Strip: 3.8%); birth rate: West Bank: 32.4/1000, Gaza Strip: 40.0/1000; infant mortality rate: West Bank: 19.6/1,000, Gaza Strip: 22.9/1000; life expectancy: West Bank: 73.1, Gaza Strip: 71.8; density per sq mi: West Bank: 1,054, Gaza Strip: 9,902. NOTE: figures above include approximately 8,000 Israeli settlers who evacuated the Gaza Strip in Aug. 2005.
Capital: Undetermined
Large cities (2003 est.): Gaza, 1,331,600 (metro. area), 407,600 (city proper), Hebron, 137,000
Nablus, 115,400
Currency: New Israeli shekels, Jordanian dinars, U.S. dollars

Languages: Arabic, Hebrew, English

Republic of the Philippines

National name: Republika ng Pilipinas

Area: 115,830 sq mi (300,000 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 87,857,473 (growth rate: 1.8%); birth rate: 25.3/1000; infant mortality rate: 23.5/1000; life expectancy: 69.9; density per sq mi: 759

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Manila, 13,790,900 (metro. area), 10,232,900 (city proper)

Other large cities: Quezon City (2000 est.), 1,669,776 (part of Manila metro. area); Cebu (2003 est.), 761,900

Currency: Peso

Languages: Filipino (based on Tagalog), English (both official); eight major dialects: Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilocano, Hiligaynon or Ilonggo, Bicol, Waray, Pampango, and Pangasinense

Republic of Poland

National name: Rzeczpospolita Polska

Area: 120,728 sq mi (312,685 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 38,635,144 (growth rate: 0%); birth rate: 10.8/1000; infant mortality rate: 8.5/1000; life expectancy: 74.4; density per sq mi: 320

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Warsaw, 2,201,900 (metro. area), 1,607,600 (city proper)

Other large cities: Lodz, 778,200; Krakow, 733,100; Wroclaw, 632,200; Poznan, 581,200; Gdansk, 456,700; Szczecin, 415,700

Currency: Zloty

Language: Polish

Portuguese Republic

National name: República Portuguesa

Area: 35,672 sq mi (92,391 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 10,566,212 (growth rate: 0.4%); birth rate: 10.8/1000; infant mortality rate: 5.0/1000; life expectancy: 77.5; density per sq mi: 296

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Lisbon, 2,618,100 (metro. area), 559,400

Other large city: Oporto, 264,200

Currency: Euro (formerly escudo)

Languages: Portuguese (official), Mirandese (official, but locally used)

State of Qatar

National name: Dawlat Qatar

Area: 4,416 sq mi (11,437 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 863,051 (growth rate: 2.6%); birth rate: 15.5/1000; infant mortality rate: 18.6/1000; life expectancy: 73.7; density per sq mi: 195

Capital (2003 est.): Doha, 550,700 (metro. area), 318,500 (city proper)

Currency: Qatari riyal

Languages: Arabic (official); English a common second language

Romania

Area: 91,699 sq mi (237,500 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 22,329,977 (growth rate: -0.1%); birth rate: 10.7/1000; infant mortality rate: 26.4/1000; life expectancy: 71.3; density per sq mi: 244

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Bucharest, 2,210,800 (metro. area), 1,906,800 (city proper)

Other large cities: Iasi, 320,000; Cluj-Napoca, 310,000; Craiova, 301,100; Galati, 297,100; Brasov, 282,500

Currency: Leu

Languages: Romanian (official), Hungarian, German

Russian Federation

National name: Rossiyskaya Federatsiya

Area: 6,592,735 sq mi (17,075,200 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 143,420,309 (growth rate: -0.4%); birth rate: 9.8/1000; infant mortality rate: 15.4/1000; life expectancy: 67.1; density per sq mi: 22

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Moscow, 11,970,500 (metro. area), 8,368,200 (city proper)

Other large cities: St. Petersburg, 4,582,300; Novosibirsk, 1,395,500; Nizhny Novgorod, 1,340,900; Yekaterinburg, 1,256,600; Samara, 1,146,800; Kazan, 1,113,600; Ufa, 1,096,600; Chelyabinsk, 1,080,000; Perm, 998,800; Volgograd, 984,200

Currency: Ruble

Languages: Russian, others

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

National name: Al-Mamlaka al-'Arabiya as-Sa'udiya

Area: 756,981 sq mi (1,960,582 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 26,417,599 (growth rate: 2.3%); birth rate: 29.6/1000; infant mortality rate: 13.2/1000; life expectancy: 75.5; density per sq mi: 35

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Riyadh, 3,724,100

Other large cities: Jeddah, 2,745,000; Makkah (Mecca), 1,614,800

Currency: Riyal

Language: Arabic

Republic of Senegal

National name: République du Sénégal

Area: 75,749 sq mi (196,190 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 11,126,832 (growth rate: 2.5%); birth rate: 35.2/1000; infant mortality rate: 55.5/1000; life expectancy: 56.8; density per sq mi: 147

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Dakar, 2,476,400

Currency: CFA Franc

Languages: French (official); Wolof, Pulaar, Jola, Mandinka

Serbia

National name: Srbija i Crna Gora

Area: 39,517 sq mi (102,350 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 10,829,175 (growth rate: 0.0%); birth rate: 12.1/1000; infant mortality rate: 12.9/1000; life expectancy: 74.7; density per sq mi: 274

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Belgrade, 1,717,800 (metro. area), 1,285,200 (city proper)

Other large cities: Pristina, 204,500; Novi Sad, 191,300; Nis, 174,000

Currency: Yugoslav new dinar

Languages: Serbian (official) 95%, Albanian 5%

Republic of Singapore

Area: 267 sq mi (692.7 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 4,425,720 (growth rate: 1.6%); birth rate: 9.5/1000; infant mortality rate: 2.3/1000; life expectancy: 81.6; density per sq mi: 16,548

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Singapore, 3,438,600

Currency: Singapore dollar

Languages: Malay (national), Mandarin Chinese, Tamil, English (all official)

Slovak Republic

National name: Slovenska Republika

Area: 18,859 sq mi (48,845 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 5,431,363 (growth rate: 0.2%); birth rate: 10.6/1000; infant mortality rate: 7.4/1000; life expectancy: 74.5; density per sq mi: 288

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Bratislava, 428,800

Other large city: Kosice, 233,600

Currency: Koruna

Languages: Slovak (official), Hungarian

Somalia

National name: Soomaaliya

Area: 246,199 sq mi (637,657 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 8,591,629 (growth rate: 3.4%); birth rate: 45.6/1000; infant mortality rate: 116.7/1000; life expectancy: 48.1; density per sq mi: 35

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Mogadishu, 1,208,800

Currency: Somali shilling

Languages: Somali (official), Arabic, English, Italian

Republic of South Africa

Area: 471,008 sq mi (1,219,912 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 44,344,136 (growth rate: -0.3%); birth rate: 18.5/1000; infant mortality rate: 61.8/1000; life expectancy: 43.3; density per sq mi: 94

Administrative capital (2003 est.): Pretoria, 1,541,300 (metro. area), 1,249,700 (city proper);

Legislative capital and largest city: Cape Town, 3,140,600 (metro. area), 2,733,000 (city proper);

Judicial capital: Bloemfontein, 378,000. No decision has been made to relocate the seat of government. South Africa is demarcated into nine provinces, consisting of the Gauteng, Northern Province, Mpumalanga, North West, KwaZulu/Natal, Eastern Cape, Western Cape, Northern Cape, and Free State. Each province has its own capital

Other large cities: Durban/Pinetown, 2,396,100; Johannesburg, 1,675,200; East Rand, 1,378,792 (part of Johannesburg metro. area, 2000 est.)

Currency: Rand

Languages: Afrikaans, English, Ndebele, Pedi, Sotho, Swazi, Tsonga, Tswana, Venda, Xhosa, Zulu (all 11 official)

Kingdom of Spain

National name: Reino de España

Area: 194,896 sq mi (504,782 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 40,341,462 (growth rate: 0.2%); birth rate: 10.1/1000; infant mortality rate: 4.4/1000; life expectancy: 79.5; density per sq mi: 207

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Madrid, 5,130,000 (metro. area), 3,169,400 (city proper)

Other large cities: Barcelona, 1,528,800; Valencia, 741,100; Seville, 679,100

Currency: Euro (formerly peseta)

Languages: Castilian Spanish 74% (official nationwide); Catalan 17%, Galician 7%, Basque 2% (each official regionally)

Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Area: 25,332 sq mi (65,610 sq km)
Population (2005 est.): 20,064,776 (growth rate: 0.8%); birth rate: 15.6/1000; infant mortality rate: 14.3/1000; life expectancy: 73.2; density per sq mi: 792
Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Colombo, 2,436,000 (metro. area), 656,100 (city proper);
Legislative and judicial capital: Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte, 118,300
Other large cities: Dehiwala-Mount Lavinia 214,300; Moratuwa, 181,000; Kandy, 112,400
Currency: Sri Lanka rupee
Languages: Sinhala 74% (official and national), Tamil 18% (national), other 8%; English is commonly used in government and spoken competently by about 10%

Republic of the Sudan

National name: Jamhuriyat as-Sudan
Total area: 1,156,673 sq mi (1,861,484 sq km)
Population (2011 est.; includes the population of South Sudan): 45,047,502 (growth rate: 2.1%); birth rate: 22/1000; infant mortality rate: 78.1/1000; life expectancy: 52.5; density per sq mi: 46
Capital (2003 est.): Khartoum, 5,717,300 (metro. area), 1,397,900 (city proper)
Largest cities: Omdurman, 2,103,900; Port Sudan, 450,400
Monetary unit: Dinar
Languages: Arabic (official), Nubian, Ta Bedawie, diverse dialects of Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, Sudanic languages, English

Republic of the South Sudan

Total area: 400,367 sq mi (644,329 sq km)
Population: 8,260,490 (according to disputed 2008 census)
Capital and largest city (according to a disputed 2008 census): Juba (372,413)
Monetary unit: Dinar (South Sudan's central bank has said it will introduce a new currency, the South Sudanese Pound)
Languages: English (official), Arabic (official), regional languages include Dinka, Nuer, Bari, Zande, Shilluk

Kingdom of Sweden

National name: Konungariket Sverige
Area: 173,731 sq mi (449,964 sq km)
Population (2005 est.): 9,001,774 (growth rate: 0.2%); birth rate: 10.4/1000; infant mortality rate: 2.8/1000; life expectancy: 80.4; density per sq mi: 52
Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Stockholm, 1,622,300 (metro. area), 1,251,900 (city proper)
Other large cities: Göteborg, 506,600; Malmö, 245,300; Uppsala, 127,300
Currency: Krona
Language: Swedish, small Sami- and Finnish-speaking minorities

Swiss Confederation

National name: Schweiz/Suisse/Svizzera/Svizra
Area: 15,942 sq mi (41,290 sq km)
Population (2005 est.): 7,489,370 (growth rate: 0.5%); birth rate: 9.8/1000; infant mortality rate: 4.4/1000; life expectancy: 80.4; density per sq mi: 470
Capital (2003 est.): Bern, 122,700

Largest cities: Zurich, 971,800 (metro. area), 348,100 (city proper); Geneva, 178,900; Basel, 162,800; Lausanne, 117,400

Currency: Swiss franc

Languages: German 63.7%, French 12.9%, Italian 7.6%, Romansch 0.6% (all official); other 8.9%

Syrian Arab Republic

National name: Al-Jumhuriyah al-'Arabiyah as-Suriyah

Area: 71,498 sq mi (185,180 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 18,448,752 (growth rate: 2.3%); birth rate: 28.3/1000; infant mortality rate: 29.5/1000; life expectancy: 70.0; density per sq mi: 258

Capital (2003 est.): Damascus, 2,381,800 (metro. area), 1,861,900

Largest cities: Aleppo, 2,492,100 (metro. area), 1,933,700 (city proper); Homs, 751,500; Latakia, 417,100; Hama, 380,200

Currency: Syrian pound*

Languages: Arabic (official); Kurdish, Armenian, Aramaic, Circassian widely understood; French, English somewhat understood

Taiwan

Republic of China

National name: Zhonghua Minguo

Area: 13,892 sq mi (35,980 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 22,894,384 (growth rate: 0.6%); birth rate: 12.6/1000; infant mortality rate: 6.4/1000; life expectancy: 77.3; density per sq mi: 1,648

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Taipei, 7,871,900 (metro. area), 2,722,600 (city proper)

Other large cities: Kaohsiung, 1,514,900; Tai Chung, 1,069,900; Tainan, 755,800; Keelung, 410,500

Currency: Taiwan dollar

Languages: Chinese (Mandarin, official), Taiwanese (Min), Hakka dialects

Republic of Tajikistan

National name: Jumhurii Tojikiston

Area: 55,251 sq mi (143,100 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 7,163,506 (growth rate: 2.2%); birth rate: 32.6/1000; infant mortality rate: 110.8/1000; life expectancy: 64.6; density per sq mi: 130

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Dushanbe, 817,100 (metro. area), 590,300 (city proper)

Other large city: Khodzhen (Leninabad), 156,500

Currency: somoni

Languages: Tajik (official), Russian widely used in government and business

Kingdom of Thailand

Ruler: Bhumibol Adulyadej

Area: 198,455 sq mi (514,000 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 65,444,371 (growth rate: 0.9%); birth rate: 15.7/1000; infant mortality rate: 20.5/1000; life expectancy: 71.6; density per sq mi: 330

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Bangkok, 8,838,500 (metro. area), 6,610,800 (city proper)

Other large cities: Nonthanburi, 304,700; Chiang Mai, 175,500

Currency: baht

Languages: Thai (Siamese), English (secondary language of the elite), ethnic and regional dialects

Tunisian Republic

National name: Al-Jumhuriyah at-Tunisiyah

Area: 63,170 sq mi (163,610 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 10,074,951 (growth rate: 1.0%); birth rate: 15.5/1000; infant mortality rate: 24.8/1000; life expectancy: 74.9; density per sq mi: 159

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Tunis, 1,660,300 (metro. area), 699,700 (city proper)

Currency: Tunisian dinar

Languages: Arabic (official, commerce), French (commerce)

Republic of Turkey

National name: Türkiye Cumhuriyeti

Area: 301,382 sq mi (incl. 9,121 in Europe) (780,580 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 69,660,559 (growth rate: 1.1%); birth rate: 16.8/1000; infant mortality rate: 41.0/1000; life expectancy: 72.4; density per sq mi: 231

Capital (2003 est.): Ankara, 3,582,000 (metro. area), 3,456,100 (city proper)

Largest cities: Istanbul, 10,048,900 (metro. area), 9,419,000 (city proper); Izmir, 2,398,200; Bursa, 1,288,900; Adana, 1,219,900; Gaziantep, 979,500

Currency: Turkish lira (YTL)

Languages: Turkish (official), Kurdish, Arabic, Armenian, Greek

Turkemenistan

Area: 188,455 sq mi (488,100 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 4,952,081 (growth rate: 1.8%); birth rate: 27.7/1000; infant mortality rate: 73.1/1000; life expectancy: 61.4; density per sq mi: 26

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Ashgabat, 727,700

Other large cities: Chardzhou, 213,500; Tashauz, 160,400

Currency: Manat

Languages: Turkmen 72%; Russian 12%; Uzbek 9%, other 7%

Ukrain

National name: Ukrayina

Area: 233,089 sq mi (603,700 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 47,425,336 (growth rate: -0.6%); birth rate: 10.5/1000; infant mortality rate: 20.3/1000; life expectancy: 66.8; density per sq mi: 203

Capital (2003 est.): Kyiv (Kiev), 3,296,100 (metro. area), 2,588,400 (city proper)

Other large cities: Kharkiv, 1,435,200; Odessa, 1,022,300; Donetsk, 984,900; Lvov, 700,100

Currency: Hryvna

Language: Ukrainian, Russian, Romanian, Polish, Hungarian

UAE

National name: Al-Imarat al-'Arabiyah al-Muttahidah

Area: 32,000 sq mi (82,880 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 2,563,212 (growth rate: 1.5%); birth rate: 18.8/1000; infant mortality rate: 14.5/1000; life expectancy: 75.2; density per sq mi: 80

Capital (2003 est.): Abu Dhabi, 539,800

Largest city: Dubai, 1,511,700 (metro. area), 906,100 (city proper)

Currency: U.A.E. dirham

Languages: Arabic (official), Persian, English, Hindi, Urdu

The United States of America

Area (2003): 3,717,792 sq mi (9,629,091 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 295,734,134

Population (2000 census): 280,562,489 (change 1990-2000: 13.2%) (growth rate: 0.9%); birth rate: 14.1/1000; infant mortality rate: 6.5/1000; life expectancy: 77.7; density per sq mi: 80

Capital (2003 est.): Washington, DC, 570,898

Largest cities (2003 est.): New York, 8,085,742 (city proper); Los Angeles, 3,819,951; Chicago, 2,869,121; Houston, 2,009,960; Philadelphia, 1,479,339; Phoenix, 1,388,416; San Diego, 1,226,753; San Antonio, 1,214,725; Dallas, 1,208,318; Detroit, 911,402

Currency: dollar

Languages: English, sizable Spanish-speaking minority

Republic of Uzbekistan

National name: Ozbekiston Respublikasi

Area: 172,741 sq mi (447,400 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 26,851,195 (growth rate: 1.7%); birth rate: 26.2/1000; infant mortality rate: 71.1/1000; life expectancy: 64.2; density per sq mi: 155

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Tashkent, 3,457,500 (metro. area), 2,155,400 (city proper)

Other large cities: Samarkand, 374,900; Andijon, 354,500

Currency: Uzbekistani sum

Languages: Uzbek 74.3%, Russian 14.2%, Tajik 4.4%, other 7.1%

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

National name: Cộng Hòa Xã Hội Chủ Nghĩa Việt Nam

Area: 127,243 sq mi (329,560 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 83,535,576 (growth rate: 1.0%); birth rate: 17.1/1000; infant mortality rate: 25.9/1000; life expectancy: 70.6; density per sq mi: 657

Capital (2003 est.): Hanoi, 2,543,700 (metro. area), 1,396,500 (city proper)

Largest cities: Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon), 5,894,100 (metro. area), 3,415,300 (city proper); Haiphong, 581,600; Da Nang, 452,700; Huế 271,900; Nha Trang, 270,100; Qui Nho'n, 199,700

Currency: Dong

Languages: Vietnamese (official); English (increasingly favored as a second language); some French, Chinese, Khmer; mountain area languages (Mon-Khmer and Malayo-Polynesian)

Western Sahara

Area: 102,703 sq mi (266,000 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 273,008 (growth rate: n.a.); birth rate: n.a.; infant mortality rate: n.a.; life expectancy: n.a.; density per sq mi: 3

Largest city (2003 est.): El Aaiun 198,200

Currency: Tala

Languages: Hassaniya Arabic, Moroccan Arabic

Ethnicity/race: Saharawi, Arab, Berber

Religion: Islam

Yemen

National name: Al-Jumhuriyah al-Yamaniyah

Area: 203,849 sq mi (527,970 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 20,727,063 (growth rate: 3.5%); birth rate: 43.1/1000; infant mortality rate: 61.5/1000; life expectancy: 61.8; density per sq mi: 102

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Sanaá, 1,778,900

Other large cities: Aden, 568,700; Hodiedah, 426,100; Tiaz, 317,600

Currency: Rial

Language: Arabic

Republic of Zambia

Area: 290,584 sq mi (752,614 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 11,261,795 (growth rate: 2.1%); birth rate: 41.4/1000; infant mortality rate: 88.3/1000; life expectancy: 39.7; density per sq mi: 39

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Lusaka, 1,773,300 (metro. area), 1,265,000 (city proper)

Other large cities: Ndola, 349,300; Kitwe, 306,200; Kabwe, 219,600, Chingola, 151,100

Currency: Kwacha

Languages: English (official); major vernaculars: Bemba, Kaonda, Lozi, Lunda, Luvale, Nyanja, Tonga; about 70 other indigenous languages

Republic of Zimbabwe

Area: 150,803 sq mi (390,580 sq km)

Population (2005 est.): 12,746,990 (growth rate: 0.5%); birth rate: 29.7/1000; infant mortality rate: 67.7/1000; life expectancy: 36.7; density per sq mi: 85

Capital and largest city (2003 est.): Harare, 2,331,400 (metro. area), 1,919,700 (city proper)

Other large cities: Bulawayo, 965,000; Chitungwiza, 411,700

Currency: Zimbabwean dollar

Languages: English (official), Shona, Ndebele (Sindebele), numerous minor tribal dialects

WORLD'S LARGEST DAMS

Name	Country	Completion	Type	Volume (in cubic yards)
Three Gorges	China	2011	Gravity	
Tarbela	Pakistan	1974	Earth	159,000,000
Fort Peck	United States	1970	Earth	125,600,000
Oahe	United States	1960	Earth	92,000,000
Oroville	United States	1968	Earth	80,600,000
San Luis	United States	1967	Earth	78,000,000
Mangla	Pakistan	(Nov. 1967)	Earth	75,000,000
Garrison	United States	1954	Earth	66,500,000
Portage Mountain	Canada		Earth	65,000,000
South Saskatchewan	Canada	1968	Earth	64,000,000
Aswan	Egypt	Jan.15,1971	Earth	57,800,000

ENGLISH DIRECT & INDIRECT SPEECH

Quoting the actual words of a speaker is termed as Direct Speech.

Reporting what a person said without quoting his exact words is termed as Indirect (or Reported) Speech.

Some Common Examples:

1.	He says, "I am ready."	He says that he is ready.
2.	He <u>has said</u> to me, "I did not do it."	He has told me that he did not do it.
3.	He will say, "I am ready".	He will say that he is ready.
4.	He said, "I write letters".	He said that he wrote letters.
5.	He said, "I <u>wrote</u> a letter".	He said that he had written a letter.
6.	He said, "I <u>shall</u> write letters."	He said that he would write letters.
7.	He said, "I <u>was writing</u> letters."	He said That he had been writing letters.
8.	He said, "I Had gone to Karachi."	He said that he had gone to Karachi.
9.	Note: There is no change in universal truths, general saying or habitual truths. (i) The teacher said, "The sun rises in the east."	The teacher said that the sun rises in the east.
	(ii) He said, "Honesty is the best policy."	He said that honesty is the best policy.
	(iii) He said, "I take bath regularly."	He said That he takes Bath regularly.
	(iv) He said, "Pakistan became Independent in 1947."	He said that Pakistan became independent in 1947.
10.	He said, "I saw him here."	He said that he had seen him there.
11.	He said, "Where is the book?"	He asked me where the book was.
12.	"Where has she gone?" he asked me.	He asked me where she had gone.
13.	She said to Meena, "Is it raining?"	She asked Meena if it was raining.
14.	He said, "Hurry up!"	He asked me to hurry up.
15.	He said, "Please let me go."	He requested them to let him go.
16.	He said to Riaz, "Don't move."	He told Riaz not to move.
17.	They said, "How silly of him!"	They exclaimed that it was very silly of him.
18.	The boys said, "Hurrah! We've won the match".	The boys exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.
19.	He said, "Alas! I am undone."	He exclaimed with sorrow that he was undone.
20.	She said, "Would that I were a boy."	She eagerly wished that she <u>had been</u> a boy.

21.	The teacher said, "Well done! my boys."	The teacher applauded the boys saying that they had done well.
22.	He said, "May you succeed." ?	He wished/prayed that I might succeed.
23.	Imran said, "Sir, <u>may</u> I go home?"	Imran respectfully asked whether he could go home.
24.	I said to him, "Have a cup of tea please."	I requested him to have a cup of tea.
25.	He said, "I <u>must</u> go at once."	He said that he <u>had</u> to go at once.
26.	I said to him, " <u>Let us</u> go out for a walk"	I proposed to him that we should go out for a walk.
27.	They said to the teacher, "Let us go home."	They requested the teacher to allow them to go home.
28.	"Hello", he said to his sister. "How are you?"	He greeted his sister and asked her how she was.
29.	"Oh dear! He said, I have torn my shirt."	He sighed and said that he had torn his shirt.

◆★◆

PRACTICE SET

Directions:

In each of the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct Speech.

1. He said to her, "Are you coming to the party?"
 - A. He asked her whether she was coming to the party.
 - B. He told her if she was coming to the party.
 - C. ✓ He asked her if she was coming to the party.
 - D. He asked her if she will be coming to the party.

2. The sage said, "God helps those who help themselves."
 - A. ✓ The sage said that God helps those who help themselves.
 - B. The sage said that God helped those whose helped themselves.
 - C. The sage said that God helps those who helped themselves.
 - D. The sage said that God helped those who help themselves.

3. "Please don't go away", she said.
 - A. She said to please her and not go away.
 - B. She told me not to go away.
 - C. She begged that I not go away.
 - D. ✓ She begged me not to go away.

4. He said, "I clean my teeth twice a day."
 - A. He said that he cleaned his teeth twice a day.
 - B. ✓ He said that he cleans his teeth twice a day.
 - C. He said that he used to clean his teeth twice a day.
 - D. He said that he is used to cleaning his teeth twice a day.

5. He said to them, "Don't make a noise."
A. He told them that don't make a noise.
B. He told them not to make noise.
C. He told them not to make a noise.
D✓ He asked them not to make a noise.
6. The teacher said, "Be quiet, boys."
A. The teacher said that they boys should be quiet.
B. The teacher called the boys and ordered them to be quiet.
C✓ The teacher urged the boys to be quiet.
D The teacher commanded the boys that they be quiet.
7. My friend said to me, "Has your father returned from Peshawar?"
A. My friend said to me that my father has returned from Peshawar.
B✓ My friend asked me if my father had returned from Peshawar.
C. My friend told me that his father had returned from Peshawar.
D. My friend enquired me if his father had returned from Peshawar.
8. Has said, "Where shall I be this time next year !"
A. He asked that where should he be that time next year.
B. He wondered where he should be that time the next year.
C. He contemplated where shall he be that time the following year.
D✓ He wondered where he would be that time the following year.
9. Zahid said, "I bought a car yesterday."
A. Zahid said that I have bought a car the previous day.
B. Zahid told that he had bought a car yesterday.
C. Zahid said that he bought a car the previous day.
D✓ Zahid said that he had bought a car the previous day.
10. The employer said to the workman, "I cannot pay you higher wages."
A. The employer told the workman that he could not be paid higher wages.
B✓ The employer told the workman that he could not pay him higher wages.
C. The employer forbade the workman to pay higher wages.
D. The employer warned the workman that he cannot pay him higher wages.
11. My cousin said, "My room-mate snored throughout the night."
A✓ My cousin said that her room-mate had snored throughout the night.
B. My cousin told me that her room-mate snored throughout the night.
C. My cousin complained to me that her room-mate is snoring throughout the night.
D. My cousin felt that her room-mate may be snoring throughout the night.
12. He asked to his teacher, "Need I read this chapter?"
A. He asked his teacher whether there was a need to read that chapter.
B. He asked his teacher whether he needed to read this chapter.
C. He asked his teacher if it was necessary to read this chapter.

13. He said, "What a beautiful scene!"
- A. He said that what a beautiful scene it was.
 B. He wondered that it was a beautiful scene.
 C. He exclaimed what a beautiful scene it was.
 D. ✓ He exclaimed that it was a very beautiful scene.
14. He said, "I saw a book here."
- A. He said that he saw a book here.
 B. He said that he saw a book there.
 C. He said that he had seen a book here.
 D. ✓ He said that he had seen a book there.
15. He said to me, "What time do the offices close?"
- A. He wanted to know what time the office close.
 B. ✓ He asked me what time did the offices close.
 C. He asked me what time the offices closed.
 D. He asked me what time the offices did close.
16. Aqsa said to Bilal, "Will you help me in my work just now?"
- A. ✓ Aqsa asked Bilal if he would help her in her work just then.
 B. Aqsa questioned to Bilal that will you help me in my work just now.
 C. Aqsa told Bilal whether he will help her in her work just now.
 D. Aqsa asked to Bilal that will he help her in her work just now.
17. Sufia said to me, "I will do it now or never."
- A. Sufia told me that I would do it then or never.
 B. Sufia told me that she should do it now or never.
 C. Sufia told me that she will do that now or never.
 D. ✓ Sufia told me that she would do it then or never.
18. She said to him, "Why don't you go today?"
- A. She said to him that why he don't go today.
 B. She asked him if he was going that day.
 C. She asked him why he did not go today.
 D. ✓ She asked him why he did not go that day.
19. Asad said, "Bravo! Azhar, you have done well."
- A. Asad exclaimed with joy that Azhar had done well.
 B. Asad called Azhar and exclaimed that he had done well.
 C. ✓ Asad congratulated Azhar, saying that he had done well.
 D. Asad praised Azhar for his having done well.
20. He said to me, "Where is the post office"
- A. He wanted to know where the post office was.
 B. He asked me that where the post office was.
 C. ✓ He asked me where the post office was.
 D. He asked me where was the post office.

Answers

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



PRACTICE SET

DIRECTIONS:

Pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blanks to make the sentence meaningful.

1. Macbeth is a tragedy of a man who was withgreat qualities.
A. possessed
B. empowered
C. privileged
D. endowed
E. obsessed
2. Mounting unemployment is the most serious andproblem in Pakistan today.
A. dubious
B. profound
C. unpopular
D. intractable
E. unattainable
3. Democracyhas some values which are fundamental to the realisation of the dignity of man.
A. cherishes
B. nourishes
C. espouses
D. nurtures
E. harbours
4. Successful people are genuinely very efficient intheir tasks

- A. making
C. achieving
E. accomplishing
- B. attaining
 D. completing

5. Automobile manufacturers are reviving up to launch a campaign designed to increase consumers aware aboutthe new emission control.
- A. production
C. capacity
E. awareness
- B. education
D. knowledge
6. To break the stalemate over the controversial issue, the *Prime Minister* held discussions today leaders toa consensus.
- A. evolve
C. capture
E. develop
- B. win
 D. emerge
7. Forests on the whole are lessthan farms to flood damage.
- A. exposed
C. destroyed
E. destructible
- B. affected
D. vulnerable
8. His logic the experts.
- A. teased
C. surprised
E. overwhelmed
- B. confused
D. confounded
9. The factory went into a state of suspendedtoday with all its workers on strike.
- A. symbiosis
C. ways
E. mortification
- B. animation
D. condition
10. It is not fair to cast.....on honest and innocent persons.
- A. aspiration
C. inspiration
- B. aspersions
D. adulation
11. The Holy Quran from the theological aspect is regarded asfrom Allah.
- A. originating
C. generating
E. coming forth
- B. issuing
D. emanating
12. This book is about a man whohis family and went to live in the Himalayas.
- A. exiled
C. banished
- B. deserted
D. expelled
13. You mustyour career with all seriousness
- A. direct
C. follow
C. pursue
- B. complete
D. manage

14. The affluent life styles of contemporary politicians are in sharp contrast to the ways of living of the freedom fighters.
- A. austere
B. agnatic
C. stingy
D. extravagant
E. disciplined
15. The villagers..... the death of their leader by keeping all the shops closed.
- A. announced
B. protested
C. mourned
D. consoled
E. avenged
16. Everyone of us should endeavour to the miseries of the poor.
- A. diffuse
B. mitigate
C. condemn
D. suppress
E. acknowledge
17. The government willall resources to fight poverty.
- A. move
B. collect
C. harness
D. exploit
E. muster
18. These medicines arefor curing cold.
- A. proper
B. real
C. effective
D. capable
E. powerful
19. It is easy to..... but impossible to replace English medium education.
- A. deny
B. approve
C. propagate
D. castigate
E. eliminate
20. Since she is a teacher of language, one would not expect her to be guilty of
- A. aberration
B. solecism
C. schism
D. bombast
E. stanchion
21. The poor ones continue to.....out a living inspite of economic liberalisation in the country.
- A. find
B. go
C. eke
D. bring
E. manage
22. I will write a letter to you tentativelythe dates of the programme.
- A. involving
B. urging
C. guiding
D. indicating
E. propagating
23. He should be dismissed for hisremarks about his superiors.
- A. critical
B. depreciatory

- C. scurrilous
E. impeccable
24. Contemporary economic development differs from the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century.
A. naturally
B. usually
C. literally
D. special
E. markedly
25. After discussing for an hour, the committee without having reached any decision.
A. dispersed
B. dissolved
C. postponed
D. withdrew
E. adjourned
26. The word gharana points to the concepts of stylistic individuality and handing down of tradition within family confines.
A. joint
B. conflicting
C. dual
D. contradictory
E. extraordinary
27. The Government is certain to the publication of any details of this fraudulent research.
A. retain
B. restrict
C. delay
D. prohibit
E. conceal
28. It was the help he got from his friends which him through the tragedy
A. helped
B. boosted
C. perked
D. supported
E. sustained
29. The security for the Ministers has been up following the attack at a public meeting last evening.
A. steered
B. geared
C. speeded
D. bloated
E. beefed
30. The criminals managed to escape from the prison even though two armed policemen were vigil over them.
A. taking
B. putting
C. guarding
D. keeping
E. looking

Answers

1. D.	2. D.	3. A.	4. E.	5. E.	6. B.	7. D.	8. C.	9. B.	10. B.
11. D.	12. B.	13. E.	14. A.	15. C.	16. B.	17. E.	18. C.	19. D.	20. B.
21. C.	22. D.	23. C.	24. E.	25. C.	26. C.	27. D.	28. A.	29. E.	30. D.

PRACTICE SET

DIRECTIONS:

In each of the following questions, pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

1. His companions prevailed upon him not to.....to violence.
A. refer
B. resort
C. prone
D. provoke
E. pertain
2. No country can..... practice a constant, rigid foreign policy in view of the world power dynamics.
A. alleviate
B. anticipate
C. afford
D. envisage
E. visualise
3. If the President does not grantin his case, he will be hanged shortly.
A. parole
B. release
C. freedom
D. gratitude
E. clemency
4. The cancer patients areinto their mode of life for research purposes.
A. diagnosed
B. checked
C. probed
D. examined
E. investigated
5. I request you toyour crime.
A. apologies
B. agree
C. confess
D. pardon
E. submit
6. The payment wasdelayed because some of the supporting documents for the claim were missing.
A. unduly
B. unjustifiably
E. unforeseenly
D. undeservedly
E. unquestionably
7. The prisoner was released on..... for good behaviour
A. Probation
B. bail
C. parole
D. grounds
E. guarantee
8. Although religion, does not inhibit acquisition of wealth, the tenor of its teaching is to inculcate an attitude of to worldly things.
A. indifference
B. hostility
C. affinity
D. immunity
E. attachment

.....eye witnesses the news reporter gave a graphic description of how the fire broke

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. Reporting | B. Observing |
| C. Seeing | D. Quoting |
| E. Examining | |

10. The library expects you to return each and every book that you have

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| A. demanded | B. taken |
| E. lent | D. handed |
| | E. given |

11. between labour and management is inevitable in any industrial society.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. Controversy | B. Friction |
| C. Association | D. Competition |
| E. Coordination | |

12. This article tries to us with problems of poor nations so that we help them more effectively.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A. allow | B. enable |
| C. convince | D. project |
| E. acquaint | |

13. One should develop a habit of going through a newspaper, some selected magazines and general literature.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. continuous | B. constant |
| C. regular | D. persistent |
| E. recurring | |

14. The current in global negotiations over the ban on nuclear proliferation does not well for the future.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A. moratorium | B. controversy |
| C. insight | D. stalemate |
| E. rapprochement | |

15. Improvement in efficiency and productivity has to be the key of policy in respect of both the public and the private sectors in the Five Year Plans.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| A. ingredient | B. purpose |
| C. role | D. platform |
| E. criterion | |

16. The skill and ease with which he repaired the machine proved that he is a/an mechanic.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. able | B. handy |
| C. great | D. maladroit |
| E. competent | |

17. The chemical warfare capability of Iraq is a to aggression even by the Super powers.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. pretext | B. deterrent |
| C. constraint | D. detriment |
| E. precaution | |

18. ^{Though} the issue of bonus provision was not on the agenda of the meeting, the Chairman was sure that this would up.
- A. bring
B. shoot
C. trickle
D. crop
E. heat
19. They have decided to meet the Prime Minister in order to have their heard.
- A. agony
B. apathy
C. woes
D. sorrow
E. sufferings
20. The foundation of all civilisations and societies is the ability of humans to with each other.
- A. bear
B. dispense
C. unite
D. collaborate
E. exchange
21. The children crackers to celebrate the victory of their team.
- A. burst
B. fired
C. shot
D. broke
E. released
22. The the council has passed against the magazine for their irresponsible reporting are justified.
- A. laws
B. ban
C. penalty
D. codes
E. strictures
23. After a recent mild paralytic attack, his movements are restricted, otherwise he is still very active.
- A. entirely
B. nowhere
C. not
D. slightly
E. frequently
24. His on of the topic was so good that students had few doubts to raise at the end.
- A. handling
B. clarity
C. exposure
D. exposition
E. perturbation
25. The purpose of education must be to attitudes as well as to impart knowledge and skills.
- A. manage
B. rationalise
C. adjust
D. internalize
E. channelise
26. Freedom and equality are the rights of every human being.
- A. inalienable
B. inscrutable
C. incalculable
D. institutional
E. irrefutable

27. The teacher upon the students the importance of studying science.
- A. taught
B. encouraged
C. inflicted
D. appealed
E. impressed
28. The old generation is..... in its outlook and hence cannot tolerate independent ideas of the youngsters.
- A. paradox
B. progressive
C. liberal
D. orthodox
E. restricted
29. He is thehead of the family and commands a lot of respect from the family members.
- A. solely
B. strongest
C. undisputed
D. full
E. controversial
30. The audienceat the end of the drama.
- A. appreciated
B. praised
C. appraised
D. exploded
E. applauded

Answers

1. B.	2. C.	3. E.	4. E.	5. C.	6. A.	7. C.	8. A.	9. D.	10. B.
11. B.	12. E.	13. C.	14. D.	15. C.	16. E.	17. B.	18. D.	19. C.	20. D.
21. A.	22. E.	23. D.	24. D.	25. B.	26. A.	27. E.	28. D.	29. C.	30. E.

WORLD'S FAMOUS LINES

1. **Control Line:** Boundary line between Azad Kashmir and Occupied Kashmir, demarcated as a result of Indo-Pak War of 1971.
2. **Curzon Line:** The Polish_russian Frontier set up in 1945, and named after Lord Curzon.
3. **Dead Line:** Boundary around a military prison, which prisoners are forbidden to cross.
4. **Durand Line:** Boundary line, between Afghanistan and West Pakistan, was demarcated in 1896 by Sir Mortimer Durand, from whom it took its name.
5. **Green Line:** A painted line in Nicosia (Cyprus) , that serves as a demarcation line between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities.
6. **Hindenburg Line:** Boundary line between Germany and Poland.
7. **Hot Line:** Direct telephonic link between the heads of two States.
8. **International Date Line:** Immaginary line extending north and south through Pacific Ocean and is the point at which the traveler must add or subtract a day from the calendar.
9. **Maginot Line:** German frontier from Switzerland to Luxembourg. It was built during the year 1929-36, and was named after the then French War Minister Andre Maginot.
10. **Mannerheim Line:** Line of defences, built in 1939 under the directions of Mannerheim, the Commander of Finland Forces, in 1939-40 war with Russia.
11. **McMohan Line:** Boundary line between India and People's Republic of China. It was named after McMohan, the British representative to India.
12. **Oder-Neisse Line:** The two rivers of Europe. Oder rising in Czechoslovakia, was chosen in 1945 as the provisional German-Polish border. Neisse marks the southern part of the boundary between the two countries.
13. **Radcliffe Line:** Boundary Line between Pakistan and India, demarcated by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, from whom it took its name.
14. **Seigfrid Line:** During the 2nd World War, this line was built by Germany along her western frontier, for defensive purposes.
15. **17th Parallel:** The line demarcating the boundary between North and South Vietnam.
16. **24th Parallel:** In Rann of Kutch dispute, Pakistan declared this line as the frontier between West Pakistan and India in the Rann of Kutch.
17. **38th Parallel:** The line separating North Korea from South Korea.
18. **49th Parallel:** boundary line between Canada and the United States.

GEOGRAPHICAL SURNAMEN

COUNTRIES	NAME
Britain of South	New Zealand
Buffer State of Asia	Afghanistan
Bengal's Sorrow	Damodar River
Blue Mountains	Nilgiri Hills
Cockpit of Europe	Belgium
Crossroads of Western Europe	Belgium
Dark Continent	Africa
Emerald Island	Ireland
Flower Garden of Europe	Netherlands
Gate of Tears	Strait of Bab-el-mandeb
George Cross Island	Malta
Gift of Nile	Egypt
Great Britain of the Pacific	Japan
Hearing Pond	Atlantic Ocean
Hermit Kingdom	Korea
Homeland of a Viking Empire	Denmark
Island Continent	Australia
Island of Hispaniola	Haiti
Holy Land	Jerusalem
Horn of Africa	Somalia
Island of Cloves	Zanzibar
Isle of June	Bahamas
Isle of Pearls	Bahrain
Key to the Mediterranean	Gibraltar
Land Gate of the Country	Belarus
Land of Cakes	Scotland
Land of Contrasts	Colombia
Land of Druk Yul	Nepal
Land of Free People	Thailand
Land of Amber	Lithuania
Land of Dukes	Holland
Land of Fertile Fields	Algeria
Land of Golden Fleece	Australia
Land of Golden Fibre	Bangladesh
Land of Lilies	Canada
Land of Maple Leaf	Canada
Land of the Long White Cloud	New Zealand
Land of Midnight Sun	Norway
Land of Milk and Honey	Lebanon
Land of Morning Calm	Korea
Land of Mighty Rivers	Nigeria
Land of Mountains	Belize/Nepal
Land of Golden Pagoda	Myanmar
Land of Queen Sheba	Ethiopia

Land of Rice and Tea	Myanmar
Land of Rising Sun	Japan
Land of Thousands Island	Indonesia
Land of Thousand Lakes	Finland
Land of Thunder Bolt	Bhutan
Land of Pure People	Pakistan
Land of South Slaves	Yugoslavia
Land of White Elephants	Thailand
Land of Wind Mills	Holland
Light of Nile	Egypt
Loneliest Island	Tristan-de-gunha
Mistress of Sea	England
Nationa of Shakepeares	Englsnd
Never Never Land	Prairies of N. Australia
Pearl of Antilles	Cuba
Pillars of Hercules	Gibraltar (Strait)
Playground of Europe	Switzerland
Roof of the World	The Pamirs
Remnant of a Mighty Empire	Austria
Sorrow of China	Hawang Hoo
Switzerland of Africa	Swaziland
Site of Ancient Civilization	Iraq
Sugar Bowl of the World	Cuba
The Holy See	Vatican City
Whitman's Grave	Sierra Laone
Workshop of World	England
CITIES	NAME
Brasi:4 of Pakistan ✓	Islamabad (Pakistan)
Bride of the Sea	Venice (Italy)
Capital of Cooperation	Brussels (Belgium)
Crescent City ✓	Rome (Italy)
City of Angels ✓	Bangkok (Thailand)
City of Bazars ✓	Cairo (Egypt)
City of Brotherly Love	Philadelphia (USA)
City of Colleges ✓	Lahore (Pakistan)
City of Conferences ✓	Geneva (Switzerland)
City of Cosmonauts ✓	Moscow (Russia)
City of Dreaming Spires ✓	Oxford (UK)
City of Eternal Spring	Quite
City of Gondolas	Venice(Italy)
City of Ghosts and Temples ✓	Benaras (India)
City of Golden Gate ✓	San Francisco (USA)
City of Golden Temple ✓	Amritsar (India)
City of Mosques ✓	Dhaka (Bangladesh)
City of Parks	Kiev (Ukraine)
City of the Pool Nectar ✓	Amritsar (India)
City of Palaces ✓	Calcutta (India)

City of Popes	Rome (Italy)
City of Rams	Guangzhou (China)
City of Roses and Nightingale	Shiraz (Iran)
City of Silent Thoroughfares	Venice (Italy)
City of Skyscrapers	New York (USA)
City of Solution	Brasilia
City of Space Flights	Cape Kennedy (USA)
City of Peace	Baghdad (Iraq)
City of Seven Hills	Rome (Italy)
Daughter of Baltic sea	Helsinki (Finland)
Eternal city	Rome (Italy)
Forbidden city	Lahasa (China)
Garden of India	Banglore (India)
Gateway to the East	Beirut (Lebanon)
Gateway to the Gulf	Abu Dhabi (UAE)
Gateway of India	Mombay (India)
Garden city	Sofia (Bulgaria)
Gateway of Pakistan	Karachi (Pakistan)
Gay city	London (UK)
Granite city	Aberdeen
Home of the Latins	Rome (Italy)
Key to the Common Market	Antwerp
Little Pakistan	Bradford (UK)
Manchester of Pakistan	Faisalabad (Pakistan)
Northomption of India	Agra (India)
Pyramid city	Cairo (Egypt)
Quaker city	Philadelphia (USA)
Queen of Adriatic	Venice (Italy)
Queen of the Baltic	Stockholm (Sweden)
Queen of the East	Chittagong (Bangladesh)
Rome of India	Delhi (India)
Rose Pink city	Jaipur ((India)
Silver city	Algiers (Algeria)
Venice of the East	Cochin
Venice of the North	Stockholm
White city	Belgrade
Wilderness of Bamboo and Paper	Tokyo (Japan)
Windy city	Chicago (USA)

GEOGRAPHICAL SURNAMES

Old Name	New Name
Abyssinia ✓	Ethiopia
Angora ✓	Ankara
Batavia	Jakarta
British Honduras	Belize
Bechuanaland	Botswana

Burma ✓	Myanmar
Cape Canaveral	Cape Kennedy
Ceylon ✓	Sri Lanka
Dahomey	Benin
Duthe East Indies ✓	Indonesia
Dutch Guyana	Surinam
East Pakistan ✓	Bangladesh
Egypt ✓	United Arab Republic
Formosa ✓	Taiwan
French Guinea	Guinea
French West Africa ✓	Mali
Gold Coast ✓	Ghana
Greenland	Kalaallit Nunaat
Holland ✓	Netherlands
Halavita ✓	Switzerland
Kampuchea	Cambodia
Madagascar	Malagasy
Malaya ✓	Malaysia
Mesopotamia ✓	Iraq
Northern Rhodesia ✓	Zambia
Nyasaland ✓	Malawi
Peking ✓	Beijing
Persia ✓	Iran
Portuguese Guinea	Guinea Bissau
Petrograd	Leningrad
Rangoon ✓	Yangon
Sandwich Islands	Hawaiian Islands
Siam ✓	Thailand
Shalkot ✓	Quetta
Southern Rhodesia ✓	Zimbabwe
South West Africa ✓	Namibia
Tanganyika and Zanzibar	Tanzania
Trucial Oman ✓	United Arab Emirates
West French Africa	Mauritania
Zaire	Congo-Kinshasa

GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES

Year	Name of Explorer	Nationality	Exploration or discovery
C 520 B.C.	Hanno	Carthagian	Visited Sierra Leone
982-85	Eric the Red	Norwegian	Discovered Greenland
C 1000	Leif Ericsson	Norse	Reached North America
1255	Nicolo and Maffeo Polo	Italian	Travelled to Beijing (China).
1271-94	Marco Polo	Italian	Reached China through India
1325	Odoric of Pordenone	Italian	Visited Tibet (China)
14 th century	Joao Zarco Tristao	Portuguese	Discovered Madeira and the Azores

	Vas and others		
1484	Diogo Cao	Portuguese	Discovered mouth of Congo river
1487-88	Bartholome w Diaz	Portuguese	Rounded Cape of Good Hope
1492	Christopher Columbus	Portuguese	Reached the American Island while discovering a western route to India
1493-96	Christopher Columbus	Portuguese	Discovered Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Vincent, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Virgin Islands, Dominica St. Christopher Nevis
1497-98	John Cabot	Italian	Discovered Cape Breton Island, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia
1497-1503	Amerigo Vespucci	Florentine	Explored Mexico, part of east coast of America and South American coast
1498	Vescoda Gama	Portuguese	Discovered sea route from Europe to India
1498	Christopher Columbus	Portuguese	Landed on mainland of South America, discovered Grenada
1500	Pedro Alvarez Cabral	Portuguese	Discovered Brazil
1501-16	Various	Portuguese	Discovered Sri Lanka, Goa, Malacca, Guangzhou (Canton), Japan and East Indies
1502-04	Christopher Columbus	Portuguese	Discovered Trinidad and Gayman Island (1503)
1503	Juan de Bermudez	Spanish	Sailed and plotted the map of Bermuda
1509	Sebastian Cabot	Genoese	Explored American coast of Florida, Brazilian coast and mouth of the River Plate.
1512	Juan Ponce de Leon	Spanish	Discovered Turks and Caicos Island
1519-22	Ferdinand Magellan	Portuguese	Sailed round the world, discovered the Magellan Strait, reached the Philippines. Died on the way
1534-36	Jacques Cartier	French	Discovered Canada, explored the St. Lawrence, and named Mount Royal
1539	De Soto	Spanish	Discovered Florida, Georgia and the River Mississippi
1549	St. Francis X'avier	Spanish	Visited Japan
1554	Sir Hugh Willoughly Richard, Chancellor	English	Discovered the White sea and the ocean to route to Russia
1557-80	Sir Francis Drake	English	Sailed round the world in the Golden Hind
1563	Fernandez Juan	Spanish	Discovered the islands off the coast of Chile
1568	Alvaro-de Mendana	English	Discovered Solomon Islands
1576	Martin Frobisher	English	Began search for N.W. passage
	John Davis	English	Discovered the Davis Strait
1577	Drake	English	Made the first voyage around the world
1592-94	Davis and Hawkins	--	Discovered and visited Falkland Islands
1606	William Janszoon	Dutch	Discovered Australia
1606	Capt. John Smith and a party of colonists	English	Explored Chesapeake Bay, discovered Potomac and Susquehanna
1609	Henry Hudson	English	Explored the course of Hudson river

1642-43	Abel Tasman	Dutch	Discovered Tasmania, New Zealand, Tonga and Fiji Island
1682	William Penn	English	Sailed for America and founded the city of Philadelphia
1700	William Dampier	English	Explored west coast of Australia
1728	Vitus Behring	Danish	Discovered the Behring Strait
1740-44	George Lord Anson	English	Sailed round the world
1741	Behring	Danish	Discovered Alaska
1767	Captain Wallis	English	Discovered Tahiti
1768-71	Captain James Cook	English	Sailed round the world.
1772	Captain James Cook	English	Discovered several Islands including Hawaii
1776	Mungo Park	Scotch	Explored the course of River Niger.
1798	Captain Fern	English	Discovered Nauru.
1831	Sir James Clark Ross and Rear Admiral Sir John Ross	English	Located the magnetic pole.
1852-73	David Living Stone	Scotch	Discovered the course of Zambesi, the Victoria Falls and Lake Malawi.
1852-55	Heinrich Barth	German	Explored Sudan
1856-58	Captain John Speke	English	Discovered Lake Tanganyika and Nyanza
1903-06	Captain Roald Amundsen	Norwegian	First navigation of north west passage
1908-09	Sir Earnest Shackleton	English	Reached within 100 miles of the south pole
1909	Rear Admiral Robert Peary	American	Reached the north pole on April 6
1911	Captain Ronald Amundsen	Norwegian	First reached south pole on 14 th December
1912	Captain Scott	English	Reached the south pole on January 18
1927	Charles A. Lindbergh	American	Made first non-stop solo flight across the Atlantic
1928	G.H. Wilkins	Australian	Flew over the south pole
1934-35	Admiral R. Byrd	American	Led second expedition to Little America and explored 450,000 sq. miles.
1934-37	John Rymill	British	Discovered the Palmer peninsula (a part of Antarctic mainland).
1951	C.F. Blair	US	Made the first solo flight over the Arctic
1957-58	Sir Vivian Fuchs and Edmund Hillary	English New Zealander	First crossing of the Antarctic continent
1960	Prof. Auguste Piccard and his son Jacques	American	First man to descend to a depth of 37,800 feet in the North Pacific
1961-62	Yuri Gagarin	Parissian	First journey into space
1969	Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin and Michael Collins	Americans	First manned moon landing
1986	Glotto, a European Satellite	European	The first space probes satellite explored the Halley's Comet

WORLD GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Religions of the world

Correct answers are bold.

- Before Islam the religion of the majority of the Arabs was:
A. Shanto Mat B. Jewish
C. **Idolatrous** D. Hinduism
- The religion which believed in the oneness of God (Tauheed) before Islam in Arabs was called:
A. Shauto Mat B. Hinduism
C. Idolaters D. **Hanfa**
- Religions are divided into three groups of the:
A. Mongal B. ~~Saami~~
C. **Arya** D. ~~All of above~~
- The group of religion known as Saami includes Islam Jewish and:
A. Hinduism B. **Christianity**
C. Buddhism D. All of these
- Confucius, Taoism, Shanto Mat Buddhism, Islaf Parust:
A. Saami B. Arayai
C. Hanfa D. **Mangoli**
- In which religion Zoroastrianism religion has been included:
A. **Parsi** B. Jewish
C. Confuciousism D. None of these
- In which religion wine is not prohibited:
A. Christianity
B. **Zoroastrianism**
C. Sikhism D. Budhism
- Name the god of virtue in Zoroastrianism:
A. Brahma B. Buddha
C. Ganesh D. **Ormuzd**
- The pioneer of the religion Zoroastrianism was:
A. Buddha B. Brahma
C. **Zoroast** D. Noshervan
- Who is the oldest religion which was based by Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S):
A. Jewish B. Christianity
C. **Islam** D. Hanfa
- Jewism is based on _____
A. Notion of Tauheed
B. Nation that Israelis are favourite and liked ummat
C. **Both of these** D. None of these
- To which prophet did Jews call the son of Allah:
A. Hazrat Haroon
B. Hazrat Essaa
C. Hazrat Moossaa
D. **Hazrat Oozair (A.S)**
- Name the religion which claims Hazrat Eessaa (A.S) as a prophet:
A. Zoroastrianism B. **Christianity**
C. Jewish D. Confuciansim

UN PEACE KEEPING MISSIONS:

- In which year UNO established it's truce supervision organization (UNTSO) for Middle East?
A. 1948 B. 1949
C. 1964 D. 1974
- UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) was formed by the UNO in the year
A. 1948 B. 1949
C. 1964 D. 1974
- In 1964 UNO formed a peacekeeping force (UNFICYP) for
A. Peru B. Germany
C. **Cyprus** D. Russia
- In which year UNO established it's Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for Israel (Golan Heights)?
A. 1948 B. 1949
C. 1964 D. 1974
- Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was formed by the UNO in the year
A. 1947 B. 1949
C. 1978 D. 1974
- In 1991 UNO formed a peacekeeping Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) for
A. Peru B. **Sahara**
C. Cyprus D. Russia
- In which year UNO established it's Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)?
A. 1993 B. 1990
C. 1995 D. 1994
- Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) was formed by the UNO in the year

-
- A. 2001 B. 2000
C. 1999 D. 1998

9. In 1999 UNO formed a peacekeeping Interim Administration Mission (UNMIK) for

- A. Peru B. India
C. **Kosovo** D. Russia

10. In which year UNO established it's Mission in sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)?

- A. 1997 B. 1998
C. **1999** D. 2000

LARGEST IN THE WORLD

1. The largest country of the world area wise is _____.
A. China B. U.S.A
C. Canada D. **Russia**
2. The Second largest country of the world area wise is _____.
A. China B. U.S.A
C. **Canada** D. Russia
3. The 3rd largest country of the world in area wise is _____.
A. **China** B. U.S.A
C. Canada D. Russia
4. The 4th largest country of the world area wise is _____.
A. China B. **U.S.A**
C. Brazil D. Russia
5. The 5th largest country of the world area wise is _____.
A. China B. U.S.A
C. **Brazil** D. Russia
6. The largest country of the world population wise is _____.
A. **China** B. U.S.A
C. Canada D. Russia
7. The Second largest country of the world population wise is _____.
A. China B. **India**
C. Indonesia D. Russia
8. The 3rd largest country of the world population wise is _____.
A. China B. U.S.A
C. Canada D. **Russia**
9. The 4th largest country of the world population wise is _____.
A. China B. **U.S.A**
C. Brazil D. Russia
10. The 5th largest country of the world population wise is _____.

- A. China B. U.S.A
C. Indonesia D. Russia

11. The largest continent of the world is _____.

- A. Asia B. Africa
C. South America D. Australia

12. The Second largest continent of the world is _____.

- A. Asia B. Africa
C. South America D. Australia

13. The 3rd largest continent of the world is _____.

- A. Asia B. Africa
C. South America
D. North America

14. The 4th largest continent of the world is _____.

- A. Asia B. Africa
C. South America D. Australia

15. The 5th largest continent of the world is _____.

- A. Asia B. Antarctica
C. South America D. Australia

CAPITALS

1. The Capital of Albania is _____.
A. Andorra B. **Tirana**
C. Luanda D. Vienna
2. The Capital of Andorra is _____.
A. Aden B. Vienna
C. **Andorra** D. Tirana
3. The Capital of Angola is _____.
A. **Luanda** B. Tirana
C. Kabul D. Andorra
4. The Capital of Austria is _____.
A. Kabul B. Canberra
C. Tirana D. **Vienna**
5. The Capital of Australia is _____.
A. Andorra B. **Canberra**
C. Kabul D. Tirana
6. The Capital of Yemen is _____.
A. Canberra B. Andorra
C. **Aden** D. Luanda
7. The Capital of Afghanistan is _____.
A. **Kabul** B. Buenos Aires
C. Vienna D. Islamabad
8. The Capital of Algeria is _____.
A. Aden B. Tirana
C. Canberra D. **Algiers**
9. The Capital of Argentina is _____.
A. Aden B. **Buenos Aires**
C. Kabul D. Tirana

10. The Capital of Bahamas is _____.
A. Nassau B. Vienna
C. Islamabad D. Andorre
11. The Capital of Belgium is _____.
A. Buenos Aires B. Algiers
C. Brussels D. Kabul
12. The Capital of Barbados is _____.
A. Brussels B. Tirana
C. Aden D. **Bridgetown**
13. The Capital of Bulgaria is _____.
A. Sofia B. Andorra
C. Marsau D. Paris
14. The Capital of Basutoland is _____.
A. Brussels B. **Marisa**
C. Suva D. Bonn
15. The Capital of British Guinea is _____.
A. Sofia B. Accra
C. **George Town** D. Paris

INFORMATION'S OF THE WORLD

1. Acapulco Seaport and international resort is located in
A. Chilli B. Brazil
C. **Mexico** D. Russia
2. Accra is Capital and most populated city of
A. **Ghana** B. Chad
C. Ivory Coast D. Philippine
3. Adelaide is a city of the
A. Papua New Guinea
B. New Zealand
C. Singapore
D. **Australia**
4. Aden City in Yemen is located on the Gulf of
A. Ahmar B. Gulf Bay
C. Mexico Bay D. **Anne**
5. Adriatic Sea Arm of the Mediterranean Sea is located between Italy and the
A. Red Peninsula
B. **Balkan Peninsula**
C. A & B D. None of them
6. Aegean sea port of the Mediterranean Sea is located between the eastern coast of Greece and the western coast of Turkey. bounded on the north by the Greek mainland and on the south by
A. **Crete** B. Solomon
C. Great Britain D. Armenia
7. Ahaggar Mountains is a high plateau region in the central
A. Thar B. **Thal**

8. **C. Sahara** D. None of them
 Alexandria is the second most populated city in Egypt. Located on the
9. A. Indus Delta B. Ganga Delta
C. Nile Delta D. Amazon Delta
 Alps mountain system extending in an arc from the Mediterranean coast between Italy and France through Switzerland and
10. A. Norway B. Denmark
C. Austria D. Finland
 Amazon River is the second longest river in the world. Its tributaries rise in the Andes Mountains and Guiana Highlands. It flows into the Atlantic near
11. A. Uruguay B. Venezuela
C. Brazil D. United States
 American Samoa group of islands of Samoa is situated in the south-western
12. A. Pacific Ocean B. China Sea
C. India ocean D. None of them
 Amritsar city is in northern India. It is the Holy city of the
13. A. Muslim Religion
C. Sikh Religion
 D. Buddha Religion
 Amsterdam is capital and most populated city in the Netherlands. It is connected to the North Sea by
14. A. Rivers B. Canals
C. A & B D. None of them
 Anatolia peninsula lies between the Black and
15. A. Arabian Sea B. Red Sea
D. Mediterranean Seas
 Andes high mountains that stretch north to south along the western part of South America. Highest peak is Mount Aconcagua, with an elevation of
- A. 22,334ft B. 22,534ft
C. 22,834ft D. 23,834ft

FAMOUS WARS OF THE HISTORY

1. The War of independence was fought between 13 colonies of United States of America and Britain in?
- A. 1775-83 B. 1717-28
C. 1875-83 D. 1817-28
2. The Austrian succession war was remained from

- A. 1775-83 B. 1740-48
C. 1840-83 D. 1840-48
3. The Austrian succession war was fought between Austria and
A. Poland B. Germany
C. Spain D. Russia
4. The first round of China Japan war was during
A. 1894-95 B. 1931-33
C. 1937-45 D. 1945-48
5. The second round of China Japan war was between
A. 1894-95 B. 1931-33
C. 1937-45 D. 1945-48
6. The duration of third round of China Japan war was
A. 1894-95 B. 1931-33
C. 1937-45 D. 1945-48
7. The civil war of America was fought from
A. 1894-95 B. 1761-65
C. 1937-45 D. 1861-65
8. The English civil war was fought from
A. 1642-51 B. 1931-33
C. 1937-45 D. 1945-48
9. The duration of Boer war was
A. 1794-95 B. 1831-33
C. 1899-1902 D. 1799-1802
10. Spanish Civil War was fought between Junta D, Defensa Nacional and Republican Government from
A. 1944-51 B. 1936-39
C. 1944-56 D. None of them
11. The Crimean war was fought from
A. 1725-29 B. 1720-40
C. 1820-80 D. 1853-56
12. The Crimean war was fought between Britain and
A. France B. Russia
C. Japan D. Spain
13. France Persian war was fought from
A. 1944-51 B. 1936-39
C. 1944-56 D. 1870-71
14. The Gulf war remained for
A. Three Year B. One Year
C. Four Year D. Two Year
15. The Gulf War was fought between U.S.A. and its ally Britain and
A. Kuwait B. Afghanistan
C. Japan D. Iraq

HUMAN TRIBES

1. Dominant people of the Middle East since 7th century AD were called
A. Goth B. Huns
C. **Arabs** D. Mongols
2. The Islamic rulers and successors of the Prophet Mohammad (Peace Be upon Him) are called
A. Ameer B. **Caliphs**
C. President D. King
3. Cossacks, Group of tribes were settled in the southern steppes of Russia in
A. 14th Century. B. 16th Century
C. 12th Century D. **15th Century**
4. Goths, two nomadic tribes, invaded the Roman empire at the time of its fall in
A. **AD 410** B. AD 510
C. AD 610 D. AD 710
5. Huns, Nomadic tribe which invaded India and Europe in
A. 7th Century AD
B. **5th Century AD**
C. 9th Century AD
D. 11th Century AD
6. Ku-Klux Klan, The U.S supremacist secret society is hostile to Blacks, Roman Catholics and
A. Muslims B. Hindus
C. **Jews** D. Sikhs
7. Mongols, war-like tribe from Mongolia; expanded under the leadership of Genghis Khan in the 12th century and established an empire from Korea to Turkey till
A. Siberia B. Tibet
C. China D. **All of these**
8. Zulus, Bantu-speaking people of southern Africa built up a great African empire under their ruler chakain the early
A. 21st Century B. 12th Century
C. **19th Century** D. 16th Century
9. Afridis, Fighting race of hill men is found in Waziristan in the West Frontier of
A. India B. **Pakistan**
C. Iran D. Afghanistan
10. Bhils, A primitive Dravidian race is inhabiting central
A. Afghanistan B. Bengal
C. Asia D. **India**
11. Daffa, A fighting tribe of Arunachal Pradesh is from
A. China B. **Germany**

-
- C. India** **D. Arab**
12. Eskimos, are the people of Arctic regions, northern Canada, Greenland and
- A. Mexico **B. Alaska**
C. Chard D. Brazil
13. Kurds are Inhabitants of northern Iraq, Turkey, Iran, Parts of Syria and
- A. Azer Baijan** B. Germany
C. Greece D. Ethiopia
14. Maori, Polynesians are natives of
- A. Philippine
B. Marshal islands
C. New Zealand
D. Greenland
15. Moplas are Muslim Tribes of Malabar from
- A. China **B. India**
C. Burma D. Arab

AGES IN HISTORY, LITERATURE, MYTHOLOGY

1. Period since the explosion period of the first atom bomb at Alamogordo, New Mexico in July 16, 1945 called is
A. Augustan Age B. **Atomic Age**
C. Dark Ages D. Bronze Age
2. Augustan Age, refers to the reign of the Emperor Augustus 27 BC to 14 BC in
A. **Latin literature**
B. Atomic Age
C. Dark Ages D. Bronze Age
3. Bronze Age period when people used bronze tools is
A. **150 BC** B. 200 BC
C. 500 BC D. 100 BC
4. Period from the fall of Rome in 476 AD until 100s is called.
A. Victorian Age B. Stone Age
C. **Dark Ages** D. Bronze Age
5. Period the feudal system in Europe from 700s to 1400s is called.
A. **Elizabethan Age**
B. Middle Age
C. Dark Ages D. Iron Age
6. The best period a country or literature is called
A. Augustan Age B. **Golden Age**
C. Dark Ages D. Bronze Age
7. Period beginning from years in which a series of ice caps covered most of the northern part of the earth is called

8. Period when people first time used iron tools and weapons. 1200 BC 100 years is called.
- A. Ice Age B. Atomic Age
C. Dark Ages D. Bronze Age
9. Name given to the period industrialization in Britain began in 1750 is called.
- A. Augustan Age B. Age of Reason
C. Iron Ages D. Stone Age
10. Period between ancient times and the modern periodten given as between the fall of Roman Empire in AD 476 to the fall of Constantinople in AD 453 is called
- A. Middle Age B. Atomic Age
C. Ice Ages D. Victorian Age
11. 18th Century when philosophy was gaining ground in Europe is called.
- A. Augustan Age B. Age of Reason
C. Dark Ages D. Bronze Age
12. Period before Bronze Age in which men used tools and weapons made of stone. It began about 1000,000 years ago is called.
- A. Stone Age B. Atomic Age
C. Iron Ages D. Augustan Age
13. Period when Queen Victoria reigned i.e. 1837-1901. was an age of technological progress and public morality is called.
- A. Augustan Age B. Victorian Age
C. Ice Ages D. Stone Age

CURRENCY INFLATION

1. The cause of inflation is:
 - A. Increase in money supply
 - B. Fall in production
 - C. **Increase in money supply and fall in production**
 - D. Decrease in money supply and fall in production

2. Who among the following is most benefited from inflation?
 - A. Government pensioners
 - B. Creditors
 - C. Savings Bank Account holders
 - D. **Debtors**

3. Which of the following groups suffer the most from inflation?
 - A. Debtors
 - B. **Creditors**
 - C. Business class
 - D. Holders of real assets

4. Minimum inflation in post economic reform was in:
- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| A. 1999-2000 | B. 2000-01 |
| C. 2001-02 | D. 2002-03 |
5. Inflation implies:
- A. Rise in Budget deficit
 - B. Rise in money supply
 - C. **Rise in general price index**
 - D. Rise in price of consumer good
6. The situation with increasing unemployment and inflation is termed as:
- A. Hyperinflation
 - B. Galloping inflation
 - C. **Stagflation**
 - D. Reflation
7. Which of the following factors contributes to an inflationary trend?
- A. 15% fall in production of industrial goods
 - B. 15% increase in prices of agricultural products
 - C. **15% increase in supply of money in the market**
 - D. None of these
8. Which of the following can be used for checking inflation temporarily?
- A. Increase in wages
 - B. **Decrease in money supply**
 - C. Decrease in Taxes
 - D. None of these
9. Who among the following are not protected against inflation?
- A. Salaried class
 - B. Industrial workers
 - C. Pensioners
 - D. **Agricultural farmers**
10. An essential attribute of inflation is:
- A. Fall in production
 - B. **Increase in prices**
 - C. Absence of black market
 - D. Presence of black market
- ✓

✓

LITURATURE & IMPORTANT BOOKS & THEIR AUTHORS

1. "Asian Drama" A famous book is written by?
 - A. Ibsen
 - B. Arnold Toynbee
 - C. Kautilya
 - D. **Gummar Myrdal**
2. A study of History is written by?
 - A. **Arnold Toynbee**

- B. Chinnai Myrda
C. Mohan Rakesh
D. Louis Fischer
3. Who is Author of "Akbar Nama"?
- A. Arthur Conan Doyle
B. Mark Twain
C. **Abul Fazal**
D. Kautilya
4. "Akiss for Cinderalla" is a book of?
- A. **J.M. Barrie** B. P.B.Shelley
C. Louis Fischer D. Kautilya
5. "Arabian Nights" A famous book is written by?
- A. Louis Fischer
B. **Sir Richard Burton**
C. Ibsen D. Mark Twain
6. A Tale of Two cities is written by?
- A. Ibsen B. Kautilya
C. Mark Twain
D. **Charles Dickens**
7. Who is Author of "A Week with Gandhi"?
- A. Mohan Rakesh
B. Jean Paul Sartre
C. **Louis Fischer**
D. Abul Fazal
8. "A Dolls house" is a book of?
- A. **Ibsen** B. George Eliot
C. Kautilya D. Mark Twain
9. "Arthashastra" A famous book is written by?
- A. George Eliot
B. Jean Paul Sartre
C. **Kautiya** D. Abul Fazal
10. Tafheem-ul-Quran is written by?
- A. Lewis Carroll
B. **Ab-ul-Ala-Modudi**
C. WoodWork
D. Amin Ahsan Islahi
11. Who is Author of "Accession to Extinction"?
- A. **D.R.Mankekar** B. P.B.Shelley
C. Mark Twain D. J.K.Galbraith
12. "Adam Bede" is a book of?
- A. Arthur Conen Doyle
B. **George Eliot**
C. Allen Drury. D. Mark Twain
13. "Adhe Adhure" A famous book is written by?
- A. Virgil B. Allen Drury
C. S.M.Ali
D. **Mohan Rakesh**

14. Adonis is written by?
A. S.M.Ali
B. Jean Paul Sartre
C. P.B.Shelley D. Abdul Fazal
15. Who is Author of "Adventures of Huckleberry"?
A. Mark Twain B. Lewis Carroll
C. Ben Jonson D. Carl Bernstein
16. "Finn, The Adventures of Sherlock" is a book of?
A. S.M.Ali B. Irving Stone
C. Arthur Hailey
D. Arthur Conan Doyle
17. "Adventures of Tom Sawyer" A famous book is written by?
A. Mark Twain
B. Jean Paul Sartre
C. Virgil D. Acharya Tulsi
18. Advise and consent are written by?
A. Arthur Hailey B. Allen Drury
C. Abdul Fazal D. S.M.Ali
19. Who is Author of "Aeneid"?
A. Carl Bernstein B. Virgil
C. Erich Maria Remarque
D. Jean Paul Sartre
20. "Affluent Society" is a book of?
A. J.K.Galbraith
B. Jean Paul Sartre
C. Kazi Nazrul Islam
D. Abdul Fazal
21. "After the Dark Night" A famous book is written by?
A. William Shakespeare
B. Lewis Carroll
C. S.M.Ali D. Ben Jonson
22. Age of Reason is written by?
A. Abdul Fazal
B. Sir Richard Burton
C. Jean Paul Sartre
D. Arthur Hailey
23. Who is Author of "Agni Pariksha"?
A. Acharya Tulsi B. Irving Stone
C. Arnold Toynbee D. Ben Jonson
24. "Agni Veena" is a book of?
A. Acharya Tulsi B. Mark Twain
C. Woodwork
D. Kazi Nezzul Islam
25. "Agony and the Ecstasy, The" is written by?
A. Arthur Conan Doyle
B. Irving Stone
C. Mark Twain
D. William Shakespeare
26. Ain-i-Akbari is written by?
A. Jean Paul Sartre
B. Ben Jonson
C. Carl Bernstein
D. Abul Fazal
27. Who is Author of "Airport"?
A. Woodward B. Ben Jonson
C. Arthur Hailey D. J.K.Ali
28. "Ajat Shatru" is a book of?
A. Jean Paul Sartre
B. Jai Shanker Prasad
C. Allen Drury D. Mark Twain
29. "Akbarname" A famous book is written by?
A. Abdul Fazal B. Carl Bernstein
C. Ben Jonson
D. Kazi Nazrul Islam
30. Alchemist, The is written by?
A. Jean Paul Sartre
B. Lewis Carroll
C. Ben Jonson
D. Erich Maria Remarque
31. Who is Author of "Alice in Wonderland"?
A. Lewis Carroll
B. Erich Maria Remarque
C. Jai Shanker Prasad
D. Woodward
32. "All is Well that Ends Well" is a book of?
A. Carl Bernstein
B. Kazi Nazrul Islam
C. Woodward
D. William Shakespeare
33. "All Quiet on the Western Front" famous book is written by?
A. Abul Fazal
B. Erich Maria Remarque
C. S.M.Ali
D. Jai Shanker Prasad
34. All the President's Men are written by?
A. Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward
B. Arthur Conan Doyle
C. Mark Twain
D. Kazi Nazrul Islam
35. Who is Author of "All the Prime Ministers Men"?
A. Arthur Conan Doyle
B. Mark Twain
C. Janardhan Thakur
D. Kautilya

36. "All Things Bright and Beautiful" is a book of?
 A. **James Herroitt** B. P.B.Shelley
 C. Louis Fischer D. Kautilya
37. "Amar Kosh" is written by?
 A. Louis Fischer B. **Amar Singh**
 C. Ibsen D. Mark Twain
38. Ambassador's Journal is written by?
 A. Ibsen B. Kautilya
 C. Mark Twain D. **J.K.Galbraith**
39. Who is Author of "Ambassador's Report"?
 A. Mohan Rakesh
 B. Jean Paul Sartre
 C. **Chester Bowles**
 D. Abul Fazal
40. "An American Tragedy" is a book of?
 A. **Theodore** B. George Eliot
 C. Kautilya D. Mark Twain
41. "An Experience of India" A famous book is written by?
 A. George Eliot
 B. Jean Paul Sartre
 C. **Ruth Praver Jhabwala**
 D. Abul Fazal
42. An Eye to China is written by?
 A. Lewis Carroll
 B. **David Selbourne**
 C. WoodWork
 D. Mark Twain
43. Who is Author of "An Idealist View of Life"?
 A. **Dr.S.Radhakrishnan**
 B. P.B.Shelley
 C. Mark Twain D. J.K.Galbraith
44. "An Unknown Indian" is a book of?
 A. Arthur Conen Doyle
 B. **Nirad C.Choudhury**
 C. Allen Drury D. Mark Twain
45. Ancestor's Game, The is written by?
 A. S.M.Ali
 B. Jean Paul Sartre
 C. **Arthur Miller**
 D. Abdul Fazal
46. Who is Author of "Ancient Mariner"?
 A. **Smuel Taylor Coleridge**
 B. Lewis Carroll
 C. Ben Jonson D. Carl Bernstein
47. "And Quiet flows the Don" is a book of?
 A. S.M.Ali B. Irving Srone
 C. Arthur Hailey
 D. **Mikhail Sholokhov**

COMMON INFORMATION'S

1. Oldest Barrage of Pakistan is:
 - A. Taunsa Barrage
 - B. Trimmu Barrage
 - C. Kotri Barrage
 - D. **Sukkar Barrage**
2. Identify The first South Asian country which has ratified comprehensive Test Ban Treaty(CTBT).
 - A. Sri Lanka
 - B. Nepal
 - C. **Bangladesh**
 - D. None of these
3. When does Lunar eclipse Occur?
 - A. ~~When~~ the earth comes between the sun and the moon
 - B. When the moon comes between the sun and the earth
 - C. When the earth comes between the moon and the Jupiter
 - D. When the sun comes between and the earth the planet Mars.
4. One meter is equal to:
 - A. 101mm
 - B. 102mm
 - C. 105mm
 - D. **None of them**
5. Percentage of nitrogen gas in the air is:
 - A. 40
 - B. 85
 - C. 68
 - D. **78**
6. Pakistan is not member of one of the following international organizations:
 - A. N.A.M
 - B. **G-8**
 - C. E.C.O
 - D. S.A.A.RC
7. All disputes concerning water resources among provinces or federally administered areas under 1973 constitutions shall be raised in:
 - A. National Finance Commission
 - B. National Economic Council
 - C. National Security Council
 - D. **Council of common interests**
8. Charter of the UNO was signed at San Francisco on:
 - A. **26 June,1945**

- B. 20 oct, 1945
C. 15 June, 1945
D. 12 Hybe, 1945
9. Green vegetables are good source of:
A. Fats and oils B. Protein
C. Minerals and Vitamins
D. Starch
10. Reuters is the famous news agency of:
A. Russia B. France
C. Britain D. Canada
11. When the stock market is rising it is called:
A. Booming B. Bullish
C. Upward tendency
D. Hawkish
12. The substance human body produces to fight against disease germs are called:
A. Viruses B. Antibodies
C. Vaccines D. Scrums
13. Theodolite is instrument for measuring
A. Height
B. Angle of elevation and depression
C. Potential difference
D. Current
14. The term of office for the Judges of International court of Justice is:
A. Three years B. Seven years
C. Five year D. Nine years
15. In the total population of Pakistan, the percentage of income tax payers is:
A. 1.05% B. 2.5%
C. 1.75% D. 3.4%
16. The farthest planet from sun is:
A. Jupiter B. Mercury
C. Saturn D. Pluto
17. Bristol is the sea port of:
A. General B. Netherland
C. Australia D. U.K
18. In which of the region "Chechnya" is located:
A. Central Asia B. Caspian Belt
C. South Caucasus
D. North Caucasus
19. In a class of 60 students, 18 received a grade B, what percentage of the class received grade B.
A. 20% B. 28%
C. 23% D. 30%
20. Forest Area of Pakistan is:
A. 2.8% B. 4.5%
C. 3.5% D. 6%
21. Population density of Pakistan per square kilometer (1998 census) is:
A. 180 B. 208
C. 164 D. 113
22. If $2 = 0$
 $3 = 3$
 $4 = 8$
Then $7 = ?$
A. 25 B. 35
C. 30 D. 40
23. From plassey to Pakistan is the biography of:
A. Feroz Khan Noon
B. Iskander Mirza
C. Mumtaz Daultana
D. Liaqat Ali Khah
24. ANZUS stands for:
A. African Nations Zest for Security
B. Association for security purpose for Australia, New Zealand and United States
C. Afghan Nations Zealous Unity for struggle.
D. All Nigerian, Zambian, Uruguay Society
25. Five Thousand years of Pakistan a noted book on Pakistan's Cultural heritage is written by:
A. Lawrence Zaring
B. R.E.M Wheeler
C. Kari Jettmar D. 'S.D.Hussain
26. What is Green Peace?
A. A mountain range in North America
B. The largest island in the world
C. Geological society of London
D. An organization that stresses the need maintain a balance between human progress and environmental conservation.
27. "Feminism" is a:
A. System of govt projecting equal status of women in society
B. Set of belief put forward by Tibetan society
C. Belief that women sub-ordinating to men should end.
D. None of above
28. According to the scientific research one of the following items of daily use we have antiseptic properties.
A. Onion B. Garlic

- C. Salt D. Egg
29. Eastern Mediterranean Island Cyprus, is divided between"
 A. Germany and Poland
 B. Turkey and Greece
 C. France and Greece
 D. Indonesia and Japan
30. When did Pakistan become an Islamic Republic?
 A. 1947 B. 1962
 C. 1956 D. 1973
31. What do you mean by term "Apartheid".
 A. Social Harmony
 B. Racial segregation
 C. Trade embargo D. Nuclear threat.
32. Who was founder of Lodhi dynasty of India (1451-1526).
 A. Ibrahim Lodhi B. Bahlol Lodhi
 C. Skinmdar Lodhi D. None of these
33. The gross storage capacity of proposed Bhasha Dam reservoir is?
 A. 7.3 MAF B. 8.9 MAF
 C. 11.7 MAF D. 12.2 MAF
34. Which is the smallest state in area?
 A. Bahrain B. Malta
 C. Maldives D. Brunei
35. The distance of place south or north of equator is called:
 A. Alitude B. Latitude
 C. Longitude D. Multitude
36. One inch is equal to:
 A. 1.54 cm B. 3.64 cm
 C. 2.54 cm D. 4.02 cm
37. Which part of the world is called "land of free people"?
 A. Switzerland B. West Indies
 C. Thailand D. U.K
38. Aboriculture is a science of "
 A. Raising of Silk worms for the production of raw silk
 B. Cultivation of flowers Fruit and ornamental plants.
 C. Cultivation of trees
 D. Study of insects
39. What is the range of Hatf-I Missile?
 A. 100 K.m B. 500 K.m
 C. 200 K.m D. 800 K.m
40. "Asia watch" is a:
 A. Human Rights Organization
 B. A big clock in Japan's parliament building
- C. News Agency of Taiwan
 D. None of above
41. Which of the statements is not correct"
 A. A normal blood pressure of human body is 120 and 80
 B. A baby's heart beats about 120 times a minute
 C. The blood pressure rises with age
 D. San Francisco
42. The world's famous bridge Golden Gate is located in.
 A. New York B. Mexico city
 C. Sydney D. San Francisco
43. Abul Qasim Al-Zahrawi was great Muslim.
 A. Philosopher B. Surgeon
 C. Poet D. Warrior
44. What is Acrophobia?
 A. It is fear of heights
 B. It is fear of water
 C. It is fear of dogs
 D. None of above
45. The acceleration caused by gravity per second is:
 A. 22 feet B. 32 feet
 C. 52 feet D. 42 feet
46. Which of the following statement is correct?
 Pre-emption is:
 A. An order of court for confiscation of property
 B. The right of purchase in reference to others
 C. State of lawlessness in the country
 D. The right of movement within a country.
47. In which of the following country the population growth is lowest?
 A. Pakistan B. Indonesia
 C. China D. Bangladesh
48. Davis cup is associated with which sport / game.
 A. Base ball B. Table Tennis
 C. Badminton D. Lawn Tennis
49. Pakistan is separated from Tajikistan by
 A. Pamir Knot B. Durand line
 C. Wakhan D. Baltistan
50. "Pristina" is the capital of:
 A. Chechnya B. Bosnia
 C. East Timor D. Kosovo
51. "Oxus River" is flowing between:

- A. Iran and Iraq
 B. Afghanistan and Tajikistan
 C. Jordan and Israel
 D. Russia and Turkey
52. The largest population density is in:
 A. Pakistan B. India
 C. Bangladesh D. Sri Lanka
53. What is meant by "Sine die"?
 A. Under judicial Consideration
 B. Without fixing a date
 C. Superior court D. Treason
54. The world population has now reached:
 A. 4 billion B. 7 billion
 C. 6 billion D. 8 billion
55. World's largest Desert in area is:
 A. Sahara B. Arabia
 C. Gobi D. Mogave
56. Which element is called the earth maker:
 A. Sodium B. Argon
 C. Neon D. None of these
57. Dead Sea is lying between:
 A. Iraq and Sudan
 B. Israel and Jordan
 C. Russia and Japan
 D. Greece and Turkey
58. Anza Missile is:
 A. Surface to surface
 B. Surface to Air
 C. Air to Air D. Anti tank
59. In which of the following conferences of Non-Aligned Movement (N.A.M) Pakistan was accepted as its full fledged Membership.
 A. 1976, Colombo
 B. 1979, Havana
 C. 1983, New Delhi
 D. 1986, Harare
60. Identify the largest sea?
 A. South China Sea
 B. Caribbean Sea
 C. Arabian Sea
 D. Sea of Marmara
61. In the national Anthem of Pakistan Jan-I-Istiqbal, stands for,
 A. Making progress
 B. Symbol of ambitions
 C. Inspiration of future
 D. None of them
62. What is "Detents" in international relations?
 A. Method of diplomacy
- B. Hostile attitude against other countries
 C. Cessation of hostilities between two countries
 D. All of the above
63. Under Indus Basin Treaty 1960, the water of rivers awarded to Pakistan are:
 A. Indus, Jhelum, Chenab
 B. Ravi, Sutlej, Beas
 C. Indus, Ravi, Chenab
 D. Chenab, Jhelum, Beas.
64. Highest literacy rate among the SAARC Countries is in:
 A. India B. Sri Lanka
 C. Maldiv D. Pakistan
65. The length of Karakoram Highway in Pakistan:
 A. 650 K.M B. 805 K.M
 C. 785 K.M D. 1200 K.M
66. Which of the following sea is located in central Asia?
 A. Red Sea B. Aral Sea
 C. Baltic Sea D. None of above
67. Pinpoint the main objective of W.T.O:
 A. Fix a quota for each member country trading in international market.
 B. To eliminate a quota system and promote free competition in trade.
 C. To secure third world markets for American and European goods.
 D. To abolish completely customs duties on items of trade with in the member countries.
68. Pakistan shares a common border with people's republic of china approximately:
 A. 600 Km B. 800 Km
 C. 700 Km D. 900 Km
69. The Parliament of Pakistan is called:
 A. House of deputies
 B. Majlis-e-Pakistan
 C. Majlis-e-Shoora
 D. None of these
70. The National Tree of Pakistan is:
 A. Chir B. Shisham
 C. Oak D. Deodar
71. The national Animal of Pakistan is:
 A. Elephant B. Markhor
 C. Tiger D. None of above
72. Which of the following country is not member of D-8 Organization:
 A. Indonesia B. Egypt

- C. Pakistan D. Iraq
73. Which country's land is below sea level?
A. New Zealand B. Ireland
C. Japan D. Nether land
74. On which river Guddu, Sukhur and Kotri barrages are situated?
A. Chenab B. Indus
C. Rivi D. Sutlej
75. Vitamin'E is present in:
A. Milk B. Orange
C. Wheat D. Egg
76. The cause of Malaria was discovered by:
A. Ronald Ross B. Edward Jenner
C. F.C.Hopkins
D. Dr. Paul Muller
77. Which of the following country consists of 13,000 Islands.
A. Malaysia B. Indonesia
C. Greenland D. Philippines
78. The first viceroy of India was:
A. Lord Canning B. Lord Elgin
C. Lord Clive D. Lord Mayo
79. Caspian Sea contains 16 percent of earth's potential oil reserves, the five countries sharing the border with the sea are:
A. Russia, Iran, Iraq, Kazakistan, Kuwait
B. Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, turkey, Iran Kyrgyzstan
C. Kyrgyzstan, Azerbaijan, Iran, Russia, Kazakistan.
D. Kazakistan, Iran, Russia, Azerbijan, Turkmenistan,
80. What is subway?
A. Underground passage
B. A road or path raised above ground level
C. Short passage to any place
D. None of the above
81. Plants at night exhale:
A. Oxygen B. Nitrogen
C. Carbon Dioxide
D. Hydrogen
82. Sun light is composed of:
A. Three colors B. Seven colors
C. Five colors D. Nine colors
83. Which is the least conductor of electricity:
A. Silver B. Copper
C. Iron D. Wood
84. Which vitamin can't be stored in body:
A. Vitamin A B. Vitamin B
- C. Vitamin C D. Vitamin E
85. Ritcher scale is used for measuring.
A. Magnitude of earth quakes
B. Rainfall
C. Water level in the Dam
D. Wind velocity
86. Jaundice is the disease of:
A. Liver B. Kidney
C. Spleen D. Lungs
87. Nuclear Energy is obtained from:
A. Plutonium B. Thorium
C. A & B D. Uranium
88. Topography is a branch of science which deals with:
A. Physical features of particular area
B. Vital statistics of births, mortality, disease, etc
C. Study of maps
D. Scientific study of ancients relics of man
89. After Pashtun, which is the second largest ethnic group in Afghanistan:
A. Baloch B. Hazara
C. Uzbek D. Tajik
90. The ownership of "Kuril Islands" in the north pacific ocean is the subject of territorial dispute between:
A. China and Japan
B. Japan and Russia
C. Australia and New Zealand
D. USA and Russia
91. Strait of Gibraltar Connects:
A. Mediterranean sea and Atlantic ocean
B. Mediterranean sea and Black sea.
C. Red sea and Arabian sea
D. Caribbean sea and North pacific ocean
92. Gobi desert is situated mostly in:
A. South Africa B. North Africa
C. Russia D. Mongolia
93. Which of the following Nuclear Power plant was established in Pakistan with the co-operation of people Republic of China.
A. Karachi Nuclear power plant
B. Kahuta Nuclear power Plant
C. Chasma Nuclear Power plant
D. All of above
94. Who is the current chairman of all parties Huriyat conference?
A. Mir Waiz Umar Farooq
B. Abdul Ghani Lone

- C. Abdul Ghani Bhut
D. Sayyad Asad Gilani
95. In violation of Indus Basin Treaty, 1960 India constructed 'Wollar Barrage' on River:
A. Sindh B. Chemab
C. Jhelum D. Sutlaj
96. Black Gold is also second name of:
A. Cotton B. Oil
C. Coal D. Carbon
97. 'Free town' is the Capital of:
A. Sierra Leone B. Fiji
C. Niger D. Oiba
98. During the year 1999-2000, the national saving rate of Pakistan was:
A. 12.2% B. 19.3%
C. 14.6% D. 22.01%
99. During the year 1999-2000 percapita income of Pakistan was:
A. 350\$ B. 508\$
C. 443\$ D. 593\$
100. The present government has exempted agricultural income tax for farmers with land holding below:
A. Seven acres
B. Nine and half acres
C. Twelve and half acres
D. Twenty acres
101. In which of the following parts of Sri Lanka Tamil population is in majority:
A. Colombo B. Kandy
C. Jaffna D. All of above
102. Who is called a radical?
A. One who advocated polity based on religious tenets.
B. One who is champion of status Quo.
C. One who advocated revolutionary changes in the current practice conditions
D. Who supports unconstitutional go
103. P.P.C stands for:
A. Pakistan Procedure code
B. Punjab police code
C. Pakistan penal code
D. Punjab penal code
104. What is meant by cash crop?
A. The crop which is sold on high prices.
B. The crop which is grown only for sale rather than for farmer's use

- C. The crop which is grown only for export earnings
D. None of the above
105. The most urbanized province of Pakistan is:
A. Punjab B. KHYBER P.K.
C. Sindh D. Balochistan
106. Which is the largest producer of wool in the world?
A. Australia B. America
C. China D. Britain
107. W.W.W stands for?
A. World Wildlife Welfare
B. World Wide Web.
C. World Women Welfare
D. World Workers Welfare.
108. Indian intelligence agency "RAW" stands for:
A. Research Army Wing
B. Research and Analysis Wing
C. Regulation of Army wing
D. None of above
109. Head Quarter of OPEC is in:
A. Vienna B. Jakarta
C. Mexico city D. None of above
110. Pakistan's external debt is:
A. 38 billion dollars
B. 40 billion dollars
C. 25 billion dollars
D. 55 billion dollars
111. In the total population of Pakistan share of Punjab is:
A. 45% B. 60%
C. 55% D. 68%
112. In the total area of Pakistan, the share for Punjab is:
A. 20% B. 35%
C. 25% D. 42%
113. Ghauri-1 is a:
A. Long range missile
B. Short range missile
C. Medium range missile
D. Anti tank missile
114. The largest consumer of petroleum products in the country is:
A. Agricultural sector
B. Power sector
C. Industrial sector
D. Transport sector
115. The deepest known point on earth is in Marian a trench in pacific ocean in:

- A. Australia B. Mexico
C. Argentina D. Philippines
116. Niagra falls is situated on the border of:
A. England and France
B. Argentina and Uruguay
C. Greenland and ice land
D. U.S.A and Canada.
117. Arabian Sea is a part of:
A. South Pacific ocean
B. Indian ocean
C. South Atlantic ocean
D. Arctic ocean
118. The sandy region near Bahawalpur is called:
A. Thal B. Makran
C. Tharparkar D. Cholistan
119. Pakistan is situated at:
A. Tropic of Cancer
B. Tropic of Capricorn
C. Equator
D. None of above
120. Which of the following country is peninsula:
A. Greenland B. Australia
C. Fiji D. Saudi Arabia
121. Identify the largest sea:
A. Arabian Sea B. Red Sea
C. Caribbean Sea D. None of them
122. Largest Islamic country by area is:
A. Indonesia B. Kazakhstan
C. Sudan D. Algeria
123. The largest arms exporter in the world is:
A. France B. U.S.A
C. U.K D. None of above
124. Harappa near Sahiwal was the centre of
A. Ghandara civilization
B. Indus valley civilization
C. Greek civilization
D. Persian civilization
125. 'Dushanbe' is the capital of:
A. Zimbabwe B. Ukraine
C. Turkmenistan D. Tajikistan
126. 'IRNA' is the news Agency of:
A. Iran B. Syria
C. Afghanistan D. None of above
127. Area of Azad Kashmir is:
A. 12625 square Km
B. 16500 square Km
C. 13297 square Km
D. None of above
128. National police Academy is situated at:

- A. Lahore B. Karachi
C. Sialkot D. Islamabad
129. 1 meter is equal to:
A. 2.094 feet B. 3.281 feet
C. 4.051 feet D. 5.6 feet
130. What part of Pakistan is famous for dates production:
A. Nawab shah
B. Qillah Saifullah
C. Panjgur D. Lasbela
131. In the south Pakistan shares common border with:
A. China B. Afghanistan
C. India D. None of these
132. In the proposed plan of local government in Pakistan, the village police shall be formed at the level of:
A. Union Council ★
B. Tehsil Council
C. District council
D. All of above
133. After USA which of the following country is the biggest contributor in the peace keeping budget of UNO.
A. Germany B. Britain
C. France D. Japan
134. Which of the following countries are not members of UNO.
A. Moldova, Estonia
B. Georgia, Ukraine
C. Switzerland, Vatican state
D. All of the above
135. Which of the following vitamin maintains normal clotting of blood.
A. Vitamin A B. Vitamin D
C. Vitamin C D. Vitamin K
136. Which of the following country has the longest coastline 243,798 Km in the world.
A. America B. China
C. Canada D. Russia
137. "Taipei" is the capital of:
A. Tanzania B. Vietnam
C. Thailand D. Taiwan
138. Identify the Mughal Emperor who was born on November 23, 1542 at Omar Kot (Sindh)?
A. Shah Jahan
B. Nasir-ud-Din Humayun
C. Jala-ud-Din Akbar
D. Bahadar Shah Zafar
139. Suri Dynasty of India lasted for:

- A. 10 Years B. 20 Years
 C. 15 Years D. 25 Years
140. "Yuan" is the currency of:
- A. Japan B. China
 C. South Korea D. Myanmar
141. 'Protein' is found in:
- A. Rice B. Pulses
 C. Sugar cane D. Wheat
142. "Terich Mir" is the longest peak of:
- A. Himalayan Range
 B. Karakoram Range
 C. Hindukush Range
 D. Sulaiman Range
143. Neelum valley is Situated in:
- A. KHYBER P.K.
 B. Balochistan
 C. Azad Kashmir
 D. Occupied Kashmir
144. Cyprus is:
- A. Island B. Landlocked
 C. Peninsula D. None of above
145. 'Caylon' is old name of:
- A. Siberia B. Sri Lanka
 C. None of above D. Malagasy
146. Secretary General of UNO Mr. Kofi Annan belongs to:
- A. Mozambique B. Ghana
 C. Maldives D. Spain
147. National flower of Pakistan is:
- A. Jasmine B. Lily
 C. White rose D. Lotus
148. Hamas is:
- A. Persident of Lebanon
 B. A Radical Palestinian Group
 C. Town of Jordan
 D. None of above
149. Shaheen Missile of Pakistan is:
- A. Air to Air Missile
 B. Surface to Surface Missile
 C. Surface to Air Missile
 D. Antitank
150. The members of European Parliament are:
- A. 720 B. 626
 C. 512 D. 821
151. Which of the following countries are not member of European Monetary Union.
- A. Denmark B. Sweden
 C. U.K D. All of above
152. The largest oil field of the world is in:
- A. Iraq B. Kuwait
 C. USA D. Saudi Arabia
153. Most beautiful Port is:
- A. Sydney B. Pago-Pago
 C. Dickson D. Athens
154. The number of Active volcanoes in Indonesia are:
- A. 200 B. 270
 C. 140 D. 150
155. The hardest substance in the world is:
- A. Copper B. Diamond
 C. Silver D. Iron
156. 'Bofors' scandal occurred in:
- A. Japan B. Sweden
 C. USA D. India
157. "San Tiago" is the capital of:
- A. Mozambique B. Botswana
 C. South Africa D. Chile
158. Indonesia has finally agreed to hold referendum in another Province after east Timor. The province is:
- A. Surabaya B. West Timor
 C. Aceh D. Java
159. Who is the Chief Secretary of Punjab?
- A. Javaid Mahmood
 B. Nasir Khosa
 C. Kamran Lashari
 D. None of them
160. The currency of Greece is:
- A. Lira B. Tenge
 C. Pound D. Drachma
161. In which district Sehala Police Academy is located?
- A. Multan B. Lahore
 C. Pakpattan D. Rawalpindi
162. IPP stands for:
- A. Independent Press of Pakistan
 B. International Progressive Party
 C. Irish Progressive Party
 D. Independent Power Producers
163. The light of the sun arrives at the earth after:
- A. 10 seconds B. 12 minutes
 C. 8 ½ minutes D. 5 minutes
164. One Thousand foot pound per second is a measure of:
- A. Energy B. work
 C. Current D. Power
165. Reproduction by fission occurs in:
- A. Bacteria B. Yeast
 C. Fish D. None of above
166. The soil formed by the decay of living things is called:

- A. Sand B. Humus
C. Clay D. Silt
167. "Kin Dae Jung" is the president of:
A. China B. South Korea
C. Thailand D. North Korea
168. The Basic Principles committee was formed on:
A. 11 march 1950
B. 12 February 1949
C. 12 march 1949
D. 14 April 1953
169. The name of president of congo who was assassinated is:
A. Ariel Sheroon B. Milasowich
C. Joseph Estrada D. Kabila
170. The legal age for female marriage in Pakistan is:
A. 20 years B. 16 years
C. 14 years D. 18 years
171. Free Trade means:
A. Exchange of goods between countries with out any currency.
B. No restriction on the movement of goods from one part of country to another.
C. No ban on the imports or exports of a commodity between countries.
D. No one is correct.
172. First constituent Assembly of Pakistan was formed in:
A. 1950 B. 1947
C. 1949 D. 1948
173. Capital of "Brunei" is:
A. Beirut
B. Bandar Seri Begawan
C. Darrussalam D. Kiev
174. Who is called the Herodotus of the Arabs:
A. Ibn-e-Khuldun B. Ibn-eAthir
C. Abul Hasan Ali Al Masudi
D. Ibn-e-Sina
175. Lower Bari Doab canal irrigates the areas of:
A. Thang and Toba Tak Singth districts.
B. Sialkot and Gujranwala districts.
C. Sahiwal and Khanewal districts
D. None of these.
176. According to 1998 census percentage of Punjab in the total population of Pakistan is:
A. 42% B. 31.3%
C. 45% D. None of above

177. In which of the following countries, the infant mortality rate is highest:
A. Sri Lanka B. Pakistan
C. India D. Bangladesh
178. The first foreign minister of Pakistan was:
A. Yaqoob khan
B. Liaqat Ali Khan
C. Sardar Abdur-ur-rab Nishtar
D. Zafarullah Khan
179. Which city is situated on the bank of 'Tigris river'.
A. Tehran B. Baghdad
C. Mosul D. Cairo
180. On which date Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad dismissed the cabinet of Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din?
A. 11 April, 1953 B. 19 April, 1953
C. 17 April, 1953 D. 16 April, 1953
181. 3rd Battle of Panipat was fought in:
A. 1756 A.D B. 1761 A.D
C. 1828 A.D D. 1739 A.D
182. Who is called the lady of lamp?
A. Sarojni Naido
B. Raana Liaqat Ali
C. Florence Nightingale
D. Mother Tressa
183. Total membership of UNO Security council is:
A. 13 B. 15
C. 14 D. 16
184. Hydropower Generating capacity of Ghazi Broth a Dam is:
A. 1350 M.W B. 1650 M.W
C. 1600 M.W D. 1450 M.W
185. Which of following international organizations has no formal structure:
A. OIC B. D-8
C. OPEC D. G-8
186. The forested area of Pakistan out of its total area is:
A. 5.3% B. 6.4%
C. 4.5% D. 3.8%
187. First five year plan:
A. 1947-52 B. 1955-60
C. 1950-55 D. 1953-58
188. Length of river Indus is:
A. 2500 Km B. 2850 Km
C. 2880 Km D. 2690 Km
189. The best projection to suit the map o Pakistan is:
A. Zanithal Projection

- B. Simple cylindrical Projection
C. Conventional
D. Mercator projection
190. World's largest island is:
A. Ice land B. Green land
C. Newzeland D. Japan
191. Which country is the biggest producer of gold in the world.
A. Sierra Leone B. South Africa
C. Chile D. Ice land
192. "Isohytes" are curves joining places of:
A. Equal pressure
B. Equal rainfall
C. Equal Height
D. Equal temperature
193. Which type of Uranium is used in Nuclear reactor?
A. U-235 B. U-234
C. U-238 D. U-236
194. "Knesset" is the parliament of:
A. Japan B. Norway
C. Israel D. Syria
195. "Madrid" is the capital of:
A. Greece B. Spain
C. Portugal D. Ireland
196. What is the old name of OSLO, the capital of Norway?
A. Christina B. Malagassy
C. Atlanta D. Norwania
197. The water storage capacity of Hub Dam is?
A. 0.11 MAF B. 0.10 MAF
C. 0.9 MAF D. 0.03 MAF
198. Hub Dam near Karachi was constructed in?
A. 1981 B. 1983
C. 1985
199. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place in:
A. 4921 B. 1928
C. 1919 D. 1918
200. The personality selected for "Man of the 20th century" is:
A. Newton
B. Professor Abdus-salam
C. Einstein D. None of these
201. Pentagon is the military head quarter of _____
A. USA B. UK
C. China D. Russia
202. ISI is a Military Intelligence agency of _____
A. India B. Pakistan

- C. Iran D. Afghanistan
203. SUPO is a secret agency of _____
A. Switzerland B. Norway
C. Finland D. Denmark
204. What is Gestapo?
A. Secret police of Israel
B. Secret police of Germany
C. Secret police of Thailand
D. Secret police of Russia
205. "SAVAK" is secret police of _____
A. Iran B. USA
C. Israel D. Syria
206. MAD is the name of secret agency of _____
A. Manchester B. London
C. USA D. Germany
207. The headquarters of MI 5 is located in _____
A. USA B. Manchester
C. London D. Congo
208. The important country close to International Date Line is _____
A. Mauritius B. New Zealand
C. Surinam D. Malaysia
209. Which of the following towns is situated at the highest altitude?
A. Lhasa B. Windsock
C. La Paz D. Kathmandu
210. In Ran of kutch dispute in 1965, Pakistan declared frontier between Pakistan and India decided in 1968 is called:
A. 20th Parallel Line
B. 22th Parallel Line
C. 24th Parallel Line
D. 26th Parallel Line
211. Highest military award of Britain is _____
A. Victoria Cross B. Iron Cross
C. Military Cross D. None of them
212. Highest military award of Pakistan is _____
A. Iron Cross B. Victoria Cross
C. Nishan-e-Haider
D. None of them
213. Total length of frontier between Pakistan and Afghanistan demarcated is _____
A. 2250 B. 2275
C. 2300 D. 2325
214. South Pole is located in the continent of _____
A. Australia B. Africa
C. Antarctica D. Asia
215. Ogaden desert is present in _____
A. Australia B. Africa
C. Antarctica D. Asia

HIGHEST MILITARY & OTHER AWARDS OF SOME COUNTRIES

Country	Name of Award
Belgium	Order of Leopold
Brazil	National Order of the Southern Cross
Commonwealth	George Cross
Chad	National Order of Chad
China	Order of Socialist Labour
Denmark	Order of Dannebrog
Greece	Order of the Redeemer
USA	Congressional Medal of Honor
Germany	Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross
Great Britain	Order of Garter
Israel	Hero of Israel
Italy	Medal for Valour
Nepal	Order of Mahendra-Mala
Pakistan	Nishan-i-Haider Nishan-e-Pakistan (Civil)
Philippines	Ancient Order of Sikatuna
Russia	Order of Lenin
United Kingdom	Victoria Cross
Japan	Order of the Rising Sun
India	Param Vir Chakra
France	Croix De Guerre

ISLAMIC STUDIES

1. To which Prophet the Zabur was revealed by Allah?
 - A. Prophet Ibraheem (A.S)
 - B. Prophet Dawood (A.S)
 - C. Prophet Moosa (A.S)
 - D. Prophet Essa (A.S)
2. Which companion of Prophet (PBUH) was awarded with the title of "The Sword of Allah"?
 - A. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (R.A)
 - B. Hazrat Omar Farooq (R.A)
 - C. Hazrat Ali Al-Murtaza (R.A)
 - D. Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A)
3. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) had how many sons?
 - A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4
4. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) had how many daughters?
 - A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4
5. The real name of Imam Bukhari (R.A) is?
 - A. Muhammad bin Ismail
 - B. Muhammad Ismail
 - C. Muhammad Ibrahim
 - D. Ismail bin Ibrahim
6. The Angel who delivered messages to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) from Allah was?
 - A. Jibrael (A.S)
 - B. Mikael (A.S)
 - C. Israfeel (A.S)
 - D. Izraeel (A.S)
7. Which companion of Prophet (PBUH) was awarded with the title of "The lion of Allah"?
 - A. Hazrat Omar Farooque (R.A)
 - B. Hazrat Ali Al-Murtaza (R.A)
 - C. Hazrat Hamza bin Abdul Mutlaib (R.A)
 - D. Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A)
8. The first Masjid (Mosque) on the surface of Earth is?
 - A. Masjid-ul-Haram
 - B. Masjid-e-Nabavi
 - C. Masjid-e-Aqsa
 - D. Quba Masjid
9. Name the wife of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) who was daughter of Hazrat Omar Farooq (R.A)?
 - A. Hazrat Aisha (R.A)
 - B. Hazrat Juwairyyah (R.A)
 - C. Hazrat Hafsa (R.A)
 - D. Hazrat Maimoonah (R.A)
10. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) married Khadija (R.A) at the age of?
 - A. 23 years
 - B. 25 years
 - C. 27 years
 - D. 30 years
11. Umm-ul-Masakeen was the title given to one of the wives of the Prophet (SAW):
 - A. Hazrat Hafsa benet Umar (R.A)
 - B. Hazrat Zainab benet Jehash (R.A)
 - C. Hazrat Safia (R.A)
 - D. None of them
12. The relation between Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and Abu Bakr Siddique (R.A) was?
 - A. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was father-in-law of Abu Bakr Siddique (R.A)
 - B. Abu Bakr Siddique (R.A) was father-in-law of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)
 - C. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was brother-in-law of Abu Bakr Siddique (R.A)
 - D. Abu Bakr Siddique (R.A) was brother-in-law of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)
13. What was the relation between Prophet Ismail (A.S) and Prophet Ishaq (A.S)
 - A. Father and son
 - B. Uncle and nephew
 - C. They were Brothers
 - D. They were Cousins
14. 14 First migration of the Companions and relatives of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was to?
 - A. Makkah
 - B. Madina
 - C. Abyssinia (Ethiopia)
 - D. Baghdad
15. 15 Allah says, "Wives of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) are mothers of believers" in which Surah?
 - A. Surah Al-e-Imraan
 - B. Surah Yaseen
 - C. Surah Muhammad
 - D. Surah Ahzaab
16. Khadija (R.A) passed away when she was ----- and Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was ----- years old?
 - A. 58 - 43
 - B. 60 - 45
 - C. 63 - 48
 - D. 65 - 50
17. The Battle of Badr was fought in?
 - A. 1Hijri
 - B. 2Hijri
 - C. 3Hijri
 - D. 4Hijri

18. The Battle of Badr was fought in the month of?
 A. Ramadan B. Muharram
 C. Shawwal
 D. Rabi-ul-Awwal
19. Hazrat Khadija (R.A) bore all the children of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) except?
 A. Ibrahim (R.A)
 B. Abdullah (R.A)
 C. Hazrat Fatima (R.A)
 D. Hazrat Ruqaiyah (R.A)
20. Qiblah was changed from Jerusalem to Khana-e-Kabba in?
 A. Ramadan 1 A.H B. Shaban 1 A.H
 C. Ramadan 2 A.H D. Shaban 2 A.H
21. The Saiful-Bahr Mission to intercept a caravan belonging to Quraish, occurred in?
 A. Ramadan 1 A.H B. Shaban 1 A.H
 C. Ramadan 2 A.H D. Shaban 2 A.H
22. The color of the first flag, in the history of Islam was?
 A. White B. Black
 C. White and Black D. Green
23. The Nakhla Mission took place in?
 A. Rajab 1 A.H B. Shaban 1 A.H
 C. Rajab 2 A.H D. Shaban 2 A.H
24. The first invasion under the leadership of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was?
 A. The invasion of Abwa or Waddan
 B. The invasion of Buwat
 C. The invasion of Safwan
 D. The invasion of Dhil-Ushairah
25. The phase of secret preaching lasted for --- years.
 A. 1 B. 2
 C. 3 D. 4
26. Cave Hira is in the mountain?
 A. As-Safa B. Sil
 C. Uhud D. An-Noor
27. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) lived in Madina for ----- years.
 A. 8 B. 9
 C. 10 D. 11
28. There were ----- men and ----- women in the first migration to Abyssinia.
 A. 6 - 10 B. 10 - 6
 C. 4 - 12 D. 12 - 4
29. In the beginning of open preaching towards Islam, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) stood up on Mount As-Safa one day and called out loudly "Ya Sabahah!". The meaning of Ya Sabahah is?
 A. Beginning B. Good morning
 C. To draw attention of others to some danger
 D. Come to the religion
30. During the phase of secret preaching, the meeting place of Muslims where Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) taught newly converts, Islam and Islamic wisdom was?
 A. House of Abu Bakr Siddique (R.A)
 B. House of Usman Ghani (R.A)
 C. House of Salman Farsi (R.A)
 D. House of Al-Arqam (R.A)
31. Al-Hudaibiyah Treaty was concluded in --- Hijri.
 A. 5 B. 6
 C. 7 D. 8
32. Hamza bin Abdul-Mutalib (R.A) (Asadullah) was assassinated in the battle of?
 A. Badr B. Uhud
 C. Khandaq D. Mu'tah
33. The ----- year of the Prophethood, was the year of grief.
 A. 7th B. 8th
 C. 9th D. 10th
34. The Battle of Uhud was fought in ----- A.D?
 A. 1 B. 2
 C. 3 D. 4
35. The Battle of Uhud was fought in the month of?
 A. Ramadan B. Muharram
 C. Shawwal
 D. Rabi-ul-Awwal
36. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) granted a very special privilege, He said " May my father and mother be ransomed for you" to -----?
 A. Abu Bakr Siddique (R.A)
 B. Omar Farooq (R.A)
 C. Saad bin Abi Waqqas (R.A)
 D. Hamza bin Abdul-Mutalib (R.A)
37. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) is called with the name "Ahmed" in Surah?
 A. Ya-Seen B. Muhammad
 C. Saff D. Muzzammil
38. "Muhammad is the messenger of Allah" is stated in Surah?
 A. Ya-Seen B. Muhammad
 C. Muzammil D. Fath
39. Al-Hudaibiyah Treaty was scribed by?
 A. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (R.A)

- B. Hazrat Omar Farooq (R.A)
 C. Hazrat Usman Ghani (R.A)
 D. Hazrat Ali Al-Murtaza (R.A)
40. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) sent his messengers to the kings beyond Arabia calling them to Islam. In order to authenticate the credentials of his messengers, a ----- seal was made.
 A. Golden B. Silver
 C. Metallic D. Wooden
41. The seal was engraved with the words _____.
 A. Allah, Rasool, Muhammad-Vertically
 B. Allah, Rasool, Muhammad - Horizontally
 C. Allah, Muhammad, Rasool-Vertically
 D. Allah, Muhammad, Rasool - Horizontally
42. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) sent his messengers to the kings beyond Arabia calling them to Islam in -----.
 A. 5 A.H B. 6 A.H
 C. 7 A.H D. 8 A.H
43. The Khaibar was conquered in?
 A. Muharram 6 A.H B. Shawwal 6 A.H
 C. Muharram 7 A.H D. Shawwal 7 A.H
44. In the Battle of Uhud, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) selected _____ skillful archers to stay on a mountain (side).
 A. 20 B. 30
 C. 40 D. 50
45. In the Battle of Uhud, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) selected skillful archers to stay on a mountain (side) under the command of?
 A. Abdullah bin Jubair (R.A)
 B. Saad bin Abi-Waqas (R.A)
 C. Amir Muawiyah (R.A)
 D. Hatib bin Abi Balta'ah (R.A)
46. In the Battle of Uhud, Muslim army was re-attacked from mountain (side) under the command of?
 A. Abdullah bin Zubair (R.A)
 B. Khalid bin Waleed (R.A)
 C. Abu Jahal D. Rustum
47. What was the relation between Prophet Moosa A.S) and Prophet Haroon A.S)?
 A. Uncle and nephew
 B. Father and son
 C. They were Brothers
 D. They were Cousins
48. One of the rulers Hazrat Muhammad wrote letters was Khosro Pervaiz. He was a?
 A. King of Rome
 B. King of Bahrain
 C. Emperor of Abyssinia
 D. Emperor of Persia
49. The relatives of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) in the first migration to Abyssinia were _____.
 A. Abu Bakr Siddique (R.A) and Aisha (R.A)
 B. Omar Farooq (R.A) and Hafsa (R.A)
 C. Usman Ghani (R.A) and Ruqaiyah (R.A)
 D. Ali Al-Murtaza (R.A) and Fatima (R.A)
50. The Hijra Calender was innovated by _____.
 A. Abu Bakr Siddique (R.A)
 B. Omar Farooq (R.A)
 C. Usman Ghani (R.A)
 D. Ali Al-Murtaza (R.A)
51. Who established Stipends for the poor among the Jews and the Christians?
 A. Abu Bakr Siddique (R.A)
 B. Omar Farooq (R.A)
 C. Usman Ghani (R.A)
 D. Ali Al-Murtaza (R.A)
52. Makkah was conquered in?
 A. Ramadan 8 A.H
 B. Shawwal 8 A.H
 C. Ramadan 10 A.H
 D. Shawwal 10 A.H
53. Ibrahim (R.A) was son of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). The mother of Ibrahim (R.A) was?
 A. Hazrat Khadija (R.A)
 B. Hazrat Aisha (R.A)
 C. Hazrat Hafsa (R.A)
 D. Hazrat Maria (R.A)
54. _____ wives of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH); the mothers of all Muslims died in the lifetime of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
 A. 2 B. 3
 C. 4 D. 5
55. Fundamentals of Islam are in number?
 A. 4 B. 6
 C. 5 D. 7
56. The word "Tehلیل" means?
 A. Recitation of Kalima
 B. Recitation of Hadith
 C. Recitation of the Holy Quran
 D. None of A B & C

57. Namaz-e-Khasoof is related to?
 A. Lunar Eclipse B. Solar Eclipse
 C. Peace D. Rain
58. Namaz-e-Istasqa is related to?
 A. Peace for nation
 B. Blessing of Allah
 C. Rain D. All of them
59. When five prayers were made obligatory during the life of Holy Prophet (PBUH)?
 A. During the stay at Ghar-e-Sor
 B. Stay at Ghar-e-Hira
 C. At the occasion of Miraj
 D. None of them
60. For whom the Jumma is not compulsory?
 A. Women B. Men
 C. Children
 D. Disabled persons
61. Name the two prayers which have no Azan?
 A. Zhur and Asar B. Jumma and Fijr
 C. Eid and Janaza D. Fijr and Isha
62. Wuzu has ----- Farz.
 A. 2 B. 4
 C. 6 D. 5
63. Namaz-e-Taraweeh is?
 A. Sunnat B. Farz
 C. Wajib D. None of them
64. When was the permission for Tayammum granted?
 A. 2 A.H B. 3 A.H
 C. 4 A.H D. 5 A.H
65. The rate and method of distribution of Zakat was determined at Madina in?
 A. 1 A.H B. 2 A.H
 C. 3 A.H D. 5 A.H
66. Word Zakat occurs in the Holy Quran for how many times?
 A. 33 B. 35
 C. 38 D. 32
67. Who was first women Hafiz-e-Quran?
 A. Umal Mumneen Hazrat Hafsa (R.A)
 B. Umal Mumneen Hazrat Aysha (R.A)
 C. Umal Mumneen Hazrat Zainab (R.A)
 D. None of them
68. If a person has _____ gold Zakat is payable.
 A. 6 1/2 tolas B. 7 1/2 tolas
 C. 8 1/2 tolas D. 9 1/2 tolas
69. For payment of Zakat on silver the determined amount is?
 A. 52 1/2 tolas B. 51 1/2 tolas
 C. 50 1/2 tolas D. 40 1/2 tolas
70. Injunction of utilization of Zakat is in _____
 A. Surah Kafirun B. Surah Ahzaab
 C. Surah-al Tauba D. Surah Baqra
71. Number of heads for distribution of Zakat is _____
 A. 7 B. 9
 C. 10 D. 8
72. Zakat was made obligatory for the Muslims in _____
 A. 1 A.H B. 2 A.H
 C. 3 A.H D. 4 A.H
73. Amount of Zakat cannot be used in _____
 A. Madrassah B. Mosque
 C. Hospital D. All of these
74. Namaz-e-Istasqa is offered with _____
 A. Backside of hands upward
 B. Hands raised at the sides
 C. Backside of hands downward
 D. Hands downward at the sides
75. Total number of rakats in Farz prayers is _____
 A. 45 B. 46
 C. 47 D. 48
76. When did the Holy Prophet (PBUH) offered first Eid prayer?
 A. 1 A.H B. 2 A.H
 C. 3 A.H D. 4 A.H
77. How many conditions are for Namaz?
 A. 5 B. 6
 C. 7 D. 8
78. How many persons at least are required for a Jamat prayer?
 A. 2 B. 3
 C. 4 D. 5
79. The Holy Prophet offered first Jumma prayer in?
 A. 2 A.H B. 3 A.H
 C. 1 A.H D. 4 A.H
80. Hajj means?
 A. To aim B. To intend
 C. To plan D. Be determine
81. When Hajj was made compulsory?
 A. 6 A.H B. 7 A.H
 C. 8 A.H D. 9 A.H
82. Hajj is not completed unless you go to?
 A. Makkah B. Madina
 C. Mina D. Arafat
83. For whom Hajj is compulsory?
 A. The rich B. The poor
 C. Both A & B D. None of them

84. Arafat is about _____ miles from Kaaba.
A. 8 B. 10
C. 12 D. 22
85. When did Hazrat Ibrahim and Hazrat Ismail rebuilt Kaaba?
A. 3000 years ago
B. 3500 years ago
C. 4000 years ago
D. 4500 years ago
86. What was the age of our Prophet (PBUH) when the Arab tribes rebuilt Kaaba?
A. 34 years B. 35 years
C. 36 years D. 37 years
87. Hazrat Muhammad performed just one Hajj in 10 Hijri. How many camels did he sacrifice on that occasion?
A. 53 B. 100
C. 63 D. 70
88. Which Surah of the Holy Quran Hajj is commanded?
A. Al-Imran B. Al-Baqarah
C. Ar-Rehman D. Fatir
89. Umrah can be performed at anytime throughout the year except?
A. 5th to 7th Zil-Hajj
B. 9th to 11th Zil-Hajj
C. 6th to 8th Zil-Hajj
D. 8th to 10th Zil-Hajj
90. Muzdalifa is situated between?
A. Mina and Kaaba B. Safa and Mina
C. Mina and Arafat D. None of these
91. Which one is called Masha'ar-ul-Haram?
A. Mina valley
B. Muzdalifa valley
C. Arafat D. Madina valley
92. What is Istelam?
A. Salam to Kaaba
B. Salam to Hajre Aswad
C. Kissing Hajre Aswad
D. Praying at Muqam-e-Ibrahim
93. Qurbani (Holy Slaughtering) is made during Hajj at?
A. Arafat B. Mina
C. Muzdalifa D. Safa
94. Fast (Saum) in the month of Ramazan was made obligatory in the _____ A.H.
A. 2 B. 3
C. 4 D. 5
95. In which Surah of the Holy Quran Fasting is commanded?
A. Yousaf B. Yaseen
C. Al-Baqarah D. Al-Nisa
96. Month of Ramazan is known as?
A. Sayyed ul Ayyam
B. Sayyed us Shahoor
C. Both A & B D. None of them
97. _____ is the door for the fast observing people.
A. Bab us Salah B. Bab ul Jihad
C. Lab ul Haqq
D. Bab ur Rayyan
98. What are the Ashras of Ramazan called?
A. Ashra-e-Rehmat
B. Ashra-e-Maghfirat
C. Ashra-e-Nijat D. All of them
99. How many Ghazwat were fought in the month of Ramazan?
A. 1 B. 2
C. 3 D. 4
100. Jihad became mandatory in _____ Hijra.
A. 1 AH B. 2 AH
C. 3 AH D. 4 AH
101. In Arabic the word jihad translates as a noun meaning?
A. Effort B. Fight back
C. Struggle D. Resist
102. How many times the word jihad appears in the Holy Quran?
A. 41 B. 42
C. 43 D. 44
103. Who collected Quranic verses in one place? He is also known as Jami-e-Quran.
A. Hazrat Omar (RA)
B. Hazrat Abdullah ibne Abbas (RA)
C. Hazrat Abdullah ibne Masud (RA)
D. Hazrat Usman (RA)
104. A Verse of the Holy Quran indicates the name of?
A. Hazrat Usman B. Hazrat Zaid
C. Hazrat Saad D. Hazrat Muaaz
105. Who was the first writer of "Wahi" in Quraish?
A. Harat Abdul Rahman bin Auf (RA)
B. Hazrat Abdulla bin Zubair (RA)
C. Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit (RA)
D. Hazrat Ibn Masuod (RA)
106. Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) got the Quran compiled on the advice of?
A. Hazrat Umar (R.A)
B. Hazrat Uthman (R.A)
C. Hazrat Ali (R.A)
D. Hazrat Zaid (R.A)
107. Surah Hajj consist of 10 Rukus and _____ Ayats.

- A. 70 B. 75
C. 78 D. 82
108. Surah Saba is?
A. Makki B. Madni
C. Both A & B D. None of them
109. In which Surah the of Holy Quran there is mention of Zulqarnain?
A. A'ssuff B. Alkahaf
C. Al Mujadala D. Yusuf
110. The word Muhammad (PBUH) as a name has been mentioned in Quran only?
A. Two times B. Four times
C. Six times D. Seven times
111. Which Surah of Quran has Bismillah twice?
A. Al Nehal B. Al Ahzaab
C. Al Namal D. Al Noor
112. The longest Surah of the Qur'an is?
A. Surah al Baqarah B. Surah al Imran
C. Surah al Tauba D. Surah Yunus
113. Al-Ma'een is a Surah in which there are?
A. 100 or more ayahs
B. Simple orders
C. Hard orders
D. Less than 100 ayahs
114. QUBA mosque has been mentioned in?
A. Surah al Tauba
B. Surah Anfal
C. Surah Dhuha
D. Surah Al-Muzammil
115. The "IFK" event is described in the Qur'an in?
A. Surah Noor B. Surah Tauba
C. Surah Baqarah D. Surah Yaseen
116. MAUWAZATAIN means?
A. A collection of Ahadith
B. Two specific Surahs of Quran
C. A book of Jaffariah fiqh
D. A book of hanafi fiqh
117. Sadaq-e-Eid-ul-fitr was proclaimed in the year?
A. 2 Hijri B. 3 Hijri
C. 4 Hijri D. 5 Hijri
118. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) gave the key of Bait Ullah permanently to Hazrat?
A. Hazrat Usman (RA)
B. Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA)
C. Hazrat Usman bin Talha (RA)
D. Hazrat Huzaiifa (RA)
119. Which one of the following is included amongst the Ushera-e- Mubhashera?
A. Saad Bin Ubaid- B. Saad bin Abada
C. Saad Bin Abi waqas (R.A)
- D. Hazrat Junaid
120. The tile given to the pioneers of Islam was?
A. Mushahidoon al Awwalun
B. Muslimoon al Awwalun
C. Assabiqoon al Awwalun
D. Al-awwalun
121. The Master of Hazrat Bilal (RA) during embracing Islam was?
A. Abu Jahal
B. Ummayia Bin Harb
C. Oqabah bin Abi al Mucet
D. Ummayia bin Khalaf
122. Splitting of the moon occurred in?
A. Arafat B. Mina
C. Muzdalifa D. Haram e Pak
123. Makka was conquered in?
A. 5 A.H B. 10 A.H
C. 2 A.H D. 8 A.H
124. Pious-Caliphate lasted for about?
A. Eighteen Years B. Twenty Years
C. Thirty Years D. Five Years
125. Who is called "saqi zam zam"?
A. Hazrat Abbas (RA)
B. Hazrat Hamzah (RA)
C. Hazrat Muaz bin Jabal (RA)
D. Hazrat Muawiyah (RA)
126. The Prophet made Hazrat Muaz bin Jabal the Governor of?
A. Kufa B. Makkah
C. Medina D. Yemen
127. When law of inheritance was revealed?
A. Three Hijri B. Four Hijri
C. Five Hijri D. Six Hijri
128. Who was the last Commander in Chief for Sirya-e-Mautah?
A. Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A)
B. Abdur Rehman bin Auf (R.A)
C. Abdullah bin Rawaha (R.A)
D. Zaid bin Harrisah (RA)
129. The effective Zakat System can ensure the elimination of?
A. Poverty B. Interest
C. Class Distinction
D. Ignorance
130. How many stages the Quran contains?
A. 6 B. 7
C. 8 D. 9
131. What was the name of faster sister of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)?
A. Hazrat Raqiyyah (R.A)
B. Hazrat Salmah (R.A)

- C. Hazrat Mariah (R.A)
D. Hazrat Shima (R.A)
132. "Namaz-e-Istisqa" is prayer for:
A. Rain B. Sleep
C. Blessing of God D. Pardon
133. What is the number of Ramzan in the Islamic Calender?
A. 7 B. 8
C. 9 D. 10
134. Masjid Zu Qiblatain is situated in:
A. Madina B. Mukkah
C. Taif D. Jabal-e-Noor
135. Who was a historian, Justice, Philosopher as well as a Politician?
A. Shams ud Din bin Khalkan
B. Abdur Rehman bin Khaldun
C. Abu Bakar Muhammad Yahya
D. None of these
136. Ameen-ul-Umat is title of Hazrat:
A. Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqas (R.A)
B. Hazrat Bilal (R.A)
C. Abu-Ubaida bin Al Jarah (R.A)
D. None of them



ANSWERS

1.	B	2.	D	3.	C
4.	D	5.	A	6.	A
7.	B	8.	A	9.	C
10.	B	11.	D	12.	B
13.	C	14.	C	15.	D
16.	D	17.	B	18.	A
19.	A	20.	D	21.	A
22.	A	23.	C	24.	A
25.	C	26.	D	27.	C
28.	D	29.	C	30.	D
31.	D	32.	B	33.	D
34.	C	35.	C	36.	C
37.	C	38.	B	39.	D
40.	B	41.	A	42.	C
43.	C	44.	D	45.	A
46.	B	47.	C	48.	D
49.	C	50.	B	51.	A
52.	A	53.	D	54.	A
55.	C	56.	A	57.	B
58.	C	59.	C	60.	D
61.	C	62.	B	63.	C
64.	C	65.	B	66.	D
67.	A	68.	B	69.	A
70.	C	71.	D	72.	B
73.	B	74.	A	75.	D

76.	B	77.	B	78.	A
79.	C	80.	D	81.	D
82.	D	83.	A	84.	B
85.	D	86.	B	87.	B
88.	B	89.	B	90.	C
91.	B	92.	C	93.	B
94.	A	95.	C	96.	B
97.	D	98.	D	99.	A
100.	B	101.	A	102.	A
103.	D	104.	B	105.	A
106.	A	107.	C	108.	A
109.	B	110.	B	111.	C
112.	A	113.	A	114.	A
115.	A	116.	B	117.	A
118.	C	119.	C	120.	C
121.	D	122.	B	123.	D
124.	C	125.	A	126.	D
127.	B	128.	A	129.	A
130.	B	131.	D	132.	A
133.	C	134.	A	135.	B
136.	C				

KHULFA-E-RASHIDEEN

1. How many years Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) was younger than the Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)?
 - A. 2
 - B. 3
 - C. 4
 - D. 5
2. Who was the first Muslim after Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) to preach Islam and invite people towards Allah?
 - A. Hazrat Usman (RA)
 - B. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
 - C. Hazrat Ali (RA)
 - D. Hazrat Abu Ubaidah (RA)
3. On whose suggestion The Holy Prophet (PBUH) decided to release the prisoners of Badr war after taking ransom?
 - A. Hazrat Harrisa bin Zubair (RA)
 - B. Hazrat Usman (RA)
 - C. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
 - D. Hazrat Abdullah bin Masood (RA)
4. For the Tabuk expedition who brought everything that he possessed?
 - A. Hazrat Ali (RA)
 - B. Hazrat Omar (RA)
 - C. Hazrat Usman (RA)
 - D. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
5. Who said that he could never hope to surpass Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) in his sacrifice for the cause of Allah and Islam?
 - A. Hazrat Omar (RA)

- B. Hazrat Usman bin Talha (RA)
C. Hazrat Musab bin Umair (RA)
D. Hazrat Usman (RA)
6. In the first ever Hajj in Islam (9 AH) its Ameer was?
A. Hazrat Aqba bin Amir (RA)
B. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
C. Hazrat Salman Farsi (RA)
D. Hazrat Anas (RA)
7. Who led (Immamat) the Salahs at Masjid-e-Nabvi when the Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) fell ill?
A. Hazrat Omar (RA)
B. Hazrat Usman (RA)
C. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
D. Hazrat Ali (RA)
8. Who was elected the first caliph the very first day Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) died?
A. Hazrat Ali (RA)
B. Hazrat Usman (RA)
C. Hazrat Omar (RA)
D. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
9. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) as a Caliph sent the first expedition to fight which army?
A. Roman army B. Persian army
C. Arab army D. Syrian army
10. Claimants' of false prophet hood, apostasy movement raised its head during the Caliphate of?
A. Hazrat Ali (RA)
B. Hazrat Usman (RA)
C. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
D. Hazrat (RA) Omar
11. During the fight against Musailimah Kazab (claimant of false prophethood) how many Hufaaaz were martyred?
A. 60 B. 70
C. 80 D. 90
12. The Caliph who fixed 40 lashes for drinking was?
A. Hazrat Ali (RA)
B. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
C. Hazrat Omar (RA)
D. Hazrat Usman (RA)
13. He accepted the call of Hazrat Muhammad the moment it was put before him without him and was given the title of 'Siddiq'. Who was he?
A. Hazrat Ali (RA)
B. Hazrat Usman (RA)
C. Hazrat Omar (RA)
D. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
14. Compilation of the Holy Quran in the form of a book was the greatest service to Islam rendered by?
A. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
B. Hazrat Omar (RA)
C. Hazrat Usman (RA)
D. Hazrat Ali (RA)
15. Before embracing Islam who volunteered to kill (naoz billah) Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)?
A. Hazrat Hamza (RA)
B. Hazrat Abbas (RA)
C. Hazrat Khubaib (RA)
D. Hazrat Omar (RA)
16. The period of his Caliphate undoubtedly is the "Golden Age" of Islam. About whose Caliphate this is being said?
A. Hazrat Omar (RA)
B. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
C. Hazrat Ali (RA)
D. Hazrat Usman (RA)
17. Hazrat Omar became a Muslim in which year of Nabuwat?
A. 4th year B. 5th year
C. 6th year D. 7th year
18. The Caliph whose title was Al-Farooq?
A. Hazrat Ali (RA)
B. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
C. Hazrat Omar (RA)
D. Hazrat Usman (RA)
19. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) once remarked, "were a prophet to come after me he would have been?"
A. Hazrat Ali (RA)
B. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
C. Hazrat Omar (RA)
D. Hazrat Omar (RA)
20. Hazrat Omar's Caliphate stretched from Libya to Makran and from Yemen to Armenia. The total area was about?
A. 20 lakh sq miles B. 22 lakh sq miles
C. 21 lakh sq miles D. 23 lakh sq miles
21. The Surname of Hazrat Ali (R.A) was?
A. Abdullah B. Abu Turab
C. Abu Muhammad D. Zaid
22. The duration of Hazrat Abu Bakar's (RA) regime was?
A. 634-644 A.D. B. 632-634 A.D.
C. 656-661 A.D. D. 644-656 A.D.
23. The duration of Hazrat Umar's (RA) Khilafat was?

- A. 634-644 A.D. B. 632-634 A.D.
C. 656-661 A.D. D. 644-656 A.D.
24. The duration of Hazrat Usman's (R.A) Khilafat was?
A. 634-644 A.D. B. 632-634 A.D.
C. 656-661 A.D. D. 644-656 A.D.
25. The duration of Hazrat Ali's (R.A) Khilafat was?
A. 634-644 A.D. B. 632-634 A.D.
C. 656-661 A.D. D. 644-656 A.D.
26. By the time Hazrat Muhammad passed away the number of Hufaaaz was?
A. 20 B. 30
C. 40 D. 50
27. The number of times Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) has been mentioned in the Quran is?
A. 64 B. 65
C. 66 D. 63
28. At what age did the Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) travel to Syria with Abu Talib?
A. 12 B. 13
C. 14 D. 15
29. For how many years did Hazrat Halima look after the Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)?
A. 6 years B. 4 years
C. 3 years D. 2 years
30. What was the age of the Holy Prophet at the time of Hajr-e-Aswad incident?
A. 40 years B. 30 years
C. 35 years D. 45 years
31. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) was born about three thousands years, after?
A. Hazrat Ismail (A.S)
B. Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S)
C. Hazrat Moosa (A.S)
D. Hazrat Essa (A.S)
32. Who suggested name "Ahmed" for the Holy Prophet (PBUH)?
A. Abdul Mutalib B. Abu Talib
C. Abdullah D. None of these
33. The battles which the Holy Prophet (PBUH) himself led were called Ghazwat. What is their total number?
A. 27 B. 29
C. 30 D. 31
34. How many daughters of the Holy Prophet died during his life time?
A. 1 C. 2
C. 3 D. 4

35. Name the daughter of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) who died after his death?
A. Hazrat Ruqaiyya (RA),
B. Hazrat Fatima (RA)
C. Hazrat Ume Kalsoom (RA)
D. Hazrat Zainab (RA)
36. Hazrat Fatima died how many months after the death of her father Muhammad (PBUH)?
A. 3 months B. 4 months
C. 5 months D. 6 months
37. The seal affixed on important letters by prophet (SAW) was in the Custody of?
A. Hazrat Ali (RA)
B. Hazrat Qais (RA)
C. Hazrat Huzaifa (RA)
D. Hazrat Bilal (RA)
38. "FIDK" garden was bestowed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) as?
A. Fay B. Booty
C. Gift D. Loan
39. The name of the Almighty, "Allah" appears how many times in The Holy Quran?
A. 2584 B. 2580
C. 2570 D. 2550
40. The wives of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) are known as Umahaat ul Momineen. They were _____ in total.
A. 9 B. 10
C. 13 D. 12
41. The marriage with Hazrat Khadijah (RA) lasted for how many years?
A. 22 B. 23
C. 24 D. 25
42. Hazrat Muhammad did not remarry in the lifetime of Hazrat Khadijah (RA). After her death he married?
A. Hazrat Ayesha (RA)
B. Hazrat Hafsa (RA)
C. Hazrat Sawda (RA)
D. Hazrat Zainab bint Khuziama (RA)
43. Hazrat Ayesha (RA) was the _____ wife of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH).
A. 3rd B. 4th
C. 5th D. 6th
44. The youngest wife of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) was?
A. Hazrat Ume Salmah (RA)
B. Hazrat Ayesha (RA)
C. Hazrat Javeria (RA)
D. Hazrat Ume Habibah (RA)

45. Which wife of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) has narrated the most Ahadith of the Prophet (PBUH)?
 A. Hazrat Hafsa (RA)
 B. Hazrat Zainab bint Khuziama (RA)
 C. Hazrat Khadija (RA)
 D. Hazrat Ayesha (RA)
46. Hazrat Ayesha has narrated about _____ Ahadith.
 A. 2200 B. 2205
 C. 2210 D. 2215
47. The most beloved wife of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was?
 A. Hazrat Zainab bint Jahsh (RA)
 B. Hazrat Maimoona (RA)
 C. Hazrat Ayesha (RA)
 D. Hazrat Safia (RA)
48. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) spent his Last days in the cottage of?
 A. Hazrat Ayesha (RA)
 B. Hazrat Ume Salmah (RA)
 C. Hazrat Hafsah (RA)
 D. Hazrat Javeria (RA)
49. The most learned wife of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was?
 A. Hazrat Khadija (RA)
 B. Hazrat Ayesha (RA)
 C. Hazrat Maimoona (RA)
 D. Hazrat Safia (RA)
50. Hazrat Hafsah became the _____ wife of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
 A. 3rd B. 4th
 C. 5th D. 6th
51. The marriage between Hazrat Hafsah (RA) and Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) took place in?
 A. 1 A.H B. 2 A.H
 C. 3 A.H D. 4 A.H
52. After Hazrat Hafsah (RA) the next wife of the Prophet (PBUH) was?
 A. Hazrat Zainab bint Jahsh (RA)
 B. Hazrat Umme Salmah (RA)
 C. Hazrat Umme Habibah (RA)
 D. Hazrat Zainab bint Khuziama (RA)
53. Hazrat Zainab bint Khuziama (RA) died just after _____ of marriage.
 A. 8 months B. 9 months
 C. 10 months D. 11 months
54. Which Umahaat ul Momineen (RA) is known as Ummal Masakeen?
 A. Hazrat Javeria (RA)
 B. Hazrat Zainab bint Khuziama (RA)
55. After the death of Hazrat Zainab bint Khuziama (RA) our beloved Holy Prophet (PBUH) married?
 A. Hazrat Zainab bint Jahsh (RA)
 B. Hazrat Javeria (RA)
 C. Hazrat Umme Salmah (RA)
 D. Hazrat Umme Habibah (RA)
56. Which Umahaat ul Momineen (RA) died the last?
 A. Hazrat Maimoona (RA)
 B. Hazrat Zainab bint Jahsh (RA)
 C. Hazrat Ayesha (RA)
 D. Hazrat Umme Salmah (RA)
57. The Umat ul Momineen (RA) who was alive when the tragedy of Karbala happened is?
 A. Hazrat Safia (RA)
 B. Hazrat Zainab bint Jahsh (RA)
 C. Hazrat Umme Salmah (RA)
 D. Hazrat Umme Habibah (RA)
58. It was Will of Allah that Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) marries?
 A. Hazrat Javeria (RA)
 B. Hazrat Zainab bint Jahsh (RA)
 C. Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA)
 D. Hazrat Safia (RA)
59. In the month of Shabaan 5 or 6 Hijri Our Prophet (PBUH) married?
 A. Hazrat Javeria (RA)
 B. Hazrat Zainab bint Jahsh (RA)
 C. Hazrat Maimoona (RA)
 D. Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA)
60. The 9th wife of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) was?
 A. Hazrat Maimoona (RA)
 B. Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA)
 C. Hazrat Safia (RA)
 D. Hazrat Zainab bint Jahsh (RA)
61. Najashi was the king through which the last Prophet (PBUH) married?
 A. Hazrat Safia (RA)
 B. Hazrat Zainab bint Jahsh (RA)
 C. Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA)
 D. Hazrat Maimoona (RA)
62. After the victory of Khyber Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) was married?
 A. Hazrat Maimoona (RA)
 B. Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA)
 C. Hazrat Zainab bint Jahsh (RA)
 D. Hazrat Safia (RA)

63. In Ziqad 7th Hijri Hazrat Muhammad married his last wife. She was?
 A. Hazrat Maimoona (RA)
 B. Hazrat Safia (RA)
 C. Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA)
 D. Hazrat Zainab bint Jahsh (RA)
64. The greatest emphasis of The Holy Quran is on?
 A. Fast B. Salat (Namaz)
 C. Zakat D. Hajj
65. How many Umahaat ul Momineen were Hufaaaz?
 A. 6 B. 5
 C. 4 D. 3
66. The names of Hufaaaz Umahaat ul Momineen were?
 A. Hazrat Ayesha (RA)
 B. Hazrat Hafsa (RA)
 C. Hazrat Umme Salma D. All of them
67. The social boycott of Banu Hashim began in?
 A. 6th Nabvi B. 7th Nabvi
 C. 8th Nabvi D. 9th Nabvi
68. This social boycott lasted for?
 A. 6 years B. 5 years
 C. 4 years D. 3 years
69. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) along with Banu Hashim spent the three years of social boycott in?
 A. Masjid ul Haram B. Their homes
 C. Sheb Abi Talib D. Hira cave
70. Name the uncle of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) whose wife spread thorns in his way?
 A. Abu Lahab B. Abu Talib
 C. Harris D. Zubair
71. Our Prophet (PBUH) had 10 uncles. How many embraced Islam?
 A. 4 B. 3
 C. 2 D. None of them
72. The only aunt of Hazrat Muhammad who embraced Islam was?
 A. Barrah
 B. Hazrat Safia (RA)
 C. Aatiqa D. Ruqqiya
73. The uncles who embraced Islam were?
 A. Hazrat Hamza (RA)
 B. Hazrat Abbas (RA)
 C. Safara D. A & B
74. In his youth Hazrat Muhammad was a part of which two incidences?
 A. Harb-e-Fujjar B. Halaf-ul-Fazul
- C. Both A & B D. None of them
75. What was the age of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) when Harb-e-Fujjar took place?
 A. 14 B. 15
 C. 16 D. 17
76. Before the Revelation how many daughters of Hazrat Muhammad were married with the sons of Abu Lahab?
 A. 5 B. 4
 C. 3 D. 2
77. The word 'Quran' is repeated how many times in The Holy Quran?
 A. 69 B. 70
 C. 71 D. 72
78. The longest Surah?
 A. Aali Imran B. Al-Mai'dah
 C. Al-Baqarah D. At-Taubah
79. According to the Holy Quran the best drink is?
 A. Milk B. Water
 C. Both A & B D. None of them
80. The best eatable thing mentioned is?
 A. Camel's meat B. Goat's meat
 C. Honey D. All of them
81. Which is the shortest Surah?
 A. Al-Fatihah B. Al-Asr
 C. Al-Kafirun D. Qausar
82. The longest verse of Holy Quran is in which Surah?
 A. Al-Anfal
 B. Al-Baqarah No.282
 C. Al-An'am D. Yunus
83. The letter used most in The Holy Quran?
 A. Baa B. Saa
 C. Alaph D. Taa
84. Which letter is used least?
 A. Zaa B. Haa
 C. Yaa D. Khaa
85. Which is the best night mentioned in Holy Quran?
 A. Night of Qadr
 B. Night of Eid-ul-Fitar
 C. Night of Meraj D. None of them
86. Which is the best month mentioned in Holy Quran?
 A. Safar B. Ramdhan
 C. Muharram D. Rabi-ul-Awal
87. Which is the biggest animal mentioned in The Holy Quran?
 A. Whale B. Giraffe
 C. Elephant D. Lion
88. In the Holy Quran insect mentioned is?

89. Which Surah of Holy Quran is called the mother of Quran?
 A. Yaseen B. Hud
 C. Both A & B D. None of them
90. How many Surah start with Al-Hamdullelah?
 A. Two B. Three
 C. Four D. Five (Hamd, Inaam, Kahf, Saba & Fatr)
91. Which Surah has the same number of verses as the number of Surah of Holy Quran?
 A. Taqveer (114 verses)
 B. Ar-Rehman
 C. Al-Anbiya D. Al-Hijr
92. How many Surah's name is of only one letter?
 A. Two
 B. Three (Qaf, Sad & Noon)
 C. Six D. Seven
93. How many Surah are Makki and how many are Madni?
 A. Makki 84, Madni 30
 B. Makki 80, Madni 34
 C. Makki 86, Madni 28
 D. Makki 94, Madni 20
94. Which Surah is on the name of tribe of Holy Prophet?
 A. Quraish B. Taha
 C. Luqman D. Al-Fatir
95. Which Surah is called the heart of Holy Quran?
 A. Ikhlas B. Al-Fatihah
 C. Al-Baqarah D. Yaseen
96. The name of Allah is repeated five times in a Surah. Name it?
 A. Surah al-Hajj B. Al-Fatir
 C. An-Nur D. Ghafar
97. Which Surah are named Azaam?
 A. Sajdah B. Fusselat
 C. Najum D. Alaq
 E. All of them
98. Which Surah is on the name of one of the Holy wars?
 A. Surah Ahzaab B. Al-Waqiah
 C. Al-Mulk D. Al-Buruj
99. The Surah on the name of a metal is?
 A. Al-Qamar B. Surah Hadeed
 C. Al-Balad D. Ar-Rum
100. The Surah which begins without Bismillah?
 A. Yusuf D. Maryam
 C. Surah Tauba
101. Which Surah is called 'Aroos-ul-Quran'?
 A. Yaseen B. Ikhlas
 C. Fatihah D. Surah Rehman
102. How many Surah begin with word "Inna"?
 A. 1 B. 2
 C. 3
103. The only Surah in which Bismillah is repeated twice?
 A. Al-Muminun B. Surah Naml
 C. Al-Kahf D. Al-Furqan
104. The which Surah start with the Initials (Mukette'at) are _____ in number.
 A. 29 B. 30
 C. 31 D. 32
105. Can you name Surah in which the name of Allah is repeated in every verse?
 A. Al-Hashr B. Al-Waqiah
 C. Mujadala D. As-Saf
106. Which Surah are called Muzetain?
 A. Al-Kafirun & Ikhlas
 B. Falk & Nas
 C. Al-Jumah D. None of them
107. The Surahs which starts with word "Taba Kallazi" are?
 A. Al-Baqarah B. Al-Taghaban
 C. Al-Hujurat D. Mulk & Furkan
108. Which Surah was revealed twice?
 A. Al-Baqarah B. Surah Al Nisa
 C. Al-e-Imran D. Surah Hamd
109. In how many years Makki Surah were revealed?
 A. 13 years B. 14 years
 C. 15 years D. 16 years
110. Madani Surah were revealed in how many years?
 A. 8 years B. 9 years
 C. 10 years D. 11 years
111. The world and heaven were created in _____ days. In which Surah this is mentioned?
 A. Al-Qariyah B. Hadeed
 C. Al-Asr D. Al-Maun
112. In which Surah every verse ends with "Dal"?
 A. Al-Qasas B. Az-Zalzalah
 C. Ash-shams D. Tauheed
113. How many Surahs start with the word "Alif"?
 A. 4 B. 3
 C. 2 D. 1

114. In a Surah every verse ends with letter "Ra". Name it?
 A. Qauser B. Al-Asr
 C. Al-Qamar D. Al-Kahf
115. The creation of human beings is mentioned in which Surah?
 A. Ash-Shuara B. Hijr (V-26)
 C. Al-Hajj D. Al-Maidah
116. Which Surah mentions the regulations for prisoners of war?
 A. Al-Baqarah B. Al-Ankabut
 C. Ar-Rum D. An-Nisa
117. Laws about marriage are given in which Surah?
 A. As-Sajdah B. Saba
 C. An-Nisa D. Fusilat
118. The Surah that mentions the story of the worship of cow by Bani Israel is?
 A. Taha B. Maryam
 C. Al-Anbiya D. Al-Ahqaf
119. In which Surah the law of inheritance is mentioned?
 A. Muhammad B. Oaf
 C. An-Nisa D. At-Tur
120. Which Surah mentions the migration of the Holy Prophet?
 A. An-Naj B. Anfal
 C. Al-Munafiqun D. At-Tahrim
121. In which Surah the 27 Attributes of God are mentioned?
 A. Al-Mulk B. At-Talaq
 C. Al-Qalam D. Hadeed
122. Which word is the middle of the Quran?
 A. WALYATALATTAF (Surah Al-Kahf)
 B. BIRIZKIMMINHU (Surah Al-Kahf)
 C. WALAYUSHERUNNA (Surah Al-Kahf)
 D. BIKUMAHADA (Surah Kahf)
123. Where in the Qur'an has Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) been named 'Ahmed'?
 A. Surah As-Saf Ayat 5th
 B. Surah As-Saf Ayat 7th
 C. Surah As-Saf Ayat 6th
 D. Surah As-Saf Ayat 8th
124. The name of Rasool-ullah (PBUH) been mentioned in the Qur'an how many times?
 A. Three times B. Four times
 C. Six times
 D. 5 (Muhammad-4 times & Ahmed-1 time)
125. The Prophet who is mentioned and discussed the most in the Qur'an is?
 A. Hazrat Issa (AS)
 B. Hazrat Moosa (AS)
 C. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)
 D. Hazrat Adam (AS)
126. Who were the Kaatib-e-Wahi (copyists of the revelations) of the Qur'an?
 A. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA), Hazrat Usman (RA)
 B. Hazrat Ali (RA), Hazrat Zain Bin Harith (RA)
 C. Hazrat Abdullah bin Masood (RA) & Hazrat Ameer Muawia (RA)
 D. All of them
127. The first person to count the Aayats (verses) of the Qur'an was?
 A. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
 B. Hazrat Usman (RA)
 C. Hazrat Ayesha (RA)
 D. None of them
128. The Sahabi who advised Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) to get the Quran compiled was?
 A. Hazrat Omer Farooq (RA)
 B. Hazrat Khalid bin Walid
 C. Hazrat Bilal Habshi (RA)
 D. Hazrat Anas (RA)
129. On whose order was the Qur'an compiled completely in written form?
 A. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)
 B. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
 C. Hazrat Usman (RA)
 D. Hazrat Ali (RA)
130. Who confined the recitation of the Qur'an on the style of the Quraish tribe?
 A. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)
 B. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
 C. Hazrat Usman (RA)
 D. Hazrat Omer (RA)
131. Out of the copies of the Qur'an compiled by Hazrat Usman (RA), how many survived and where are they located at present?
 A. One B. 3
 C. 4
 D. Only 2 copies, Tashkent, Istanbul
132. According to the Qur'an the first and the most ancient Mosque is?
 A. Ka'aba B. Masjid Aqsa
 C. Masjid-e-Nabvi D. None of them
133. In Qur'an mankind is divided into how many groups?
 A. 3 B. 4
 C. 5
 D. 2 (Believers and disbelievers)

134. Who is the man about whom, Allah has said in the Qur'an that his body is kept as an admonishing example for future generations to come?
 A. Fir'aun. (Pharaoh) B. Namrood
 C. Both A & B D. None of them
135. Who is called "Saqi Zam Zam"?
 A. Hazrat Muaz bin Jabal (R.A)
 B. Hazrat Hamzah (R.A)
 C. Hazrat Abbas (R.A)
 D. Hazrat Muawiyah (R.A)
136. Waleed bin Mugheera declared Hazrat Muhammad a _____ Allah the Almighty condemned him in which Surah?
 A. Al-Muzammil B. Al-Jinn
 C. Al Mudassir D. Al-Qiyamah
137. In the Qur'an a companion of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is mentioned. Who was he?
 A. Hazrat Abu Hurairah (RA)
 B. Hazrat Zaid Bin Harith (RA)
 C. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
 D. Hazrat Omar (RA)
138. An uncle of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) whose name is mentioned in the Qur'an is?
 A. Zubair B. Abu Talib
 C. Mugheera
 D. Abu Lahab (Surah Tabbat)
139. In the Qur'an there is a mention of a Prophet who has been called by his mother's name. Who was he?
 A. Hazrat Yunus (AS)
 B. Hazrat Yusuf (AS)
 C. Hazrat Isa (AS)
 D. Hazrat Moosa (AS)
140. Which was the agreement that was titled as 'Fath-hum-Mubeen' without fighting a battle?
 A. Agreement with Jews of Madina
 B. Treaty of Hudaibiya
 C. Both A & B D. None of them
141. The different names used for Satan or Devil in the Qur'an are?
 A. Iblees B. Ash-Shaitaan
 C. Both A & B D. None of them
142. 'Iblees' is put into which category of creature by the Qur'an?
 A. Jinn
 B. Angels (Malaika)
 C. Both A & B D. None of them
143. Salaat and Zakat were ordained for Bani Israel and which were continued for the Muslim Ummah also?
 A. Al-Baqarah B. Aali-Imran
 C. An-Nisa D. Al-Maidah
144. In Granth Saheb a Holy Book of non-Muslims the Qur'an is mentioned repeatedly. This is the Holy Book of?
 A. Christians B. Hindus
 C. Sikhs D. Jews
145. In which year were the vowels inserted in the Qur'an?
 A. 42 Hijri B. 43 Hijri
 C. 44 Hijri D. 45 hijri
146. What is the scale or measure of one's dignity according to the Qur'an?
 A. Taqwa (Piety) B. Wealth
 C. Both A & B D. None of them
147. What according to the Qur'an is the root cause of the evil?
 A. Alcohol B. Adultry
 C. Backbiting D. None of them
148. The Holy Quran was completely revealed in how many years?
 A. 19 years and 14 days
 B. 20 years, 3 months and 14 days
 C. 21 years, 4 months and 14 days
 D. 22 years, 5 months and 14 days
149. Which Surah is known as the door to the Quran?
 A. Baqarah B. Fatihah
 C. Ikhlas D. Yaseen
150. Who was the only lady whose personal name is found in the Qur'an?
 A. Hazrat Khadija (RA)
 B. Hazrat Fatima (RA)
 C. Hazrat Maryam (AS)
 D. Hazrat Hafsa (RA)
151. Maximum instructions can be found in which Surah of the Qur'an?
 A. Baqarah B. Aali-Imran
 C. An-Nisa D. Ar-Rehman
152. In which Surah Sor cave (Ghar) is mentioned?
 A. Al-Mursalat B. An-Naba
 C. An-Naziat D. At-Taubah
153. In the Qur'an how many Surah have the titles named after different Prophets?
 A. 5 B. 6
 C. 7 D. 8
154. How many times Kalima tayyiba is mentioned in The Holy Quran?

- A. 3 B. 4
C. 2 D. 5
155. Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) has been mentioned in The Holy Quran at?
A. 38 places B. 48 places
C. 58 places D. 68 places
156. How many bows are there in The Holy Quran?
A. 13 B. 14
C. 15 D. 16
157. How many times the Muslims have been commanded for the performance of Namaz?
A. 700 B. 600
C. 500 D. 400
158. First bow occurs in which Sura?
A. Ar-R'ad B. An-Nahl
C. Bani Israel D. Al-A'raf
159. Ghazwat have been discussed in how many Surah?
A. 2 B. 3
C. 4 D. 5
160. Which Surah is also known as Surah Widah?
A. Al-Kafirun B. Al-Nasr
C. Al-Falak D. An-Nas
161. After the Battle of Yamama who suggested to Hazrat Usman (RA) to assemble the Muslims on one Qirt?
A. Hazrat Hazeefa bin Aleeman (RA)
B. Hazrat Aqaba bin Amir (RA)
C. Hazrat Anas (RA)
D. Hazrat Hamza (RA)
162. The word Islam occurs how many times in The Holy Quran?
A. 4 B. 5
C. 6 D. 7
163. Which is the second longest Surah?
A. An-Nisa B. Al-Maidah
C. Al-Araf D. Aali-Imran
164. Which city (at that time a Kingdom) is mentioned in The Holy Quran?
A. Kufa B. Rome
C. Damascus D. Baghdad
165. How many Prophets (AS) are mentioned in The Holy Quran?
A. 23 B. 24
C. 25 D. 26
166. Which Surahs Waqia Miraj is explained?
A. Bani Israel & An-Najm
B. Baqarah & Aali-Imran
C. Az-Zukhruf & Ad-Dukhan

- D. Al-Fatir & Az-Zumar
167. The Holy Quran was translated in which language in the year 1143?
A. Greek B. Latin
C. Both A & B D. None of them
168. The translator of The Holy Quran into Latin was?
A. Robert Andrews B. Richard Hayes
C. Albert Brown
D. Theodore Bailey
169. How many angels are mentioned in The Holy Quran?
A. 7 B. 8
C. 9 D. 10
170. The stone mentioned in The Holy Quran is?
A. Diamond B. Ruby (Yaqoot)
C. Sapphire D. All of them
171. The names of the Quran mentioned in the Quran itself are?
A. 35 B. 45
C. 55 D. 65
172. How many Surahs are named after animals?
A. 1 B. 2
C. 3 D. 4
173. Major Portion of the Quran was revealed at what time?
A. Night time B. Early Morning
C. Midday D. Afternoon
174. How many virtues are blessed for reciting one word of The Holy Quran?
A. 5 B. 10
C. 15 D. 20
175. The Surah known as Aroos-ul-Quran (Bride of Quran) is?
A. Yaseen B. Ikhlas
C. Ar-Rehman D. Fatihah
176. Khatam-e- Nabuwat is discussed in how many Surahs?
A. 7 B. 6
C. 5 D. 4
177. Procedure of wuzu (ablution) is present in which Surah?
A. Al-Maidah B. An-Nisa
C. Al-Araf D. Ar-Rehman
178. Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA) entrusted the work of compilation of The Holy Quran to?
A. Hazrat Zaid bin Harris (RA)
B. Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit (RA)
C. Hazrat Abdur Rehman bin Auf
D. All of them
179. The first Wahi consisted of?
A. 3 verses B. 4 verses

- C. 5 verses D. 6 verses
180. In Surah Aali-Imran how many Verses (Ayats) were revealed about Ghazwa Uhad?
- A. 30 B. 40
C. 50 D. 60
181. In the Holy Quran how many times our beloved Prophet (PBUH) has been addressed as YA AY-YOHUN NABIO?
- A. 11 B. 12
C. 13 D. 14
182. The men who were not Prophets of Allah but are mentioned in the Quran are?
- A. Luqman B. Aziz-e-Misr
C. Zulqarnain D. All of them
183. The first revealed Verses of the Quran are the first five verses of which Surah?
- A. Al-Ghashiyah B. Al-Qadar
C. Al-Alaq D. At-Tin
184. How many times Hazrat Musa (AS) has been mentioned in The Holy Quran?
- A. 120 B. 125
C. 130 D. 135
185. The Person who memorizes The Holy Quran is known as?
- A. Hafiz B. Imam
C. Aalim D. All of them



ANSWERS

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

55.	C	56.	D	57.	C
58.	B	59.	A	60.	B
61.	C	62.	D	63.	A
64.	B	65.	D	66.	D
67.	B	68.	D	69.	C
70.	A	71.	C	72.	B
73.	D	74.	C	75.	B
76.	D	77.	B	78.	C
79.	A	80.	C	81.	D
82.	B	83.	C	84.	A
85.	A	86.	B	87.	C
88.	B	89.	D	90.	D
91.	A	92.	B	93.	C
94.	A	95.	D	96.	A
97.	E	98.	A	99.	B
100.	C	101.	D	102.	D
103.	B	104.	A	105.	C
106.	B	107.	D	108.	D
109.	A	110.	C	111.	B
112.	D	113.	C	114.	A
115.	B	116.	D	117.	C
118.	A	119.	C	120.	B
121.	D	122.	A	123.	C
124.	D	125.	B	126.	D
127.	C	128.	A	129.	B
130.	C	131.	D	132.	A
133.	D	134.	A	135.	C
136.	C	137.	B	138.	D
139.	C	140.	B	141.	C
142.	A	143.	A	144.	C
145.	B	146.	A	147.	A
148.	D	149.	B	150.	C
151.	A	152.	D	153.	B
154.	C	155.	D	156.	B
157.	A	158.	D	159.	C
160.	B	161.	A	162.	C
163.	D	164.	B	165.	C
166.	A	167.	B	168.	D
169.	A	170.	B	171.	C
172.	D	173.	A	174.	B
175.	C	176.	D	177.	A
178.	B	179.	C	180.	D
181.	A	182.	D	183.	C
184.	D	185.	A		

LARGEST ISLANDS

Name	Area sq km	sq ml
Australia	7 892 300	3 046 500
Greenland	2 131 600	823 800
New Guinea	790 000	305 000
Borneo	737 000	285 000
Madagascar	787 000	227 600
Baffin	507 000	196 000
Sumatra	425 000	164 900
Honshu (Hondo)	228 000	88 000
Great Britain	219 000	84 000
Victoria, Canada	217 300	83 000
Ellesmere, Canada	196 000	75 000
Celebes	174 000	67 400
South I, New Zealand	151 000	58 200
Java	129 000	50 000
North I, New Zealand	114 000	44 000
Newfoundland	109 000	42 000
Cuba	105 000	40 500
Luzon	105 000	40 100
Iceland	130 000	39 700
Mindanao	94 600	36 500
Novaya Zemlya (two islands)	90 600	35 000
Ireland	84 100	32 500
Hokkaido	78 500	30 300
Hispaniola	77 200	29 800
Sakhalin	75 100	29 000
Tierra del Fuego	71 200	27 500
Tasmania	67 900	26 200

* Areas are rounded to the nearest three significant digits.

LARGEST LAKES

Name Location	Area sq km	sq ml
Caspian Sea, Iran/Russia	371 000	143 240 ¹
Superior, USA/Canada	82 260	31 760 ²
Aral Sea, Russia	64 500	24 900 ¹
Victoria, E Africa	62 940	24 300
Huron, USA/Canada	59 580	23 000 ²
Michigan, USA	58 020	22 400
Tanganyika, E Africa	32 000	12 350
Baikal, Russia	31 500	12 160
Great Bear, Canada	31 330	12 100
Great Slave, Canada	28 570	11 030
Erie, USA/Canada	25 710	9 920 ²
Malawi/Nyasa, E Africa	22 490	9 420
Balkhash, Russia	17 000	8 680
Ontario, Canada	19 270	7 440 ²
Ladoga, Russia	18 130	7 000

* Areas are given to the nearest 10 sq km/sq ml.

The Caspian and Aral Seas, being entirely surrounded by land, are classified as lakes.

¹ salt lakes

² average of areas given by Canada and USA.

³ salt lagoons

MAJOR WARS IN HISTORY

Name	Date	Won By	Against
American War of Independence	1775-1783	Thirteen colonies	Britain
Austrian Succession war	1740-1748	Austria, Hungary, Britain, Holland	Poland, Prussia, Sardinia, Saxony, Spain
Boer War	1899-1902	Britain	Boer Republics
Chinese-Japanese War	1894-1895 1931-1933 1937-1945	Japan Japan China	China China Japan
Civil War, American	1861-1865	11, Northern States	11, Southern States
Civil War, English	1642-1651	Parliament	Charles-I
Civil War, Spanish	1936-1939	Junta de Defensa Nacional	Republican government
Crimean War,	1853-1856	Britain, France, Sardinia, Turkey	France
France, Prussian War	1870-1871	Prussia and German States	France
Gulf War	1991	Allied Forces Under US	Iraq
Hundred Years War	1333-1453	France	England
Korean War	1950-1953	South Korea and UN Forces	North Korea and Chinese
Napoleonic Wars	1792-1815	Austria, Britain, Prussia, Russia etc.	France
Peloponessian War	431-404 BC	Peloponessian League	Delian League
Punic Wars	254-146 BC	Rome	Carthage
Russo-Japanese War	1904-1905	Japan	Russia
Seven Years War	1756-1763	Britain, Prussia, Hanover	Austria, France, Russia, Sweden
Spanish-American War	1898	U.S.	Spain
Spanish Succession War	1701-1714	England, Prussia, Austria, Netherland	Cologne, Mantua, Savoy
Thirty years war etc.	1618-1648	France, Sweden	The holy Roman Empire & Spain
Vietnam War	1957-1975	North Vietnam	South Vietnam and U.S.
War of 1812	1812-1815	U.S.	Britain
War of Roses	1456-1485	House of Lancaster	House of York
World War I	1914-1918	Belgium-Britain	Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Germany, Ottoman empire
World War II	1939-1945	Austria, Belgium, Britain, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Newzealand, Norway, Poland, Russia, S.Africa, U.S., Yugoslavia	Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Romania

FAMOUS MOUNTAIN PASSES

Name	Country	Location	Height (m)	Last notified eqution
Ojos del Salado	Argentina-Chile	Andes	6,885	1981
Guallatiri	Chile	Andes	6,060	1960
Cotopexi	Ecuador	Andes	5,897	1975
Lascar	Chile	Andes	5,641	1968
Tupungatito	Chile	Andes	5,640	1964
Popocatepetl	Mexico	Altiplano De Mexico	5,451	1920
Nevado del Ruiz	Colombia	Andes	5,400	1985
Sangay	Ecuador	Andes	5,230	1976

WORLD'S HIGHEST MOUNTAINS

The 54 mountains in the world over 25,000 feet high are listed below:

S.No	Mountain	Height in feet	Range	Date of first ascent
Asia				
1.	Mount Everest	29,028	Himalaya	May 29, 1953
2.	K2 (Chogori)	28,250	Karakoram	July 31, 1954
3.	Kangchenjunga I	28,208	Himalaya	May 25, 1955
4.	Lhotse I	27,923	Himalaya	May 18, 1956
5.	Makalu I	27,824	Himalaya	May 15, 1955
6.	Kangchenjunga II	27,803	Himalaya	--
7.	Lhotse Sar	27,504	Himalaya	--
8.	Dhaulagiri I	26,810	Himalaya	May 13, 1960
9.	Manaslu I	26,760	Himalaya	May 9, 1956
10.	Cho Oyu I	26,750	Himalaya	Oct. 19, 1954
11.	Nanga Parbat	26,660	Himalaya	July 3, 1953
12.	Annapurna I	26,504	Himalaya	June 3, 1950
13.	Gasherbrum I	26,470	Karakoram	July 5, 1958
14.	Broad Peak I	26,400	Karakoram	June 9, 1957
15.	Gasherbrum II	26,360	Karakoram	July 7, 1956
16.	Shisha Pangma	26,291	Himalaya	May 2, 1964
17.	Gasherbrum III	26,090	Karakoram	1975
18.	Annapurna II	26,041	Himalaya	May 17, 1960
19.	Gasherbrum IV	26,000	Karakoram	Aug. 6, 1958
20.	Gyachung Kang	25,990	Himalaya	April 10, 1964
21.	Kangbachen	25,925	Himalaya	--
22.	Disteghil Sar I	25,868	Karakoram	June 9, 1960
23.	Himal Chuli	25,801	Himalaya	May 24, 1960
24.	Khinyang Chhish	25,762	Karakoram	--
25.	Nuptse	25,726	Himalaya	May 16, 1961
26.	Peak (Dakura)	25,705	Himalaya	October 1970
27.	Masherbrum East	25,660	Karakoram	July 6, 1960
28.	Nanda Devi	25,645	Himalaya	Aug. 29, 1963
29.	Chomo Lonzo	25,640	Himalaya	Oct. 30, 1954
30.	Ngojumba Ri	25,610	Himalaya	April 24, 1965
31.	Rakaposhi	25,550	Karakoram	June 25, 1958
32.	Batura Peak	25,542	Karakoram	July 30, 1976

33.	Kanjut Sar	25,460	Karakoram	July 19, 1959
34.	Kamet	25,447	Himalaya	June 21, 1931
35.	Namcha Barwa	25,445	Himalaya	--
36.	Dhanlagiri II	25,429	Himalaya	May 18, 1971
37.	Saltoro Kangri I	25,400	Karakoram	July 24, 1962
38.	Trivor	25,370	Karakoram	Aug. 17, 1960
39.	Gurla Mandhata	25,355	Himalaya	--
40.	Ulugh Muztagh	25,340	Kunlunshan	--
41.	Jannu	25,294	Himalaya	April 27, 1962
42.	Hunza Kunji II	25,294	Karakoram	--
43.	Saltoro Kangri II	25,280	Karakoram	1962
44.	Tirich Mir	25,263	Hindu Kush	July 21, 1950
45.	Makalu II	25,120	Himalaya	Oct. 22, 1954

South America

46.	Cerro Aconcagua	22,834	Argentina	--
47.	Ojos del Salado	22,590	Argentina-Chile	--
48.	Huasca-ran, South peak	22,205	Peru	--

North America

49.	McKinley	20,320	Alaska	--
50.	Logan	19,850	Canada	--

Africa

51.	Kiliman-jaro	19,340	Tangan-yika	--
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Europe

52.	Elbrus	18,481	--	--
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Oceania

53.	Mt. Sukarno	17,096	West Irian	
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Antarctica

54.	Vinson Massif	16,860		
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Mount Everest's status as the tallest mountain at 29,028 ft. high recognized for 135 years (1852-1987) was most recently challenged by K2 (formerly known as Godwin Austen) also known as Chogori, in Kashmir, the northern area of Pakistan - India, in an announcement on March 6, 1987 by the US K2 expedition. Their satellite transit surveyor yielded attitudes of between 29,064 and 29,228 ft. However the Research Council in Rome announced on October 23, 1987 that new satellite measurements restored Everest to primacy at 29,078 ft, and put K2 down to 28,238.

FAMOUS MOUNTAIN PASSES

Pass	Location	Height in feet
Badpo La	Tibert (China)	19,412
Namni Pass	Myanmar	15,300
Khunjerab Pass	Pakistan	15,100
Babusar Pass	Pakistan	13,600
Alpine Pass	USA	13,550
Shandur Pass	Pakistan	12,500

Lowari Pass	Pakistan	10,500
Col de Restefond	France	9,193
Great St. Bernard	Italy-Switzerland	8,110
Little St. Bernard	France	7,179
Donner	California (USA)	7,088
St. Gotthard (Alps)	Switzerland-Italy	6,929
Simplon (Alps)	Switzerland-Italy	6,582
Khojak	Balochistan (Pakistan)	6,381
Bolan (Sulaiman)	Balochistan (Pakistan)	5,880
Kolpur	Balochistan (Pakistan)	5,874
Brenner	Italy-Austria	4,508
Stripka	Bulgaria	4,300
Khyber, Sulaiman	Khyber Pakhtoon Khawah (Pakistan)	3,370

MATHEMATICS

TEST No. 1

1. Which set, $\{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ is
 - (a) Whole numbers
 - (b) Natural numbers
 - (c) Prime numbers
 - (d) Even numbers
2. The set with infinite number of element is called as:
 - (a) empty set
 - (b) finite set
 - (c) Infinite set
 - (d) set of whole
3. If x and y are two real numbers then
 - (a) $x = y$
 - (b) $x > y$ or $x = y$
 - (c) $x > y$ or $x < y$
 - (d) $x = y$ or $x > y$ or $x < y$
4. What is the additive identity of real number x ?
 - (a) 0
 - (b) 1
 - (c) x
 - (d) $-x$
5. What is the multiplication identity real number x ?
 - (a) 0
 - (b) 1
 - (d) x
 - (d) $1/x$
6. Which is the multiplicative inverse of real number x ?
 - (a) 0
 - (b) 1
 - (c) x
 - (d) $1/x$
7. $\log\left(\frac{125}{216}\right)^{1/3} =$ _____
 - (a) $\log 5/6$
 - (b) $25/36$
 - (c) $\log 125/216$
 - (d) 1
8. $\log\left(\frac{25}{16}\right)^{-1/2} =$ _____
 - (a) $-4/5$
 - (b) $\log 4/5$
 - (c) $\log 5/4$
 - (d) $-5/4$

9. $\log (125)^{2/3} =$ _____
- (a) $\log 5$ (b) $\log 25$
(c) -25 (d) -5
10. What type of polynomial expression is $x + 3y + 2xy$?
- (a) monomial (b) binomial
(c) trinomial (d) None of these
11. What is the degree of $8xy + 5x^3y^2 + 5x^2y^2 - 5$?
- (a) 2 (b) 6
(c) 4 (d) 5
12. If $P(X) = 4x^3 - 2x + 100$, and $x = 0$ then $P(X) =$ _____
- (a) 4 (b) -2
(c) 100 (d) None of these
13. The two numbers whose sum is 14 and product is 24 are
- (a) $-2, -14$ (b) $2, 12$
(c) $1, 24$ (d) $2, -16$
14. Which one is the factorization of $x^4 + 4$.
- (a) $(x^2 + x + 2)(x^2 - x + 2)$ (b) $(x^2 - x - 2)(x^2 - x - 2)$
(c) $(x^2 - x - 2)(x^2 + x - 2)$ (d) None of these
15. Which one is the factorization of $x^3 + 729$
- (a) $(x - 9)(x^2 + 9x + 81)$ (b) $(x + 9)(x^2 - 9x + 31)$
(c) $(x - 9)(x^2 - 9x - 81)$ (d) $(x + 9)(x^2 - 9x - 81)$
16. What is the numbers of rows and columns in $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$?
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 1
(c) 2 and 2 (d) None of these
17. A matrix A has m rows and n columns what will be A's order.
- (a) $n \times m$ (b) $m \times n$
(c) $m \times m$ (d) $n \times n$

18. If one angle of a trapezium is 90° this is called
- (a) parallelogram (b) rhombus
(c) Right-angled trapezium (d) None of these
19. Given pairs of angles (80° , 100°) called
- (a) supplementary angles (b) complementary angles
(c) opposite angles (d) None of these
20. Given pairs of angles (45° , 45°) is called
- (a) Supplementary angles (b) complementary angles
(c) Opposite angles (d) None of these
21. Every plane at least passes through
- (a) three points (b) two points
(c) four points (d) none of these
22. Three angles of quadrilateral are 70° , 80° , 90° forth angle is
- (a) 120° (b) 110°
(c) 100° (d) 90°
23. Ratio of angles in a triangle is 2:2:1 what is name of triangle?
- (a) scalar triangle of different sided triangle
(b) equilateral triangle (c) vertical triangles
(d) Isosceles triangle
24. Mediane of a triangle are
- (a) Parallel (b) concurrent
(c) Perpendicular (d) None of these
25. If sides of a right angled triangle are $\sqrt{3}$, $\sqrt{3}$ then hypotense is
- (a) $\sqrt{8}$ (b) $\sqrt{6}$
(c) $\sqrt{5}$ (d) $\sqrt{10}$
26. If $2y = 10$, $y = \dots\dots\dots$
- (a) 2 (b) 10

(c) 5 (d) 12
27. If $\frac{2}{3}(x-1) = \frac{1}{3}$ then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 3 (b) 2
(c) $\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $\frac{3}{2}$

28. The solution set of $2x - y = 1, x + 4y + 3 = 0$ is $\dots\dots\dots$

- (a) $\left\{\frac{1}{9}, \frac{-7}{9}\right\}$ (b) $\left\{\frac{-1}{9}, \frac{7}{9}\right\}$
(c) $\{(1, -7)\}$ (d) $\{(9, 9)\}$

29. The total quadrants of plane are $\dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 4 (b) 2
(c) 6 (d) 8

30. If length and width of rectangle are $\frac{x+1}{2}, \frac{x+1}{4}$ cm. If perimeter is 33cm then sides are:

- (a) length = 10, width = 10 (b) length = 11, width = 5.50
(c) length = 5, width = 10 (d) length = 10, width = 31

31. If $\frac{1+t^2}{2at} = x, y = \frac{1-t^2}{2bt}$ then 't' free relation is $\dots\dots\dots$

- (a) $a^2x^2 = b^2y^2$ (b) $a^2 = b^2$
(c) $a^2x^2 - b^2y^2 = 1$ (d) $x^2 = y^2$

32. If $x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$ and $2x^2 - x - m = 0$ then x free relation is

- (a) $(2l+m)^2 = 7$ (b) $(2l+m)^2 = 4m+1$
(c) $(2l+m) = 4m$ (d) $(2l+m) = 4m$

33. If $y \propto \frac{1}{x}$ and $y = 12, x = 5$ if $x = 2\frac{1}{2}$ then $y = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) $y = 24$ (b) $y = 12$
(c) $y = 18$ (d) $y = 6$

34. The mean proportion of x^4y^4, z^2 is $\dots\dots\dots$

- (a) $m = \pm xyz$ (b) $m = \pm xyz^2$
(c) $m = \pm x^2y^2z^2$ (d) $m = \pm x^2y^2z$

35. If in 4, a, 16 is continued proportion, then a =

- (a) $a = \pm 8$
- (b) $a = \pm 4$
- (c) $a = \pm 2$
- (d) $a = \pm 6$

36. The fourth proportion of 7, 21, 3 is

- (a) 3
- (b) 9
- (c) 6
- (d) 12

37. Types of graph of frequency divisions are

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 2
- (d) 5

38. The angle of sector =

- (a) $360^\circ \times \frac{\text{جزاء کا میزان}}{360}$
- (b) $\frac{\text{جزاء کا میزان}}{360}$
- (c) $360^\circ \times \frac{\text{جزاء کا میزان}}{360}$
- (d) $360^\circ / \text{جزاء کا میزان}$

39. The graph of frequency division is a of rectangles.

- (a) multiply
- (b) divide
- (c) subtract
- (d) Add

40. The arithmetic mean for grouped data is

- (a) $\bar{x} = A + \sum fD$
- (b) $\bar{x} = \frac{A + \sum fD}{\sum f}$
- (c) $\bar{x} = \frac{A + fD}{n}$
- (d) $\bar{x} = \frac{A + \sum f}{\sum fD}$

41. Types of triangles with respect sides

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) 5

42. The elements of theorems in Geometry are

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

43. The line which intersects the circle at two points are

- (a) line
- (b) plane
- (c) tangent
- (d) secant



44. The circle which touches the triangle at one side externally and produced sides internally called.

- (a) e-circle
- (b) In-circle
- (c) circum circle
- (d) None

45. The circle which opposite to vertice c of triangle, then radius is denoted by

- (a) r_2
- (b) r_3
- (c) r_1
- (d) r

46. The line which touches the circle at one point of circle and perpendicular to the end point of radius, is called.....

- (a) center
- (b) Angle
- (c) tangent
- (d) radius

47. The common tangent of two circles are.....

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 5
- (d) 2



48. $\sin \theta = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) perpendicular/hypotenuous
- (b) base/hypotenuous
- (c) base/perpendicular
- (d) perpendicular/base

49. $\cos \theta = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) hypotenuous/base
- (b) base/hypotenuous
- (c) perpendicular/base
- (d) None

50. $\tan \theta = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) perpendicular/hypotenuous
- (b) base/hypotenuous
- (c) perpendicular/base
- (d) hypotenuous/base



Mathematics Test I:

- 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. b
- 6. d 7. a 8. b 9. b 10. b

11.	b	12.c	13.	b	14.	a	5.	b
16.	c	17.d	18.	c	19.		20.	a
21.	a	22.a	23.	d	24.	b	25.	b
26.	c	27.d	28.	a	29.	a	30.	b
31.	c	32.d	33.	a	34.	d	35.	a
36.	b	37.c	38.	a	39.	d	40.	b
41.	b	42.a	43.	d	44.	a	45.	b
46.	c	47.d	48.	a	49.	b	50.	c



TEST No. 2

- What will be the value of x , if $(x, 2) = (-3, 1)$.
 - 5
 - 1
 - 5
 - 1
- If the number of elements in set ' x ' is ' n ' then what will be the number of elements in $P(X)$?
 - n^2
 - 2^n
 - 2^{2n}
 - $2n$
- What is the conjugate of $4 - 3\sqrt{5}$?
 - $3 - 2\sqrt{5}$
 - $4 - 3\sqrt{5}$
 - $2\sqrt{5} - 3$
 - $3^2 - (2\sqrt{5})^2$
- What is the conjugate of $3 - \sqrt{2}$?
 - $3 - \sqrt{2}$
 - $\sqrt{2} - 3$
 - $3 + \sqrt{2}$
 - $3^2 - (\sqrt{5})^2$
- In x^n , power and base are respectively.
 - x and n
 - x and x
 - n and x
 - $x \times n$

6. If $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ and $m, n \in \mathbb{R}$, then $x^{5m} \times x^{-5n} =$ _____
- (a) x^{5m+5n} (b) x^{5m-5n}
(c) $x^{5m(-5)}$ (d) None of these
7. $\log 10^x = 10$, then $x =$ _____
- (a) 10000000000 (b) 100000
(c) 10000 (d) 1000000
8. If $\log_7 x = 2$, then $x =$ _____
- (a) 128 (b) 64
(c) 49 (d) 14
9. The scientific notation of 3000000000 is
- (a) 3×10^8 (b) 3×10^7
(c) 3×10^6 (d) 3×10^5
10. 0.0000128 in scientific notation is written as
- (a) 1.28×10^{-4} (b) 1.28×10^{-5}
(c) 1.28×10^{-2} (d) 1.28×10^{-2}
11. The two numbers whose sum is 14 and product is 24 are
- (a) -2, -14 (b) 2, 12
(c) 1, 24 (d) 2, 16
12. The common factor in $(x + y)$ and $x^2 - y^2$ is
- (a) $x + y$ (b) $x - y$
(c) $x^2 + y^2$ (d) $x^2 - y^2$
13. The factors of $ax + by + xb + ya$ are
- (a) $(x + y)(a - b)$ (b) $(x + y)(a + b)$
(c) $(x - y)(a - b)$ (d) $(x + y)^2(a + b)$
14. The factors of $16 - a^2b^2$ are
- (a) $(4 + ab)(4 - ab)$ (b) $(x - 5)(x^2 + 5x + 25)$
(c) $(x + 5)(x^2 + 5x - 25)$ (d) $(x - 5)(x^2 - 5x - 25)$
15. What is common in $27n^3 + 27$

- (a) n (b) 27
 (c) 3 (d) none of above
16. What is the common in $x^6 - ax^6$
 (a) xa (b) x^6a^6
 (c) a^6 (d) x^6
17. What is common in $a^2(b-c) + b^2(b-c)$
 (a) a^2 (b) b^2
 (c) $(b-c)$ (d) $a^4 - b^4$
18. What is the additive inverse of $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$
 (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
 (c) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ (d) $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$
19. What will be the value of $x + x + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$?
 (a) $\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$
 (c) $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ (d) $\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$
20. Length and width of a plane is
 (a) half (b) infinite
 (c) finite (d) None of these
21. Those points which lie on a same line are called
 (a) collinear points (b) non-collinear points
 (c) coplanar lines (d) None of these
22. $(10^\circ, 170^\circ)$ is a pair of
 (a) complementary angles (b) supplementary angles
 (c) vertical angles (d) None of these
23. Area of square field on the map is 144cm^2 , what is the diagonal size on the same

map?

(a) $12\sqrt{2}$ cm

(b) $2\sqrt{12}$ cm

(c) $\sqrt{144}$ cm

(d) 77cm

24. Altitude of a triangle are

(a) concurrent

(b) parallel

(c) point

(d) None of these

25. Sum of three angles of a triangle is

(a) 160°

(b) 170°

(c) 180°

(d) 150°

26. Four consecutive even numbers is 140, the numbers are.....

(a) 30, 32, 34, 36

(b) 34, 36, 38, 40

(c) 10, 20, 30, 40

(d) 32, 34, 36, 38

27. The perimeter of triangle is 91, the sides are $\frac{x+1}{2}$, $\frac{x+1}{3}$, $\frac{x+1}{4}$ what is values of x

(a) 10, 12, 14

(b) 7, 14, 21

(c) 42, 28, 21

(d) 12, 28, 24

28. In $P(x, y)$, x is called.....

(a) abscissa

(b) point

(c) origin

(d) ordinate

29. In $P(x, y)$, y is called.....

(a) abscissa

(b) point

(c) origin

(d) ordinate

30. Every pair ordered shows in cartesian plane.....

(a) 2

(b) 1

(c) 3

(d) 4

31. If $-2x^2 - 2x - p$ and $-x^2 - x - q$, the x free relation is.....

(a) $(P - 2q)^2 = -4(P + 2q)$

(b) $(P - 2q)^2 = (P + 2q)$

$$(c) (P - 2q) = (P + 2q)^2$$

$$(d) (P - 2q) = (P + 2q)$$

32. In $7x^2 - 8x + 5 = 0$ and $3x^2 + 4x - 6 = 0$, the x free relation is.....

$$(a) (7t + 3s) = (57)^2$$

$$(b) (57)^2 = (7t + 3s)(6s - 5t)$$

$$(c) (7t + 3s) = 6s = st$$

$$(d) (57)^2 = (6s - st)$$

33. In 3, 12, the third porportion is

$$(a) 40$$

$$(b) 42$$

$$(c) 48$$

$$(d) 46$$

34. In 9, 16 the mean proportion is.....

$$(a) x = \pm 9$$

$$(b) x = \pm 10$$

$$(c) x = \pm 11$$

$$(d) x = \pm 12$$

35. In 16, x, 4 the continued proportion is.....

$$(a) x = \pm 8$$

$$(b) x = \pm 6$$

$$(c) x = \pm 4$$

$$(d) x = \pm 12$$

36. 3, 4, 5 are the sides of triangle, its perimeter is 156m, find its lengths of sides

$$(a) 39m, 26m, 13m$$

$$(b) 10m, 20m, 30m$$

$$(c) 13m, 10m, 3m$$

$$(d) 65m, 52m, 39m$$

37. Through coding method the formula of arithmetic mean for ungrouped data is

$$(a) \bar{x} = A + \sum UX - h$$

$$(b) \bar{x} = \frac{\sum UX - h}{n}$$

$$(c) \bar{x} = \frac{\sum U}{n} \times h$$

$$(d) \bar{x} = \frac{A}{n} \times h$$

38. Through coding, the formula of arithmetic mean for grouped data is.....

$$(a) \bar{x} = \sum fU \times h$$

$$(b) \bar{x} = \frac{\sum fU}{\sum f} \times h$$

$$(c) \bar{x} = \frac{\sum fU}{\sum f}$$

$$(d) \bar{x} = A + \frac{\sum fU}{\sum f} \times h$$

39. The formula of co-efficient of variation,

$$(a) C.V = 100 \times \bar{x}$$

$$(b) C.V = \frac{\bar{x}}{S}$$

$$(c) C.V = \frac{S}{\bar{x}}$$

$$(d) \text{ حسابی اوسط / معیادی انحراف} \times 100 = C.V.$$

40. Types of dispersion are.....
- (a) 5 (b) 4
(c) 3 (d) 2
41. Types of proofs of theorem discovered.....
- (a) 4 (b) 5
(c) 6 (d) 2
42. In length of base is greater every two other sides then value of angle is.....
- (a) 60° (b) 70°
(c) 80° (d) 90°
43. In length of base is less than the other two congruent sides, then the value of angle is
- (a) less than 180° (b) less than 60°
(c) greater than 90° (d) greater then 180°
44. Two circles touch the circles..... ways
- (a) two (b) three
(c) one (d) four
45. The two circles which touch each other at one point is called.....
- (a) common circles (b) tangent circle
(c) In-circles (d) e-circles
46. Geometry is a branch of.....
- (a) mathamatics (b) Physics
(c) Chemistry (d) Biology
47. The radius of e-circle is denoted by.....
- (a) r (b) μ
(c) ϵ (d) R
48. The radius of In-circle is denoted by.....

(a) r

(b) R

(c) μ

(d) ϵ

49. cosec $\theta =$

(a) $\frac{1}{\cos \theta}$

(b) $\frac{1}{\tan \theta}$

(c) $\frac{1}{\cot \theta}$

(d) $\frac{1}{\sin \theta}$

50. sec $\theta =$

(a) $\frac{1}{\cos \theta}$

(b) $\frac{1}{\sin \theta}$

(c) $\frac{1}{\tan \theta}$

(d) $\frac{1}{\cot \theta}$



Mathematics Test2:

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. d | 2. b | 3. b | 4. c | 5. c |
| 6. b | 7. a | 8. c | 9. a | 10. b |
| 11. b | 12. a | 13. b | 14. a | 15. b |
| 16. a | 17. c | 18. b | 19. a | 20. b |
| 21. a | 22. b | 23. a | 24. a | 25. c |
| 26. d | 27. c | 28. c | 29. d | 30. b |
| 31. a | 32. b | 33. c | 34. d | 35. a |
| 36. d | 37. c | 38. d | 39. d | 40. a |
| 41. a | 42. a | 43. b | 44. a | 45. b |
| 46. a | 47. d | 48. a | 49. d | 50. a |



Analogy

'Analogy' means 'correspondence'.

In questions based on analogy, a particular relationship is given and another similar relationship has to be identified from the alternatives provided. Analogy tests are therefore meant to test a candidate's overall knowledge, power of reasoning and ability to think concisely and accurately. Below are given some common relationships which will help you detect most analogies better.

KINDS OF RELATIONSHIPS

1. Instrument and Measurement:

Ex. Barometer: Pressure

Barometer is an instrument used to measure pressure.

Some more examples are given below:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Thermometer: Temperature | 2. Anemometer: Wind vane |
| 3. Odometer: Speed | 4. Scale: Length |
| 5. Balance: Mass | |
| 6. Sphygmomanometer: Blood Pressure | 7. Rain Gauge: Rain |
| 8. Hygrometer: Humidity | 9. Ammeter: Current |
| 10. Screw Gauge: Thickness | 11. Seismograph: Earthquakes |
| 12. Tascometer: Strains | |

2. Quantity and Unit:

Ex. Length: Metre

Metre is the unit of length.

Some more examples are given below:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Mass: Kilogram | 2. Force: Newton |
| 3. Energy: Joule | 4. Resistance: Ohm |
| 5. Volume: Litre | 6. Angle: Radians |
| 7. Power: Watt | 8. Potential: Volt |
| 9. Work: Joule | 10. Time: Seconds |
| 11. Current: Ampere | 12. Luminosity: Candela |
| 13. Pressure: Pascal | 14. Area: Hectare |
| 15. Temperature: Degrees | 16. Conductivity: Mho |
| 17. Magnetic field: Oersted | |

3. Individual and Group:

Ex. Sailors: Crew

A group of sailors is called a crew.

Some more examples are given below:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Cattle: Herd | 2. Flowers: Bouquet |
| 3. Grapes: Bunch | 4. Singer: Chorus |
| 5. Artist: Troupe | 6. Fish: Shoal |
| 7. Sheep: Flock | 8. Riders: Cavalcade |

9. Bees : Swarm *مجموعه*

10. Man: Crowd

11. Soldiers: Army

12. Nomads: Horde *قبائل*

4. Animal and Young one:

Ex. Cow : Calf

Calf is the young one of cow.

Some more examples are given below:

1. Horse: Pony

2. Cat : Kitten

3. Sheep: Lamb

4. Butterfly: Caterpillar

5. Insect : Larva

6. Dog: Puppy

7. Hen: Chicken

8. Lion: Cub

9. Duck: Duckling

10. Man: Child

5. Male and Female:

Ex. Horse : Mare

Mare is the female horse.

Some more examples are given below:

1. Dog : Bitch

2. Stag: Doe

3. Son: Daughter

4. Lion: Lioness

5. Sorcerer: Sorceress

ناتی - زومبی
6. Drone: Bee

7. Gentleman: Lady

8. Nephew: Niece

9. Tiger: Tigress

6. Individual and Class:

Ex. Lizard: Reptile

Lizard belongs to the class of reptiles.

Some more examples are given below:

1. Man: Mammal

2. Ostrich : Bird

3. Snake: Reptile

4. Butterfly: Insect

5. Whale: Mammal

6. Rat: Rodent

7. Individual and Dwelling Place:

Ex. Dog : Kennel

A dog lives in a kennel.

Some more examples are given below:

1. Bee : Apiary *کوچ*

2. Cattle : Shed *حصیر / کھانا گاہ*

3. Lion : Den

4. Poultry : Farm

5. Monk: Monastery

6. Fish: Aquarium

7. Birds : Aviary *پرندگاہ*

8. Horse : Stable

8. Study and Topic:

Ex. Ornithology : Birds

Ornithology is the study of birds.

Some more examples are given below:

1. Seismology: Earthquakes
2. Botany : Plants
3. Onomatology: Names
4. Ethnology: Human Races
5. Ontology: Reality
6. Herpetology: Amphibians
7. Pathology: Diseases
8. Astrology: Future
9. Anthropology: Man
10. Palaeography : Writings
11. Ichthyology: Fishes
12. Semantics: Language
13. Nephrology: Kidney
14. Concology : Shells
15. Haematology : Blood
16. Craniology: Skull
17. Mycology: Fungi

9. Worker and Tool:

Ex. Blacksmith: Anvil

Anvil is the tool used by a blacksmith.

Some more examples are given below:

1. Carpenter: Saw
2. Woodcutter: Axe
3. Tailor: Needle
4. Labourer: Spade
5. Soldier: Gun
6. Sculptor: Chisel
7. Mason : Plumbline

10. Tool and Action:

Ex. Needle: Sew A needle is used for sewing.

Some more examples are given below:

1. Knife: Cut
3. Mattock: Dig
5. Steering: Drive
7. Spanner: Grip
9. Microscope: Magnify
11. Shovel: Scoop
13. Oar: Row

18. Entomology: Insects

19. Zoology: Animals
20. Occultism: Supernatural
21. Oology : Eggs
22. Virology: Viruses
23. Malacology : Molluses
24. Palaeontology: Fossils
25. Pedology: Soil
26. Taxonomy: Classification
27. Orography: Mountains
28. Selenography: Moon
29. Eccrinology: Secretions
30. Histology: Tissues
31. Nidology : Nests
32. Cardiology : Heart
33. Phycology. : Algae
34. Bryology : Bryophytes

8. Chef: Knife

9. Doctor: Stethoscope

10. Farmer: Plough

11. Author : Pen

12. Surgeon: Scalpel

13. Gardener: Harrow

14. Warrior : Sword

2. Sword: Slaughter

4. Filter: Purify

6. Pen: Write

8. Spoon: Feed

10. Gun: Shoot

12. Chisel: carve,

14. Axe : Grind

15. Auger: Bore

17. Shield: Guard

✓ 11. **Worker and Working Place:**

Ex. Chef : Kitchen

A chef works in a kitchen.

Some more examples are given below:

1. Farmer: Field

2. Warrior: Battlefield

3. Engineer: Site

4. Sailor: Ship

5. Pilot : Cockpit

6. Beautician : Parlour

7. Artist : Theatre

8. Actor : Stage

9. Mechanic : Garage

10. Lawyer : Court

11. Scientist : Laboratory

✓ 12. **Worker and Product:**

Ex. Mason : Wall

A mason builds a wall.

Some more examples are given below :

1. Farmer : Crop

2. Hunter : Prey

3. Carpenter : Furniture

4. Author : Book

5. Goldsmith : Ornaments

6. Butcher : Meat

7. Cobbler : Shoes

8. Poet : Poem

9. Editor : Newspaper

✓ 13. **Product and Raw Material:**

Ex. Prism : Glass Prism is made of glass.

Some more examples are given below :

1. Butter : Milk

3. Furniture : Wood

5. Pullover : Wool

7. Rubber : Latex

9. Wine : Grapes

11. Cloth : Fibre

16. Spade: Dig

18. Loudspeaker : Amplify

12. Teacher: School

13. Doctor: Hospital

14. Clerk: Office

15. Servant: House

16. Driver : Cabin

17. Grocer : Shop

18. Painter : Gallery

19. Waiter : Restaurant

20. Worker : Factory

21. Umpire : Pitch

22. Gambler : Casino

10. Teacher : Education

11. Chef : Food

12. Judge : Justice

13. Choreographer : Ballet

14. Producer : Film

15. Architect : Design

16. Tailor : Clothes

17. Dramatist : Play

2. Wall : Brick

4. Shoes : Leather

6. Metal : Ore

8. Jaggery : Sugarcane

10. Fabric : Yarn ^{ٹار}

12. Road : Asphalt ^{ٹار کون}

13. Book : Paper

15. Omelette : Egg

17. Linen : Flax

19. Paper : Pulp

14. Sack : Jute

16. Jewellery : Gold

18. Oil : Seed

14. Part and Whole Relationship:

Ex. Pen : Nib.

Nib is a part of a pen.

Some more examples are given below :

1. Pencil : Lead

2. House : Kitchen

3. Fan : Blade

4. Class : Student

5. Room : Window

6. Aeroplane : Cockpit

7. Book : Chapter

15. Word and Intensity:

Ex. Anger: Rage

Rage is of higher intensity than Anger.

Some more examples are given below:

1. Wish: Desire

2. Kindle: Burn

3. Sink: Drown

4. Quarrel: War

5. Error: Blunder

6. Famous: Renowned

7. Unhappy: Sad

8. Refuse: Deny

9. Crime: Sin

10. Moist: Drench

16. Word and Synonym:

Ex. Abode: Dwelling

Abode means almost the same as Dwelling.

Thus, Dwelling is the synonym of Abode.

Some more examples are given below:

1. Blend : Mix

2. Ban: Prohibition

3. Assign: Allot

4. Vacant: Empty

5. Abduct : Kidnap

6. Dearth: Scarcity

7. Dissipate : Squander

8. Sedate: Calm

9. Brim : Edge

10. House: Home

11. Solicit: Request

12. Presage; Predict.

13. Haughty: Proud

14. Flaw: Defect

15. Fierce: Violent

16. Fallacy : Illusion,

17. Substitute: Replace

18: Mend. : Repair

19. A light : Descend

20. Presume: Assume

17. Word and Antonym:

Ex. Attack: Defend

Defend means the opposite of Attack.

Thus, *Defend* is the antonym of *Attack*.

Some more examples are given below :

1. Advance: Retreat

2. Cruel: Kind

3. Best: Worst

4. Fresh: Stale

5. Ignore: Notice

6. Initial : Final

7. Condense: Expand

8. Chaos: Peace

9. Create: Destroy

10. Gradual: Abrupt

11. Sink: Float

12. Robust: Weak

13. Gentle: Harsh

14. Deep: Shallow

15. Cordial : Hostile

16. Affirm: Deny

17. Mourn : Rejoice

18. Lethargy: Alertness

19. Kindle: Extinguish

20. Lend: Borrow

Exercise

Directions: In each of the following questions, there is a certain relationship between two given words on one side of and one word is given on another side of :: while another word is to be found from the given alternatives, having the same relation with this word as the words of the given pair bear. Choose the correct alternative.

1. Moon: Satellite: : Earth: ?

(a) Sun

(c) Solar system

(b) Planet

(d) Asteroid

2. Forecast : Future : : Regret : ?

(a) Present

(c) Past

(b) Atonc

(d) Sins

3. Influenza : Virus: : Typhoid : ?

(a) Bacillus

(c) Protozoa

(b) Parasite

(d) Bacteria

4. Fear : Threat: : Anger : ?

(a) Compulsion

(c) Provocation

(b) Panic

(d) Force

5. Melt: Liquid :: Freeze : ?

(a) Ice

(c) Solid

(b) Condense

(d) Crystal

6. Clock: Time :: Thermometer: ?

(a) Heat

(c) Energy

(b) Radiation

(d) Temperature

7. Muslims : Mosque :: Sikhs : ?

(a) Golden Temple

(c) Fire Temple

(b) Medina

(d) Gurduwara

8. Paw : Cat :: Hoof : ?
 (a) Horse (b) Lion
 (c) Lamb (d) Elephant
9. Eye : Myopia :: Teeth : ?
 (a) Pyorrhoea (b) Cataract
 (c) Trachoma (d) Eczema
10. Tractor : Trailer :: Horse : ?
 (a) Stable (b) Cart
 (c) Saddle (d) Engine
11. Scribble : Write :: Stammer : ?
 (a) Walk (b) Play
 (c) Speak (d) Dance
12. Flower : Bud :: Plant : ?
 (a) Seed (b) Taste
 (c) Flower (d) Twig
13. Errata : Books :: Flaws : ?
 (a) Manuscripts (b) Metals
 (c) Speech (d) Charter
14. Gun : Bullet :: Chimney : ?
 (a) Ground (b) House
 (c) Roof (d) Smoke
15. Breeze : Cyclone :: Drizzle : ?
 (a) Earthquake (b) Storm
 (c) Flood (d) Downpour
16. Car : Garage :: Aeroplane : ?
 (a) Port (b) Depot
 (c) Hangar (d) Harbour
17. Race : Fatigue :: Fast : ?
 (a) Food (b) Appetite
 (c) Hunger (d) Weakness
18. Candle : Wax :: Paper : ?
 (a) Wood (b) Tree
 (c) Bamboo (d) Pulp
19. Acting : Theatre :: Gambling : ?
 (a) Casino (b) Club
 (c) Bar (d) Gymn
20. Venerate : Worship :: Extol : ?
 (a) Glorify (b) Homage
 (c) Compliment (d) Recommend

21. Water : Convection :: Space : ?
 (a) Conduction (b) Transference
 (c) Vacuum (d) Radiation
22. Growth : Death :: Increase : ?
 (a) Ease (b) Decrease
 (c) Tease (d) Cease
23. Oxygen : Burn :: Carbon dioxide : ?
 (a) Isolate (b) Foam
 (c) Extinguish (d) Explode
24. Dog : Bark :: Goat : ?
 (a) Bleat (b) Howl
 (c) Grunt (d) Bray
25. Grain : Stock :: Stick : ?
 (a) Heap (b) Bundle
 (c) Collection (d) String
26. Nurture : Neglect :: Denigrate : ?
 (a) Reveal (b) Extol
 (c) Recognise (d) Calumniate
27. Planet : Orbit :: Projectile : ?
 (a) Trajectory (b) Track
 (c) Milky Way (d) Path
28. Genuine : Authentic :: Mirage : ?
 (a) Image (b) Transpiration
 (c) Reflection (d) Illusion
29. Cobbler : Leather :: Carpenter : ?
 (a) Furniture (b) Wood
 (c) Hammer (d) Chair
30. Rupee : Pakistan :: Yen : ?
 (a) Turkey (b) Bangladesh
 (c) Pakistan (d) Japan
31. Oceans : Deserts :: Waves : ?
 (a) Sea (b) Dust
 (c) Sand dunes (d) Ripples
32. Pork : Pig :: Beef : ?
 (a) Farmer (b) Herd
 (c) Cow (d) Lamb
33. Illiteracy : Education :: Flood : ?
 (a) Rain (b) Bridge
 (c) Dam (d) River



34. **Dungeon: Confinement: : Asylum: ?**
 (a) Refuge
 (c) Truancy
35. **Appraiser: Building: : Critic: ?**
 (a) Book
 (c) Judge
36. **Cub, : Lion: : Colt: ?**
 (a) Doe
 (c) Leopard
37. **Drill : Bore : : Sieve: ?**
 (a) Thresh
 (c) Pry
38. **Fruit: Banana : : Mammal : ?**
 (a) Cow.
 (c) Fish
39. **Tile : Mosaic : : Knot : ?**
 (a) Embroidery
 (c) Macrame
40. **Import: Export: : Expenditure: ?**
 (a) Deficit
 (c) Debt
41. **Hill : Mountain: : Stream: ?**
 (a) River
 (c) Glacier
42. **Country : President: : State : ?**
 (a) Governor
 (c) Chief Minister
43. **Bread : Yeast: : Curd : ?**
 (a) Fungi
 (c) Germs
44. **Court ; Justice : : School : ?**
 (a) Teacher
 (c) Ignorance
45. **Quartz : Radio : : Gypsum : ?**
 (a) Glass
 (c) Cement
46. **Chromite : Chromium : : Ilmenite : ?**
 (a) Limestone
 (c) Manganese
- (b) Mercy
 (d) Remorse
- (b) Masterpiece
 (d) Gold
- (b) Stag
 (d) Stallion
- (b) Sift
 (d) Rinse
- (b) Snake
 (d) Sparrow
- (b) Abacus
 (d) Easle
- (b) Revenue
 (d) Tax
- (b) Canal
 (d) Avalanche
- (b) Minister
 (d) Citizen
- (b) Bacteria
 (d) Virus
- (b) Student
 (d) Education
- (b) Porcelain
 (d) Powder
- (b) Cobalt
 (d) Titanium

47. **Command : Order :: Confusion : ?**

- (a) Discipline
- (c) Chaos

- (b) Clarity
- (d) Problem

48. **Ruby : Red :: Sapphire : ?**

- (a) Blue
- (c) Green

- (b) White
- (d) Silver

49. **House : Garbage :: Ore : ?**

- (a) Rubbish
- (c) Sand

- (b) Gangue
- (d) Dregs

50. **Hong Kong : China :: Vatican : ?**

- (a) Rome
- (c) Canada

- (b) Mexico
- (d) Christianity

51. **Steel : Rails :: Alnico : ?**

- (a) Aircraft
- (c) Silver ware

- (b) Machinery
- (d) Magnets

52. **Poodle : Dog :: Moose : ?**

- (a) Duck
- (c) Fowl

- (b) Donkey
- (d) Deer

53. **Push : Pull :: Throw : ?**

- (a) Jump
- (c) Pick

- (b) Collect
- (d) Game

54. **Naphthalene : Coal tar :: Dyes : ?**

- (a) Petroleum
- (c) Chemicals

- (b) Oils
- (d) Carbon

55. **Darwin : Evolution :: Archimedes : ?**

- (a) Friction
- (c) Buoyancy

- (b) Lubrication
- (d) Liquids

56. **Hot : Oven :: Cold : ?**

- (a) Ice cream
- (c) Snow

- (b) Air conditioner
- (d) Refrigerator

57. **Conference : Chairman :: Newspaper : ?**

- (a) Reporter
- (c) Printer

- (b) Distributor
- (d) Editor

58. **Drama : Stage :: Tennis : ?**

- (a) Tournament
- (c) Court

- (b) Net
- (d) Racket

59. **Tree : Forest :: Grass : ?**

- (a) Lawn
- (c) Garden

- (b) Field
- (d) Farm

ANSWERS

1. (b): Moon is a satellite and earth is a planet. ✓
2. (c): Forecast is for future happenings and regret is for past actions. ✓
3. (d): First is a disease caused by the second. ✓
4. (c): First arises from the second. ✓
5. (c): First is the process of formation of the second. ✓
6. (d): First is an instrument to measure the second. ✓
7. (d): Second is the place of worship for the first. ✓
8. (a): First is the name given to the foot of the second. ✓
9. (a): Second is a disease of the first. ✓
10. (b): Second is pulled by the first. ✓
11. (c): First is an improper form of the second. ✓
12. (a): First develops from the second. ✓
13. (b) Errata comprises of errors in books. ✓
Similarly, flaws are the defects in metals. ✓
14. (d): Second comes out of the first. ✓
15. (d): Second is more intense than the first. ✓
16. (c): First is temporarily parked in the second. ✓
17. (c): First causes the second. ✓
18. (d): First is made from the second. ✓
19. (a): Second is the place for performing the first. ✓
20. (a): The words in each pair are synonyms. ✓
21. (d) :Second is the mode of transference of heat by the first. ✓
22. (d) Second puts an end to the activity denoted by the first. ✓
23. (c): Oxygen helps in burning while carbon dioxide extinguishes fire. ✓
24. (a): Second is the noise produced by the first. ✓
25. (b): Second is a collection of the first. ✓
26. (b): The words in each pair are antonyms. ✓
27. (a): Second is the path traced by the first. ✓
28. (d) : The words in each pair are synonyms. ✓
29. (b) : Second is the raw material used by the first. ✓
30. (d) :Rupee is the currency of Pakistan. ✓

Similarly, Yen is the currency of Japan.

31. (c): If oceans were deserts, waves would be sand dunes.
32. (c): First is the name given to the meat of the second.
33. (c): Second helps to get rid of the first.
34. (a): A prisoner is confined within the dungeon and an unsheltered person takes refuge within the asylum.
35. (a): First comments on the second.
36. (d): First is a young one of the second.
37. (b): Second denotes the function performed by the first.
38. (a): First denotes the class to which the second belongs.
39. (c): Just as tiles in a mosaic make a pattern, so also the knots in a piece of macramé make a pattern.
40. (b): The words in each pair are antonyms.
41. (a): Second is a bigger form of the first.
42. (a): President and Governor are the nominal heads of the country and the state respectively.
43. (b): First is produced by the action of second.
44. (d): First is the place where the second is imparted.
45. (c): First is used to make the second.
46. (d): Chromite is a mineral of chromium and ilmenite is a mineral of titanium.
47. (c): The words in each pair are synonyms.
48. (a): Ruby is a red precious stone and sapphire is a blue precious stone.
49. (b): The waste of the house is called garbage.
Similarly, the impurities in the ore are called gangue.
50. (a): Hong Kong is a city in China.
Similarly, Vatican is a city in Rome.
51. (d) First is used to make the second.
52. (d): Poodle is a breed of dog and moose is a breed of deer.
53. (c): The words in each pair are antonyms.
54. (a): First is obtained from the second.
55. (c): Darwin gave the theory of evolution.
Likewise, Archimedes gave the principle of buoyancy.
56. (d): An oven is an appliance to keep food-items hot.
Similarly, a refrigerator keeps food-items cold.
57. (d): Chairman is the highest authority in a conference.
Similarly, editor is the highest authority in a newspaper agency.
58. (c): A drama is performed on a stage.
Similarly, tennis is played in court.
59. (a): A forest consists of trees and a lawn is made up of grass.
60. (c): The words in each pair are opposites of each other.

CLASSIFICATION

'Classification' means 'to assort the items of a given group on the basis of certain common quality they possess and then spot the stranger out'.

In this test, you are given a group of certain items, out of which all except one are similar to one another in some manner. The candidate is required to choose this one item which does not fit into the given group.

TYPE I : CHOOSING THE ODD WORD

Directions: Choose the word which is least like the other words in the group.

Ex. 1.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (a) Curd | (b) Butter |
| (c) Oil | (d) Cheese |
| (e) Cream | |

Sol. Here, all except Oil are products obtained from milk.

Hence, the answer is (c).

Ex. 2.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| (a) Hose | (b) Lotus |
| (c) Marigold | (d) Lily |
| (e) Tulip | |

Sol. Here, all except Lotus are flowers, which grow on land while lotus is a water flower. Hence, the answer is (b).

Ex. 3.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (a) Pistol | (b) Sword |
| (c) Gun | (d) Rifle |
| (e) Cannon | |

Sol. Here, all except Sword are fire arms. Hence, the answer is (b).

Ex. 4.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) Cathedral | (b) Mosque |
| (c) Church | (d) Monastery |
| (e) Temple | |

Sol. All except Monastery are places of worship, while monastery is place where monks stay. Hence, the answer is (d).

Ex. 5.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| (a) Book | (b) Paper |
| (c) Pencil | (d) Pen. |
| (e) Sharpener | |

Sol. Here, all except Book are stationery items. Hence, the answer is (a).

Ex. 6.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Geometry | (b) Algebra |
| (c) Trigonometry | (d) Mathematics |

(e) Arithmetic

Sol. Here, all except Mathematics are branches of Mathematics. Hence, the answer is (d).

Ex. 7.

(a) Poland

(b) Greece

(c) Spain

(d) Italy

(e) Korea

Sol. Here, all except Korea are European countries, while Korea is an Asian country. Hence, the answer is (e).

Ex. 8.

(a) Copper

(b) Tin

(c) Brass

(d) Platinum

(e) Zinc

Sol. Here, all except Brass are metals, while brass is an alloy.

Hence, the answer is (c).

Ex. 9.

(a) Carrot

(b) Potato

(c) Tomato

(d) Ginger

(e) Beetroot

Sol. Here, all except Tomato grow underground. Hence, the answer is (c).

Ex. 10.

(a) Calf

(b) Cub

(c) Piglet

(d) Duckling

(e) Hireling

Sol. Here, all except Hireling are young ones of animals. Hence, the answer is (e).

Ex. 11.

(a) Sukker

(b) Karachi

(c) Peshawar

(d) Lahore

(e) Quetta

Sol. Here, all except Sukker are capitals of states of Pakistan. Hence, the answer is (a).

Ex. 12.

(a) Chameleon

(b) Crocodile

(c) Alligator

(d) Locust

(e) Salamandar

Sol. Here, all except Locust are reptiles while locust is an insect. Hence, the answer is (d).

EXERCISE

Directions: In each of the following questions, five words have been given, out of which four are alike in some manner and the fifth one is different. Choose out the odd one.

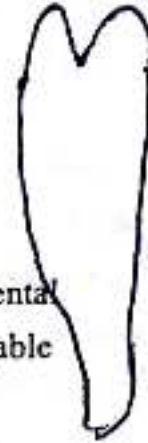
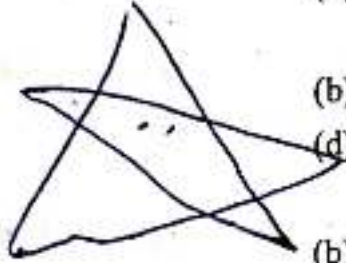
1. (a) Birbal (b) Abul Fazal
(c) Tansen (d) Faiz Ahmed
(e) Todar Mal
2. (a) Jumping (b) Running
(c) Sprinting (d) Jogging
(e) Exercising
3. (a) Madagascar (b) Thailand
(c) Cuba (d) Greenland
(e) Tasmania
4. (a) Collection (b) Compilation
(c) Cluster (d) Assemblage
(e) Assortment
5. (a) Capsicum (b) Pineapple
(c) Cherry (d) Strawberry
(e) Plum
6. (a) Odour (b) Smell
(c) Foul (d) Fragrance
(e) Incense
7. (a) Autocracy (b) Bureaucracy
(c) Democracy (d) Diplomacy
(e) Theocracy
8. (a) Arhar (b) Urad
(c) Moong (d) Gram
(e) Jowar
9. (a) Rhinoceros (b) Lion
(c) Deer (d) Ass
(e) Cow
10. (a) Stick (b) Needle
(c) Thorn (d) Pin
(e) Nail
11. (a) Month (b) Year
(c) Fortnight (d) Season
(e) Week
12. (a) Taxi (b) Phaeton
(c) Cart (d) Rickshaw
(e) Tonga

- | | | | |
|---------|------------|-----|------------|
| 13. (a) | Mother | (b) | Friend |
| (c) | Sister | (d) | Father |
| (e) | Brother | | |
| 14. (a) | Volga | (b) | Nile |
| (c) | Amazon | (d) | Congo |
| (e) | Niagara | | |
| 15. (a) | Baghdad | (b) | Beijing |
| (c) | Delhi | (d) | Pakistan |
| (e) | Rangoon | | |
| 16. (a) | Courteous | (b) | Humble |
| (c) | Civil | (d) | Polite |
| (e) | Honest | | |
| 17. (a) | Coat | (b) | Shirt |
| (c) | Blouse | (d) | Trousers |
| (e) | Sweater | | |
| 18. (a) | Calendar | (b) | Year |
| (c) | Date | (d) | Month |
| (e) | Day | | |
| 19. (a) | Quceta | (b) | Multan |
| (c) | Rawalpindi | (d) | Faisalabad |
| (e) | Bhakkar | | |
| 20. (a) | Belgium | (b) | Turkey |
| (c) | France | (d) | Germany |
| (e) | Italy | | |
| 21. (a) | Brazil | (b) | Singapore |
| (c) | Japan | (d) | Thailand |
| (e) | Pakistan | | |
| 22. (a) | Record | (b) | Shorthand |
| (c) | Morse | (d) | Codes |
| (e) | Semaphore | | |
| 23. (a) | Fish | (b) | Scorpion |
| (c) | Crab | (d) | Octopus |
| (e) | Crocodile | | |
| 24. (a) | Carrot | (b) | Tomato |
| (c) | Potato | (d) | Onion |
| (e) | Chicken | | |
| 25. (a) | Actor | (b) | Artist |
| (c) | Musician | (d) | Dancer |
| (e) | Poet | | |

- | | | | |
|---------|------------|-----|-----------|
| 26. (a) | Engineer | (b) | Architect |
| (c) | Mechanic | (d) | Mason |
| (e) | Blacksmith | | |
| 27. (a) | Asia | (b) | Argentina |
| (c) | Africa | (d) | Australia |
| (e) | Antarctica | | |
| 28. (a) | Coriander | (b) | Jasmine |
| (c) | Lotus | (d) | Lily |
| (e) | Rose | | |
| 29. (a) | Swimming | (b) | Diving |
| (c) | Driving | (d) | Sailing |
| (e) | Fishing | | |
| 30. (a) | Cotton | (b) | Jute |
| (c) | Silk | (d) | Nylon |
| (e) | Wool | | |
| 31. (a) | Mountain | (b) | Valley |
| (c) | Glacier | (d) | Coast |
| (e) | Ridge | | |
| 32. (a) | Carrot | (b) | Potato |
| (c) | Ginger | (d) | Beetroot |
| (e) | Cabbage | | |
| 33. (a) | Biology | (b) | Chemistry |
| (c) | Civics | (d) | Physics |
| (e) | Astronomy | | |
| 34. (a) | Moth | (b) | Bee |
| (c) | Lizard | (d) | Aphid |
| (e) | Cockroach | | |
| 35. (a) | Sparrow | (b) | Eagle |
| (c) | Hawk | (d) | Vulture |
| (e) | Owl | | |
| 36. (a) | Anger | (b) | Grief |
| (c) | Humorous | (d) | Kindness |
| (e) | Joy | | |
| 37. (a) | F 16 | (b) | F 6 |
| (c) | F 7 | (d) | F 86 |
| (e) | Mig 21 | | |
| 38. (a) | Buffalo | (b) | Llama |
| (c) | Cow | (d) | Goat |
| (e) | Camel | | |

- | | | | |
|---------|----------------|-----|-------------|
| 39. (a) | Crow | (b) | Pigeon |
| (c) | Parrot | (d) | Butterfly |
| (e) | Peacock | | |
| 40. (a) | Under, | (b) | Near |
| (c) | Beside | (d) | Above |
| (e) | Where. | | |
| 41. (a) | Spectacles | (b) | Goggles |
| (c) | Binoculars | (d) | Microphone |
| (e) | Telescope | | |
| 42. (a) | Sweep | (b) | Wipe |
| (c) | Scrub | (d) | Wash |
| (e) | Stain | | |
| 43. (a) | Snore | (b) | Slumber |
| (c) | Yawn | (d) | Doze |
| (e) | Dream | | |
| 44. (a) | Taste | (b) | Chew |
| (c) | Swallow | (d) | Gulp |
| (e) | Lick | | |
| 45. (a) | Jordan | (b) | Bhutan |
| (c) | Turkey | (d) | Norway |
| (e) | Spain | | |
| 46. (a) | Cot | (b) | Sheet |
| (c) | Quilt | (d) | Pillow |
| (e) | Blanket | | |
| 47. (a) | Antelope | (b) | Kangaroo |
| (c) | Hippopotamus | (d) | Unicorn |
| (e) | Rhinoceros | | |
| 48. (a) | Crane | (b) | Flamingo |
| (c) | Cuckoo | (d) | Curlew |
| (e) | Duck | | |
| 49. (a) | China | (b) | Iran |
| (c) | Afghanistan | (d) | India |
| (e) | Turkey | | |
| 50. (a) | United Nations | (b) | SAARC |
| (c) | ASEAN | (d) | Arab League |
| (e) | ECO | | |
| 51. (a) | Flood | (b) | Hurricane |
| (c) | Avalanche | (d) | Earthquake |
| (e) | Explosion | | |

- | | | | |
|---------|-------------|-----|-------------|
| 52. (a) | King | (b) | Queen |
| (c) | Bishop | (d) | Minister |
| (e) | Knight | | |
| 53. (a) | Tall | (b) | Huge |
| (c) | Thin | (d) | Sharp |
| (e) | Small | | |
| 54. (a) | Coarse | (b) | Unrefined |
| (c) | Vulgar | (d) | Oafish |
| (e) | Blunt | | |
| 55. (a) | New York | (b) | Karachi |
| (c) | Gawadar | (d) | Dubai |
| (e) | Lahore | | |
| 56. (a) | Gloomy | (b) | Calm |
| (c) | Dull | (d) | Tense |
| (e) | Distress | | |
| 57. (a) | Sensitive | (b) | Sentimental |
| (c) | Passionate | (d) | Reasonable |
| (e) | Sensational | | |
| 58. (a) | Verse | (b) | Rhyme |
| (c) | Couplet | (d) | Rhetoric |
| (e) | Stanza | | |
| 59. (a) | Sukhur | (b) | Abbotabad |
| (c) | Kohat | (d) | Mardan |
| (e) | Laki Marwat | | |
| 60. (a) | Giraffe | (b) | Hyena |
| (c) | Deer | (d) | Rhinoceros |
| (e) | Zebra | | |
| 61. (a) | Elephant | (b) | Man |
| (c) | Seal | (d) | Hawk |
| (e) | Whale | | |
| 62. (a) | Hyderabad | (b) | Queeta |
| (c) | Sukhur | (d) | Shikarpur |
| (e) | Larkana | | |
| 63. (a) | Tricycle | (b) | Trident |
| (c) | Trifle | (d) | Tricolour |
| (e) | Trilogy | | |
| 64. (a) | Japan | (b) | India |
| (c) | Sri Lanka | (d) | New Zealand |
| (e) | Malagasy | | |



- | | | | |
|---------|-------------|-----|-------------|
| 65. (a) | Lymphocytes | (b) | Plasma |
| (c) | Fibrinogen | (d) | Haemoglobin |
| (e) | Pepsinogen | | |
| 66. (a) | Urdu | (b) | Balochi |
| (c) | Pashto | (d) | Sindhi |
| (e) | Punjabi | | |
| 67. (a) | Ranthambor | (b) | Sunderban |
| (c) | Kaziranga | (d) | Ghana |
| (e) | Corundum | | |
| 68. (a) | Urdu | (b) | Arabic |
| (c) | English | (d) | Persian |
| (e) | Pashto | | |
| 69. (a) | Bully | (b) | Bunker |
| (c) | Corner | (d) | Dribble |
| (e) | Scoop | | |
| 70. (a) | Mongolia | (b) | China |
| (c) | Burma | (d) | Afghanistan |
| (e) | Bangladesh | | |

ANSWERS

1. (d): All except Faiz Ahmed were among the nine gems in Akbar's court.
2. (e): All others are different forms of exercising.
3. (b): All except Thailand are islands.
4. (c): All except Cluster denote collection of selected items.
5. (a): All except Capsicum are fruits.
6. (c): All except Foul are synonyms.
7. (d): All except Diplomacy are forms of administration.
8. (e): All except Jowar are pulses, while Jowar is a millet.
9. (d): All except Ass is a beast of burden.
10. (a): All except Stick prick.
11. (d): All except Season are precise measurements for days.
12. (a): All except Taxi are pulled by living beings.
13. (b): All except Friend denote blood relations.
14. (e): All except Niagara are rivers, while Niagara is a waterfall.
15. (d): All except Pakistan are cities, while Pakistan is a country.
16. (c): All except Civil are related to human nature.
17. (d): All except Trousers are garments which cover the upper part of the body.
18. (a): All others are parts of a calendar.
19. (a): All except Queeta are cities situated in Punjab.
20. (b): All except Turkey are members of European union.
21. (a): All except Brazil are located in Asia.
22. (a): All except Record are the brief notations in a language, while record is a detailed account
23. (b): All except Scorpion need water to live in.
24. (e): All except chicken are vegetables.

1. SERIES

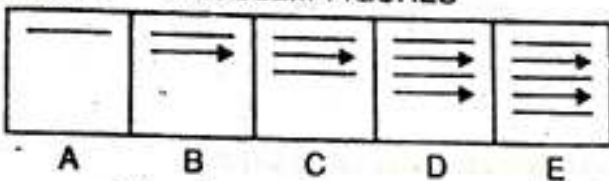
This chapter deals with the problems based upon continuation of figures. There are various types of problems on series, but the theme in each of these is the same. There is a sequence of figures depicting a change step by step. Either one of these figures is out of order and has to be omitted or a figure has to be selected from a separate set of figures, which would continue the sequence.

TYPE 1 : FIVE FIGURE SERIES

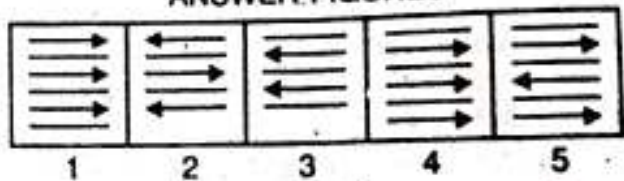
This type of problems on series consist of five figures numbered A, B, C, D, and E forming the problem Set, followed by five other figures numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 forming the Answer Set. The five consecutive problem figures form a definite sequence and it is required to choose one of the figures from the Answer Set which will continue the same sequence.

In each of the following examples find the figure from the Answer Set (i.e. figs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) which will continue the series given in the Problem Set (i.e. figs. A, B, C, D, and E).

Example 1 : PROBLEM FIGURES

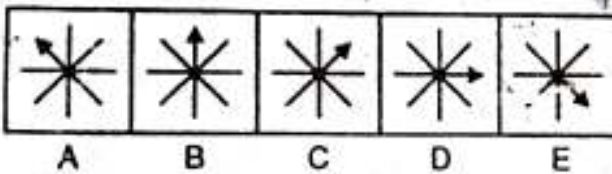


ANSWER FIGURES

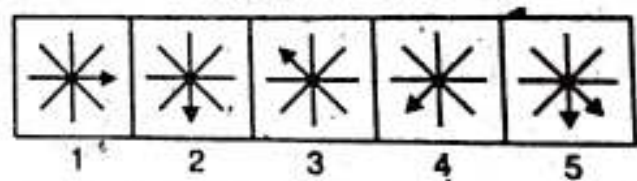


Solution : Clearly, arrows and straight lines are added alternately to get subsequent figures. Also all the arrows point towards the right. Hence, fig. (4) is the answer.

Example 2 : PROBLEM FIGURES

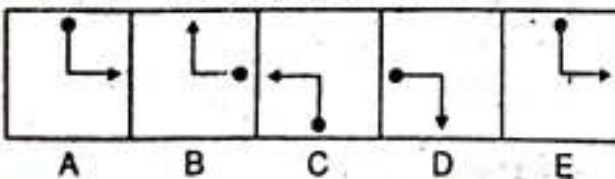


ANSWER FIGURES

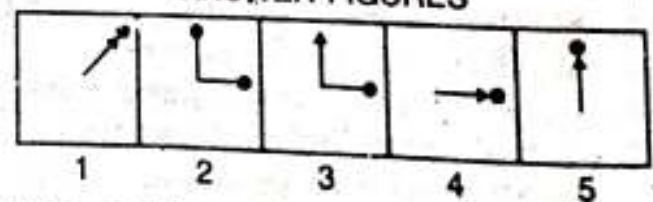


Solution : Here, the arrow rotates one step clockwise in every subsequent figure. \therefore The answer is fig. (2).

Example 3 : PROBLEM FIGURES

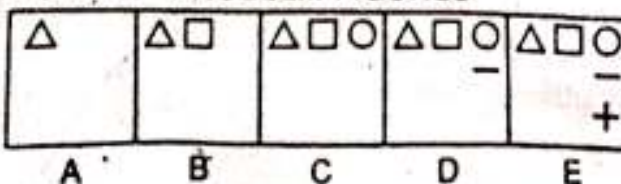


ANSWER FIGURES

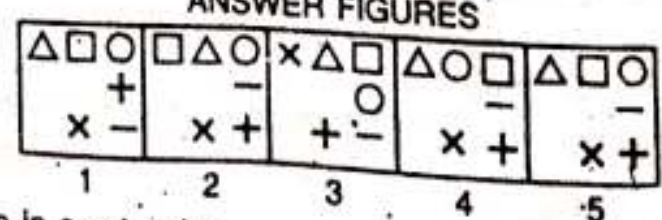


Solution : In this case, the pin rotates 90° clockwise and the arrow rotates 90° anticlockwise in each step. Hence, the answer is fig. (3).

Example 4 : PROBLEM FIGURES



ANSWER FIGURES



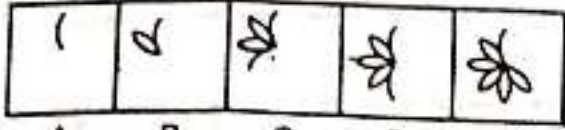
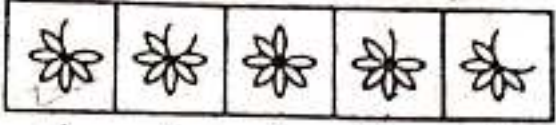
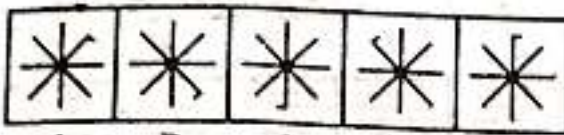
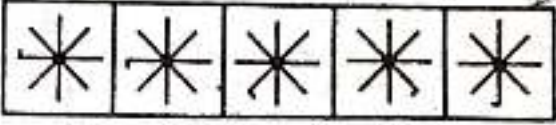
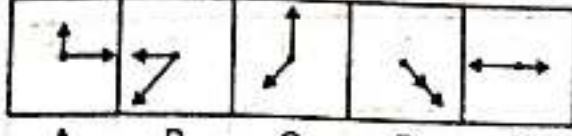
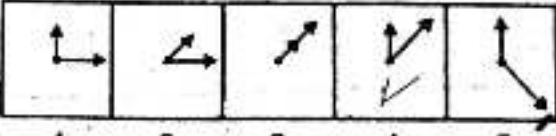


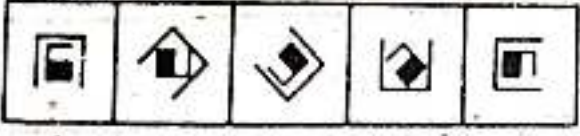
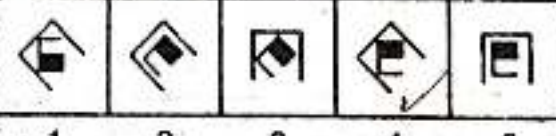
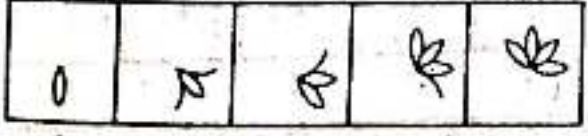
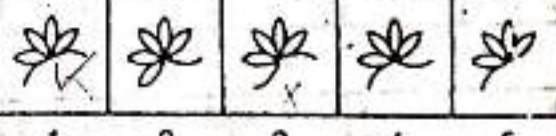
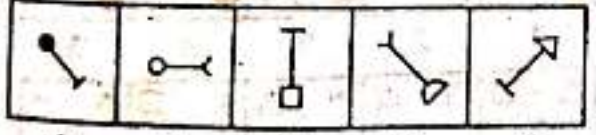
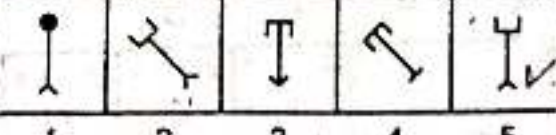
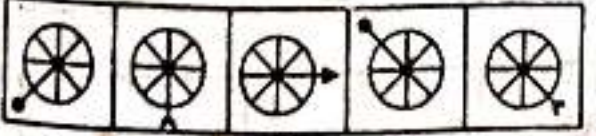
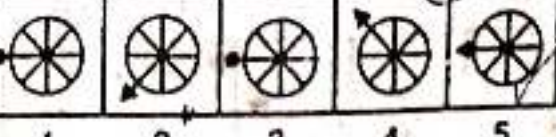


Solution : New symbols are added in each step in a set order. Hence, the answer is fig. (5).

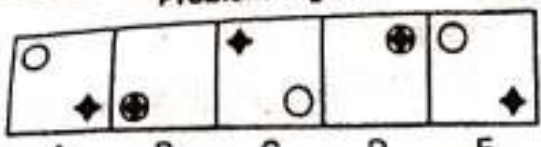
EXERCISE

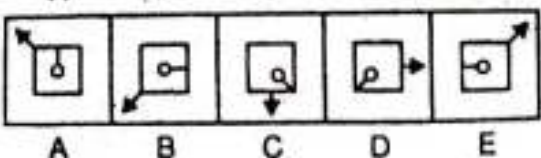
Directions : Each of the following questions consists of five figures marked A, B, C, D and E called the Problem Figures followed by five other figures marked 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 called the Answer Figures. Select a figure from amongst the Answer Figures which will continue the same series as established by the five Problem Figures.

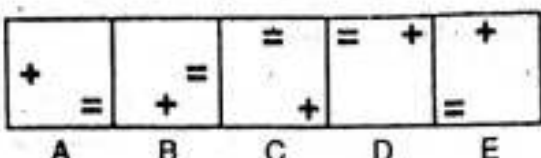
Problem Figures

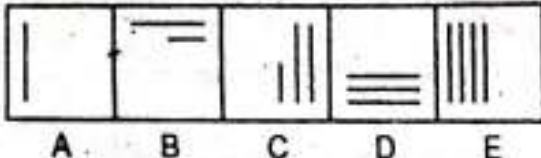
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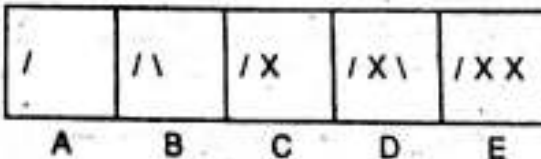
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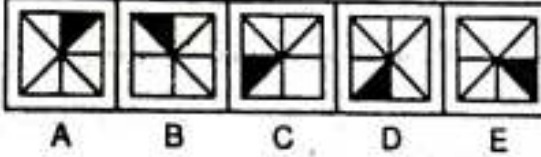
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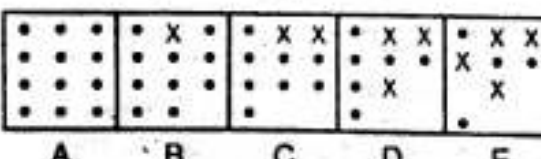
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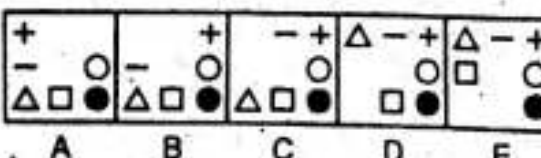
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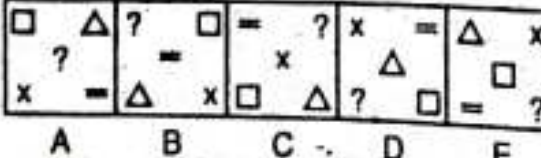
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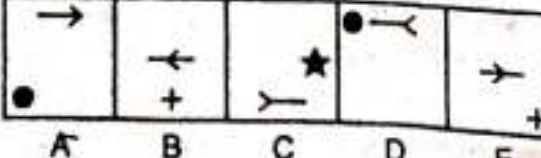
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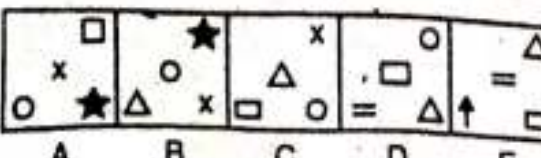
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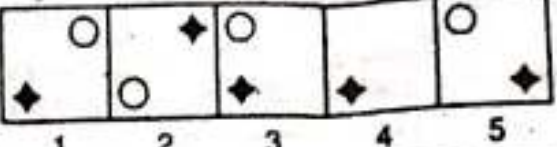
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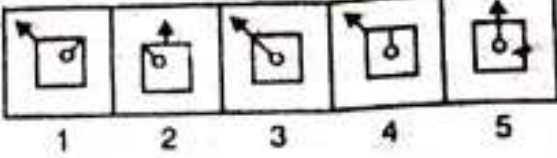
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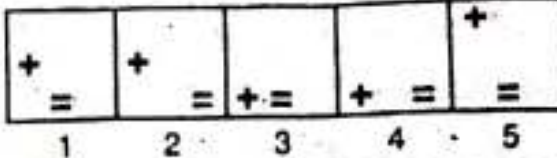
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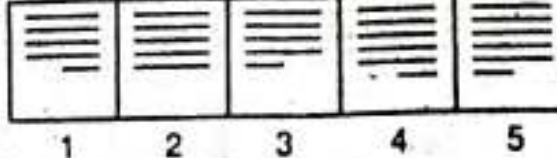
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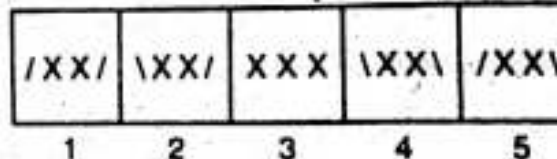
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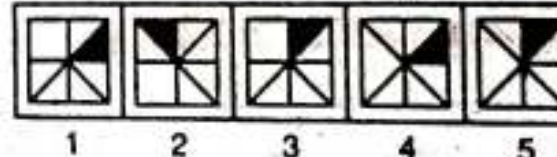
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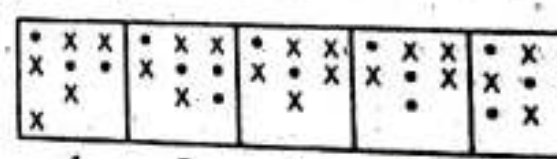
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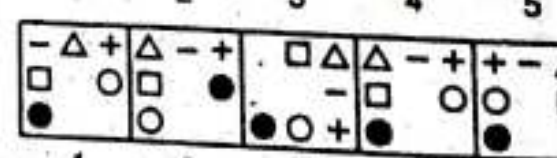
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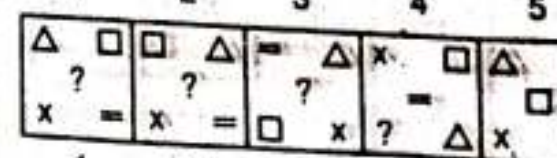
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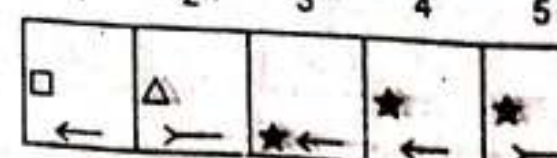
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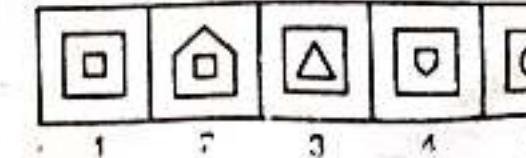
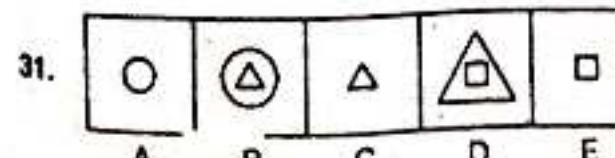
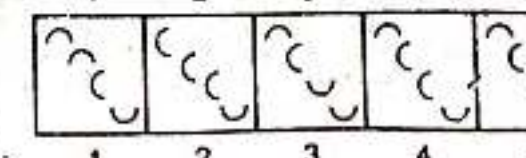
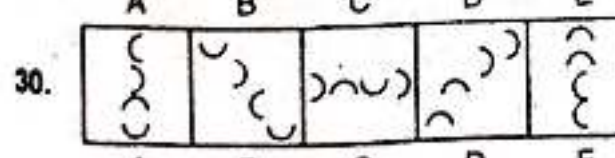
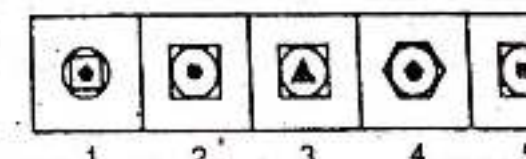
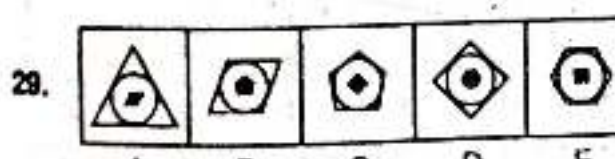
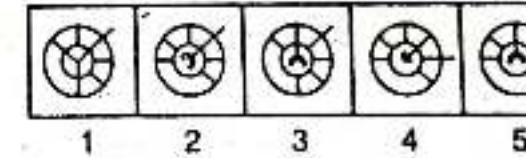
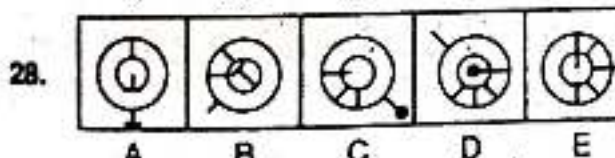
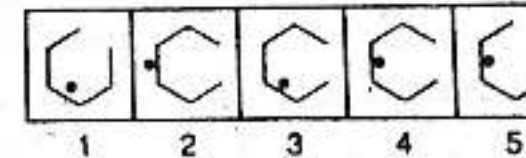
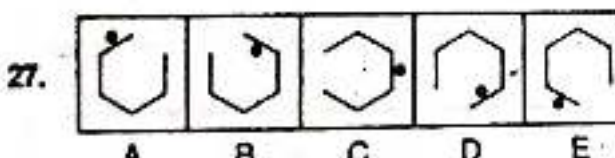
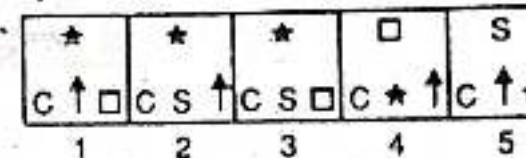
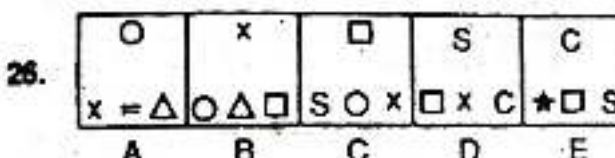
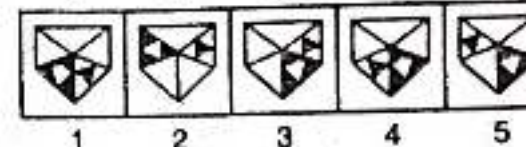
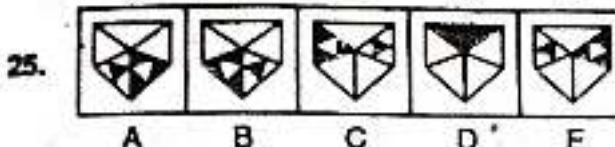
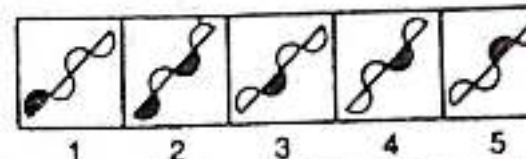
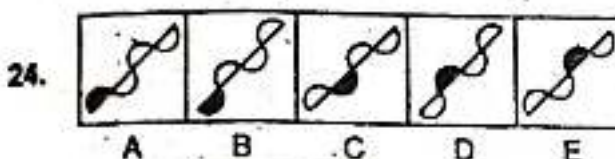
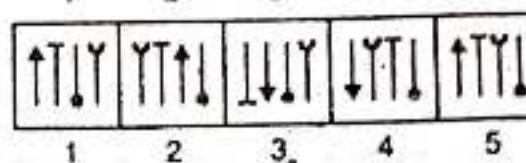
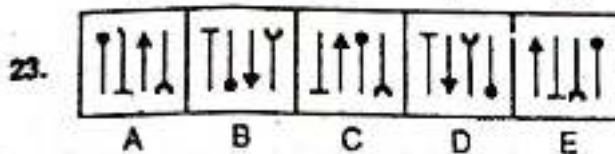
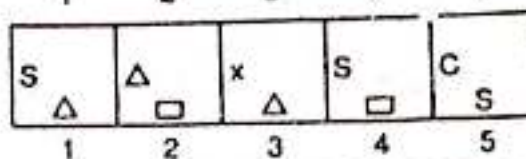
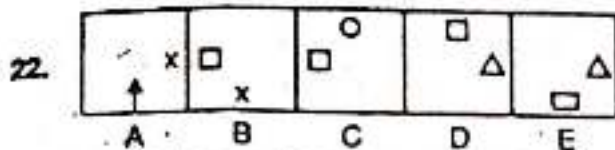
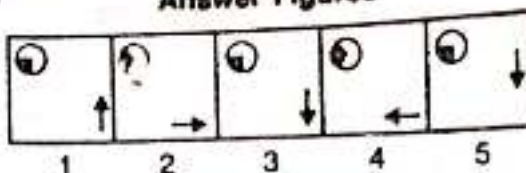
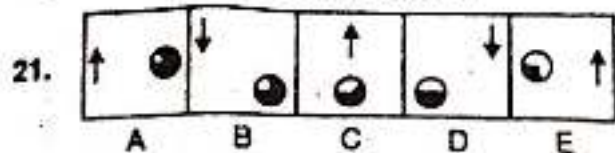
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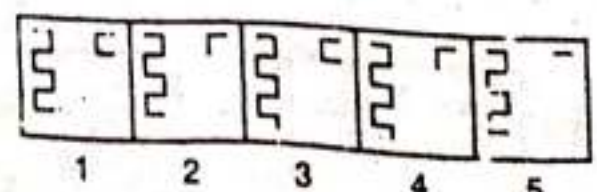
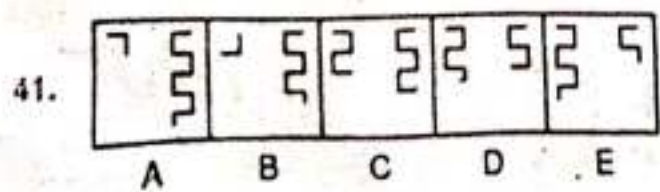
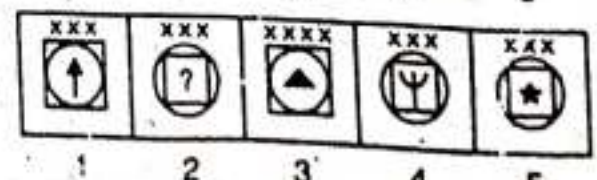
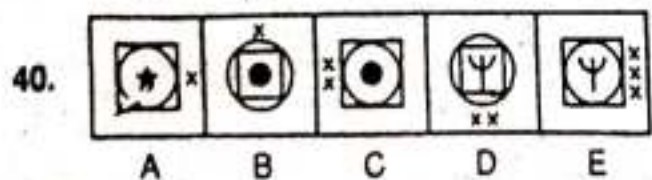
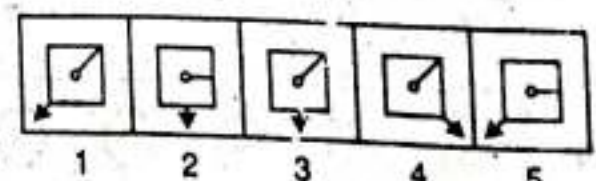
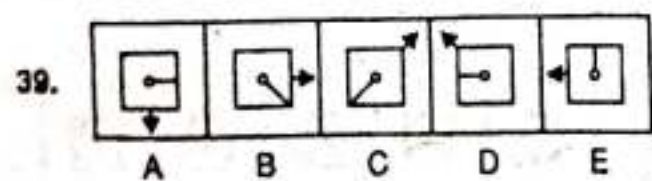
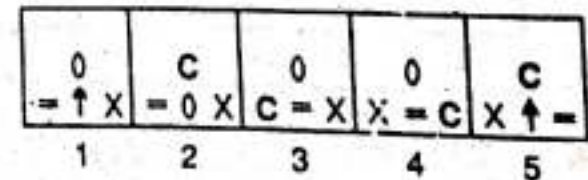
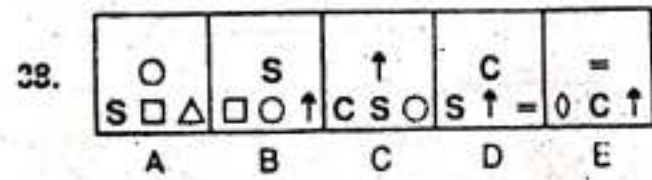
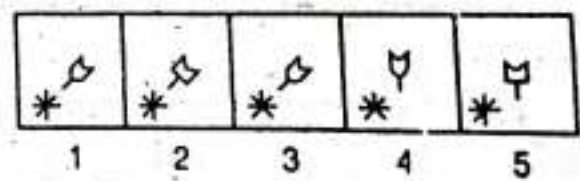
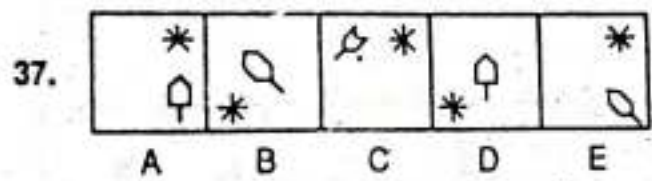
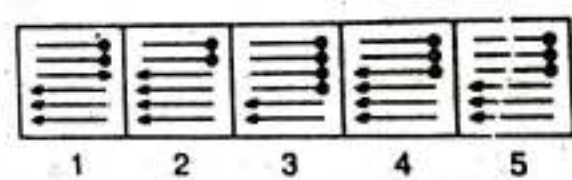
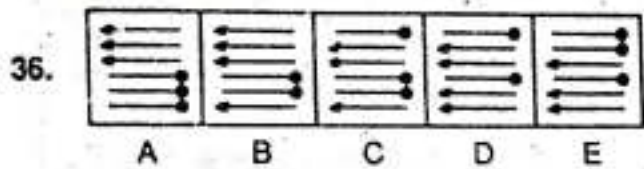
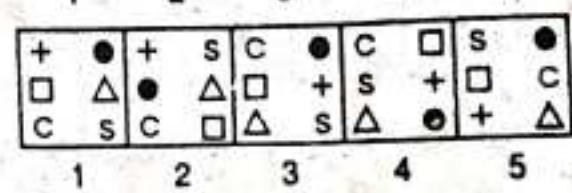
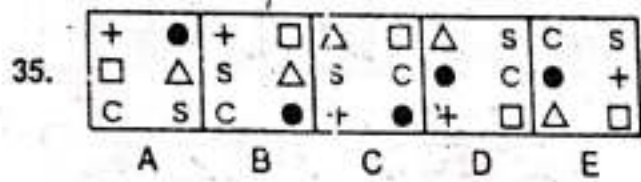
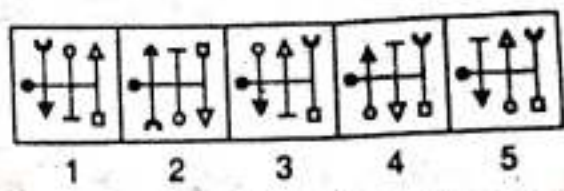
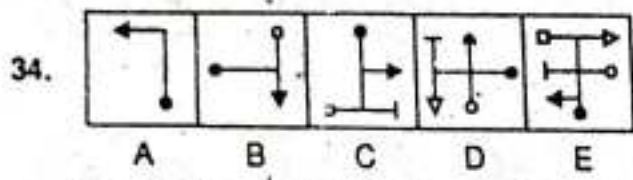
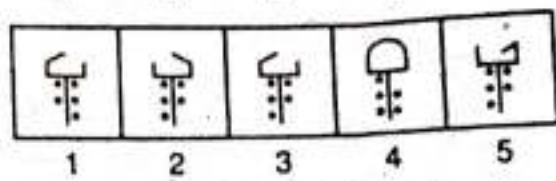
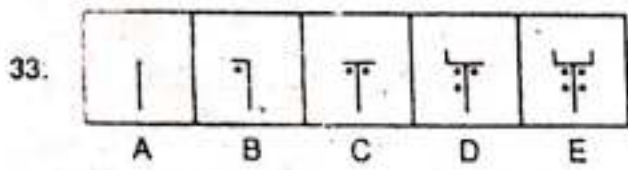
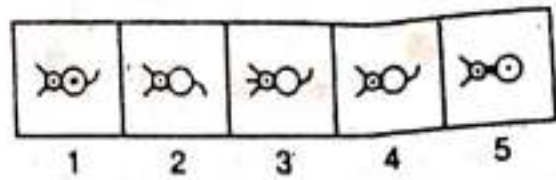
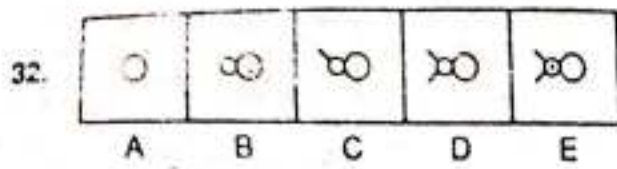
Problem Figures

Answer Figures



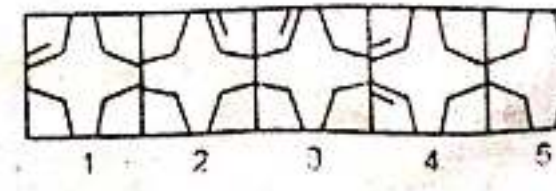
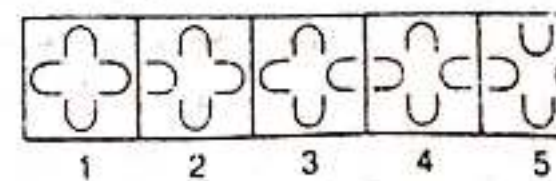
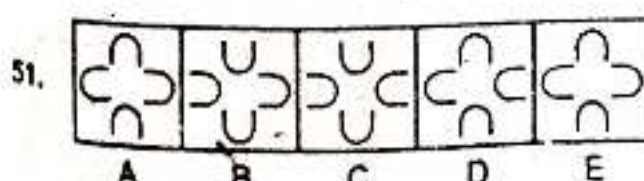
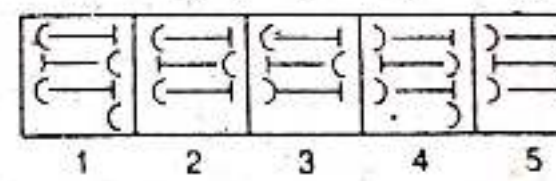
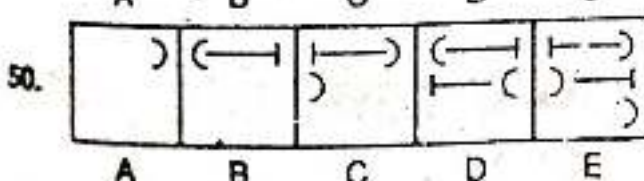
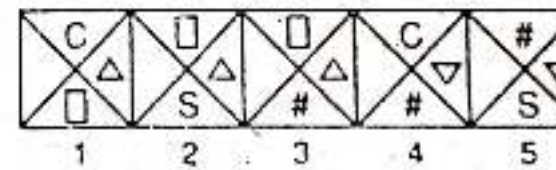
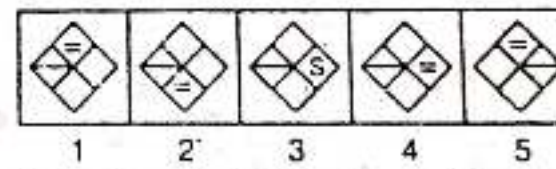
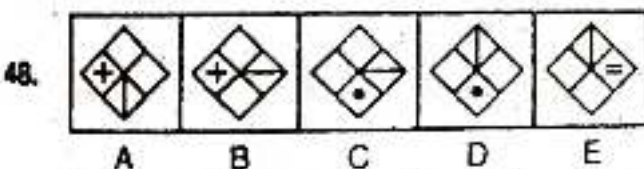
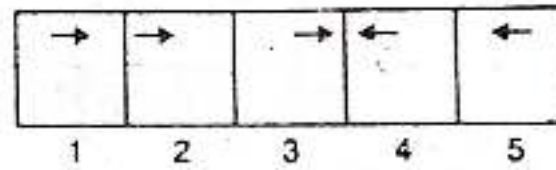
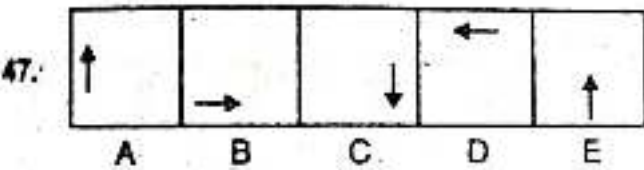
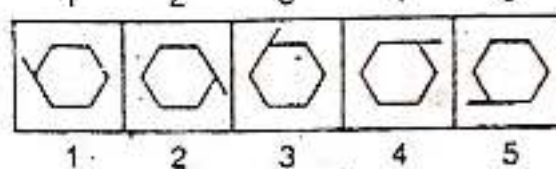
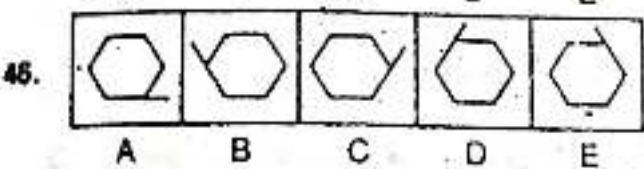
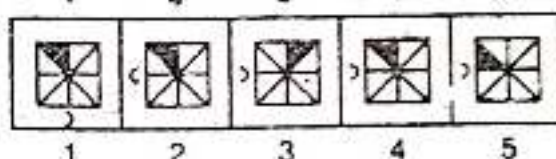
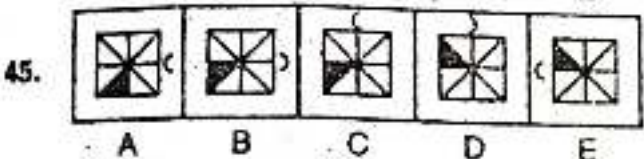
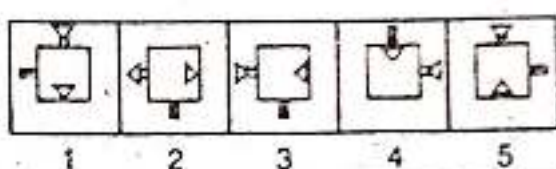
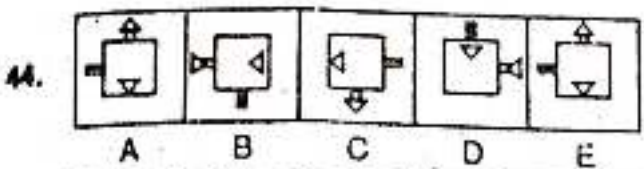
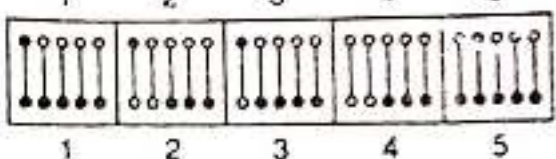
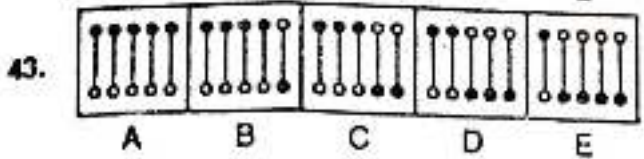
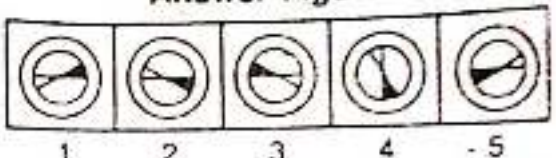
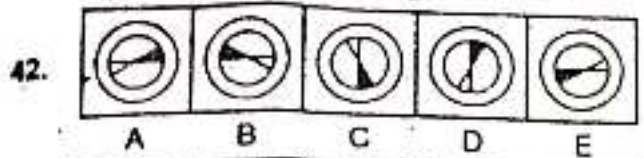
Problem Figures

Answer Figures



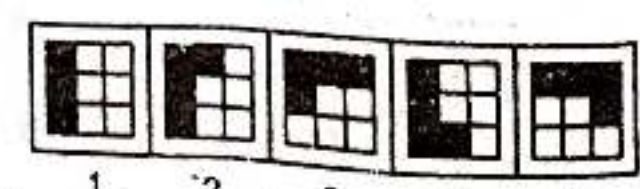
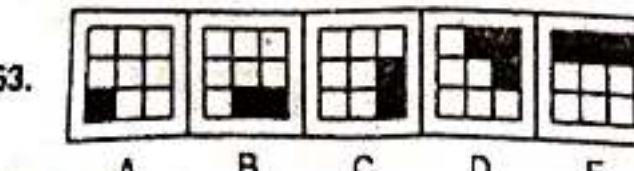
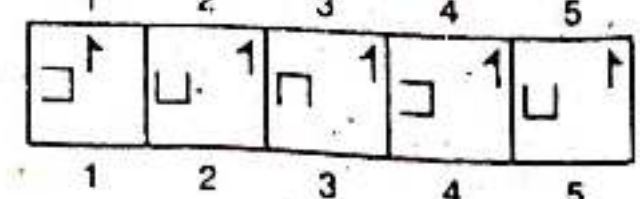
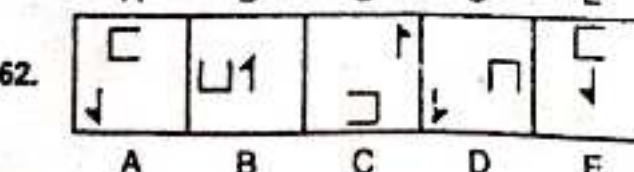
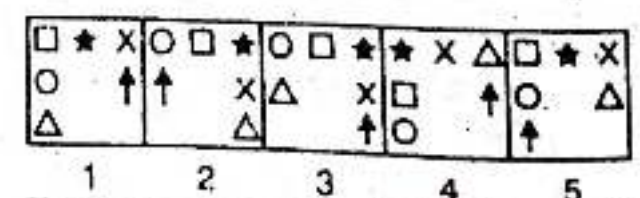
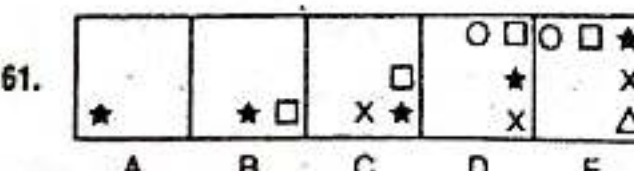
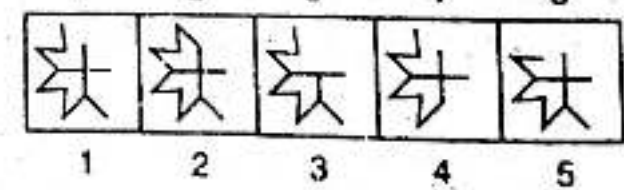
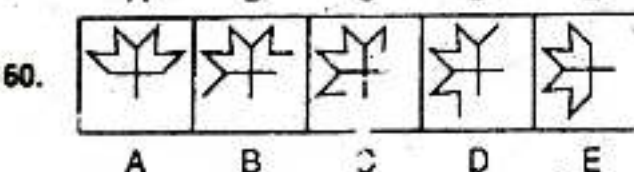
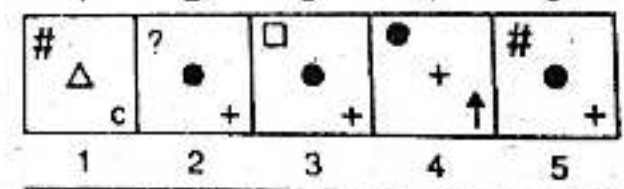
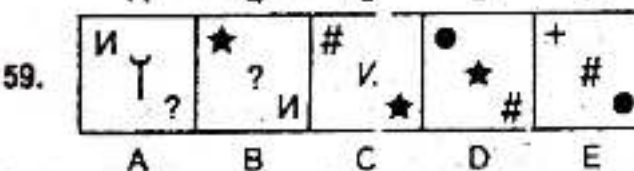
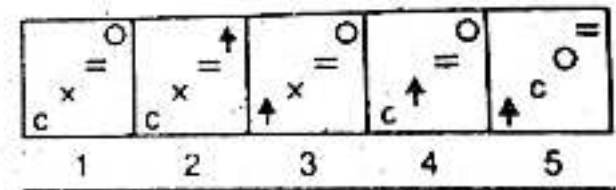
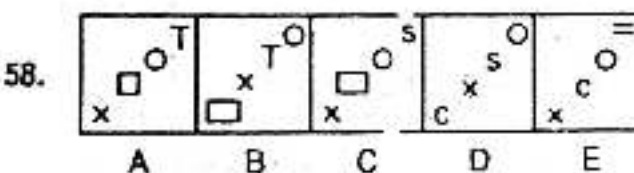
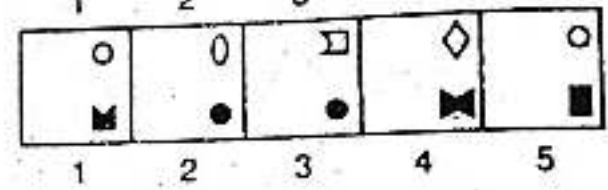
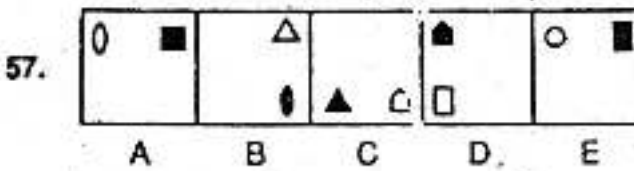
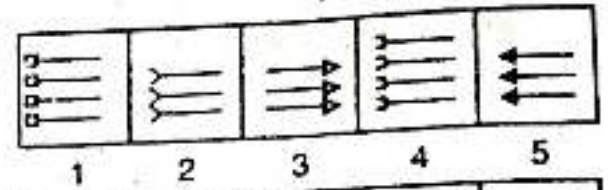
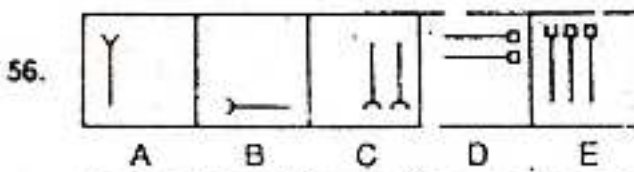
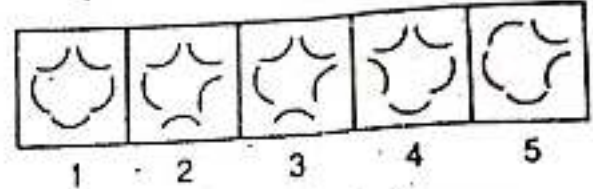
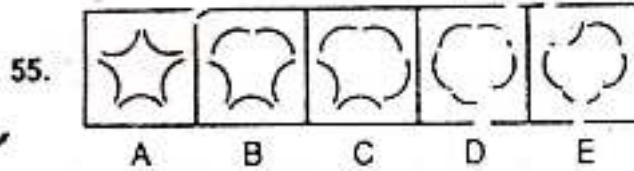
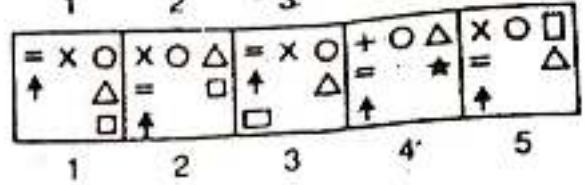
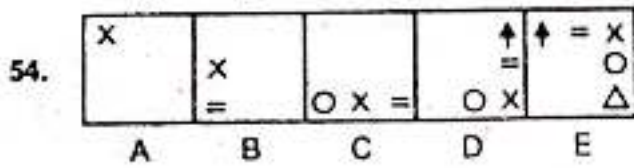
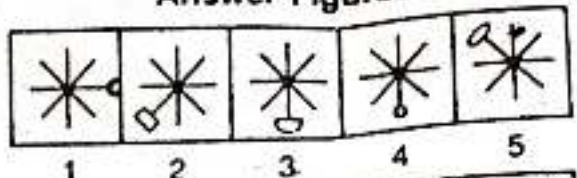
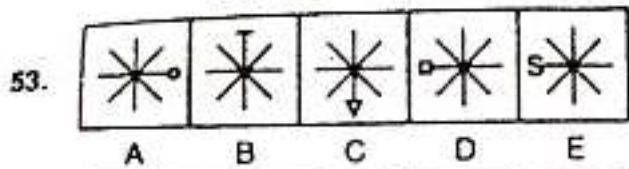
Problem Figures

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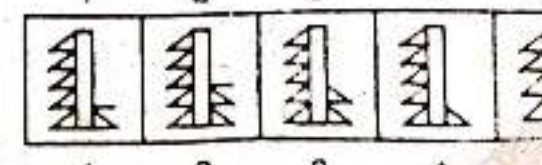
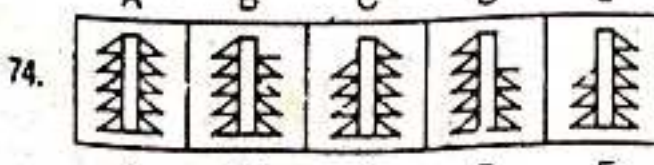
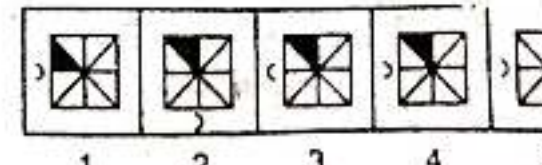
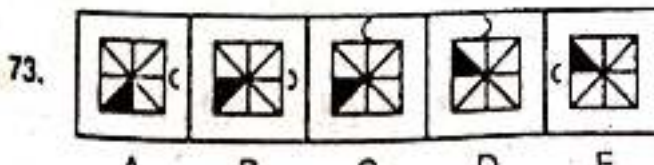
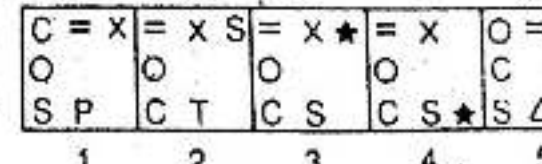
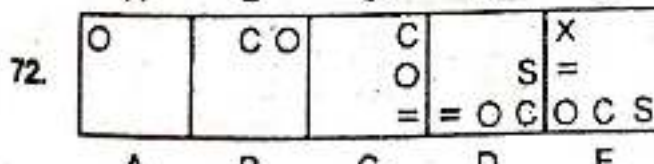
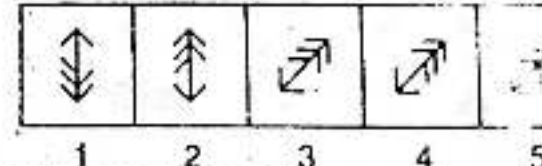
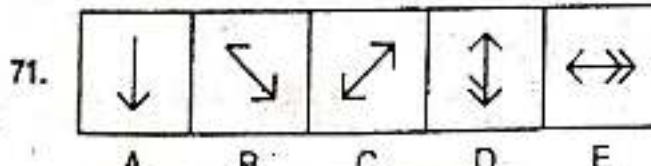
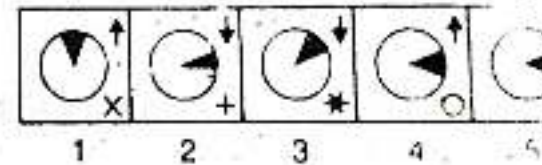
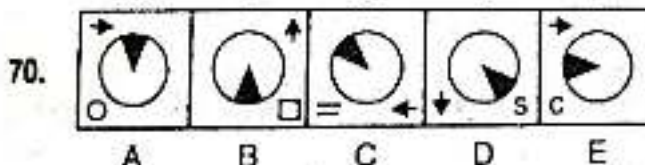
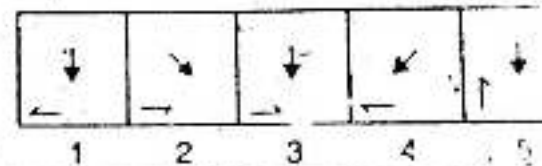
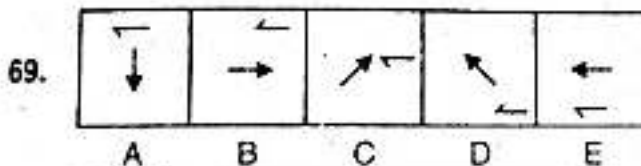
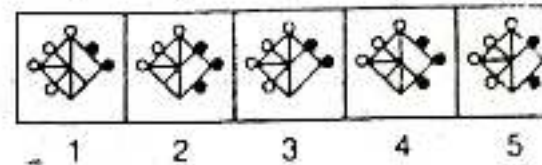
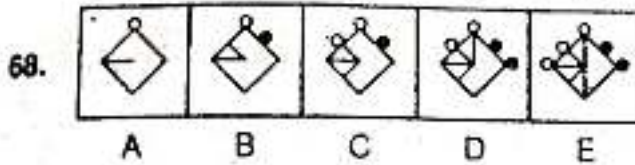
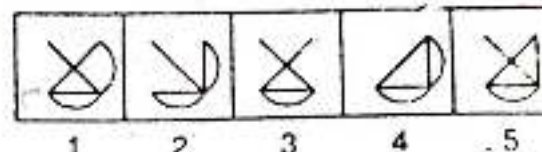
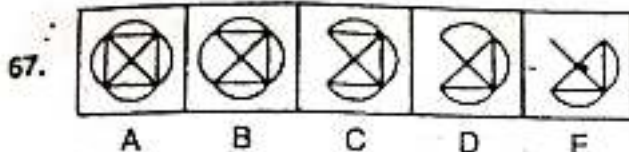
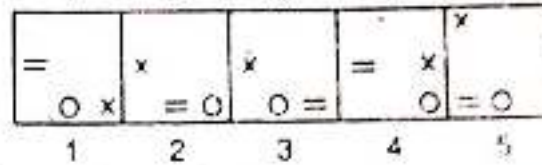
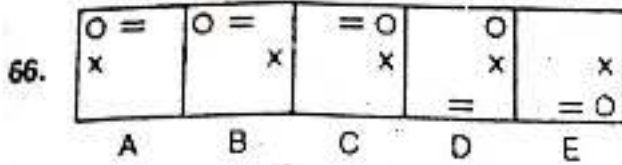
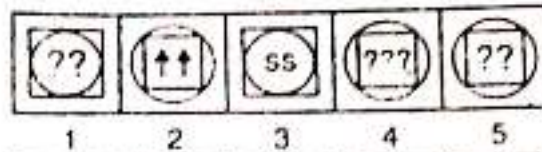
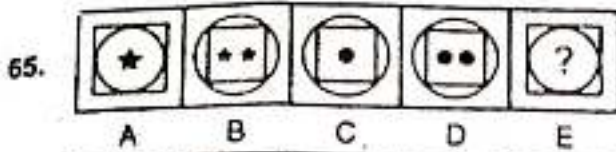
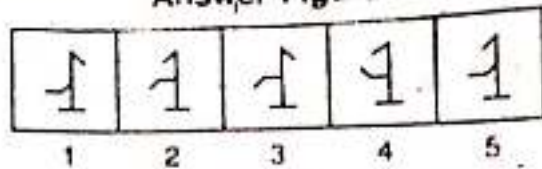
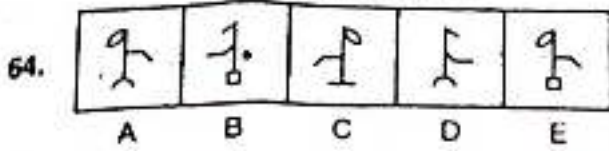
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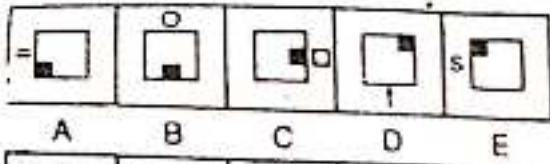
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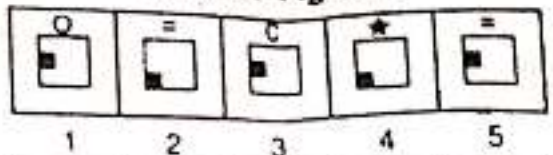
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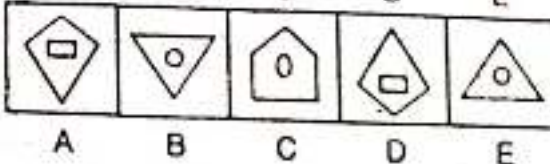


A B C D E

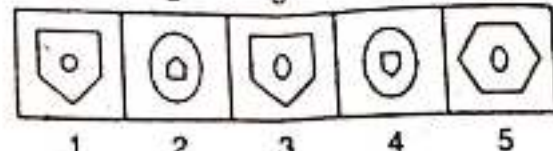


1 2 3 4 5

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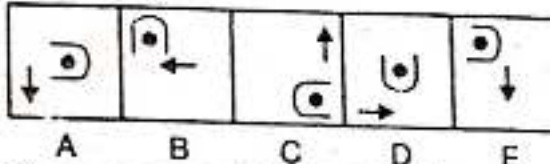


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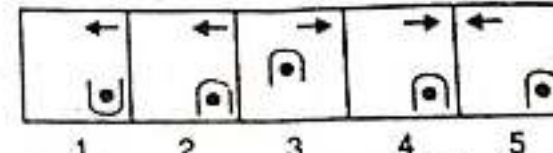


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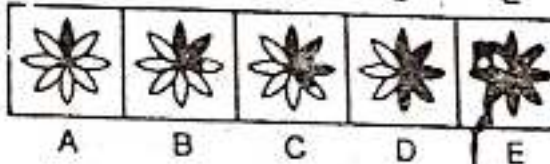


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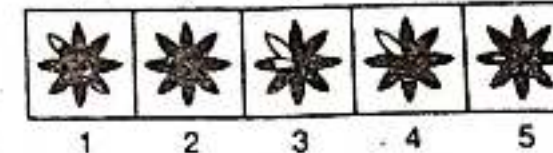


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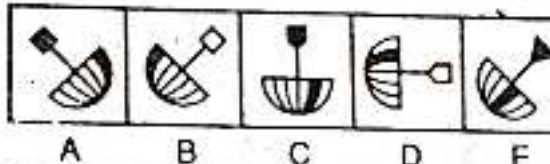


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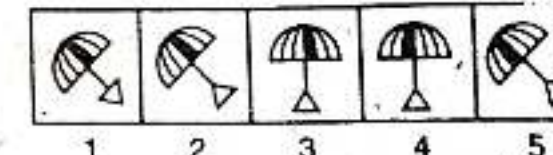


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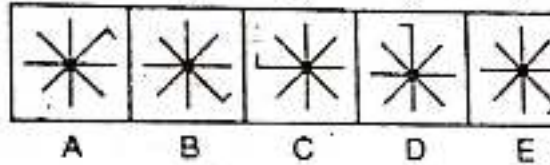


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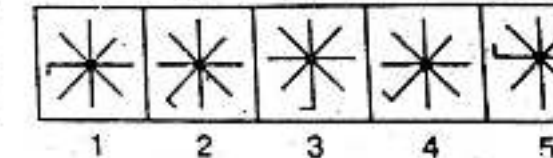


1 2 3 4 5

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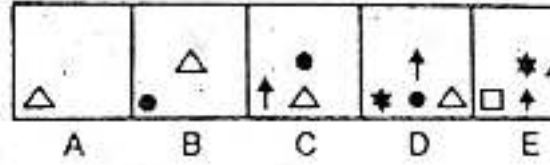


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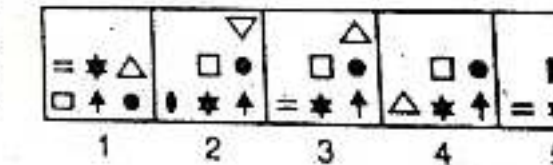


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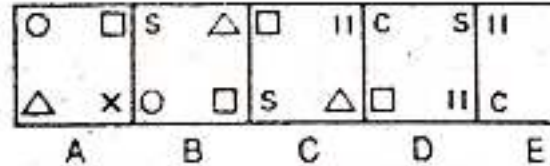


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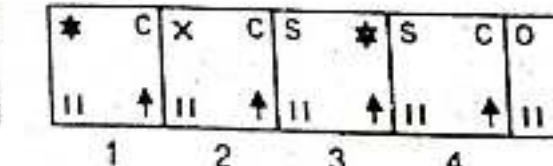


1 2 3 4 5

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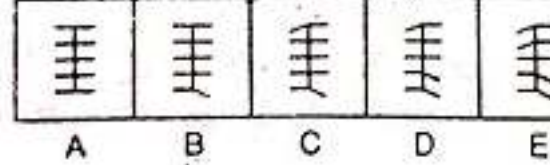


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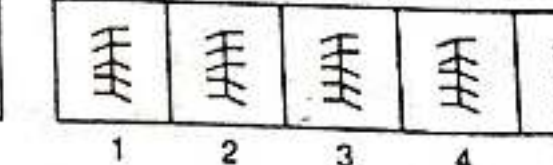


1 2 3 4 5

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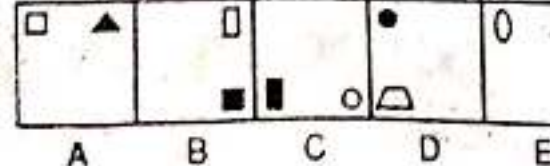


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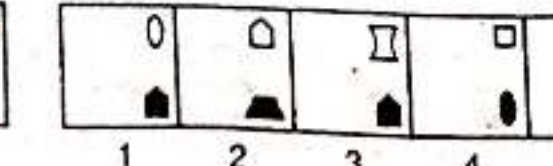


1 2 3 4 5

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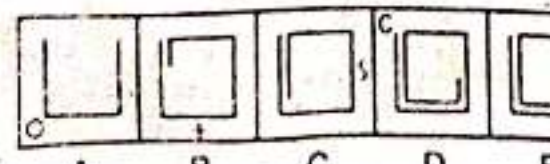


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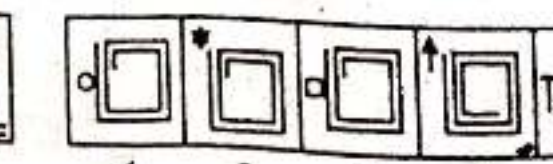


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85.



A B C D E

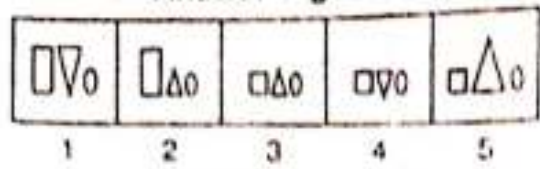
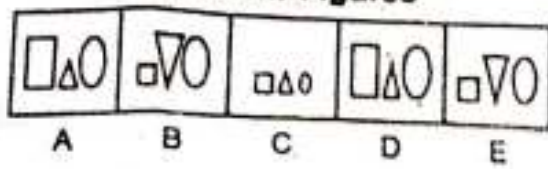


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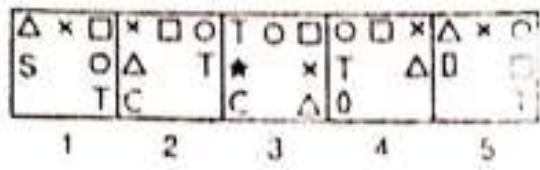
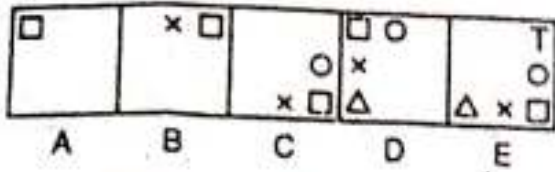
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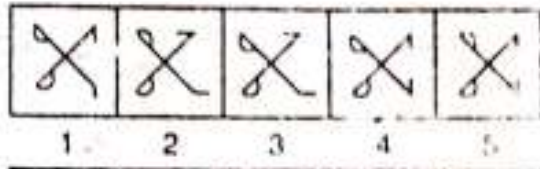
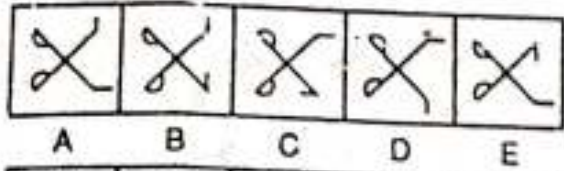
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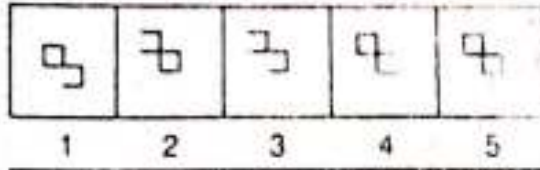
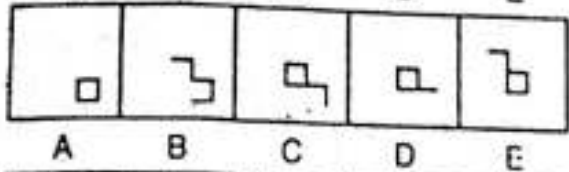
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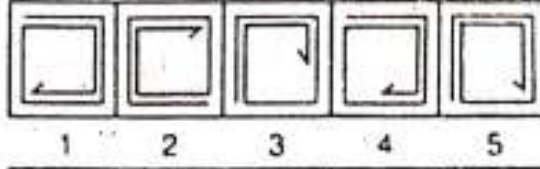
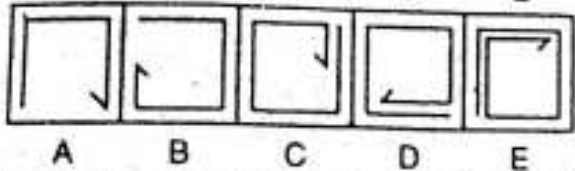
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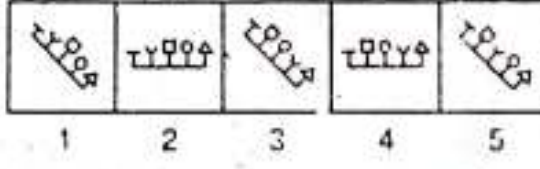
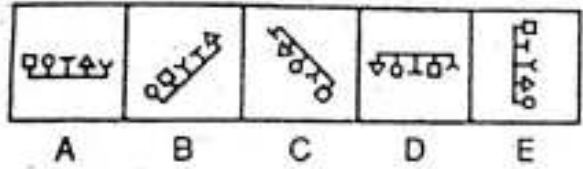
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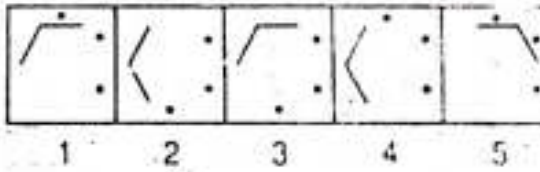
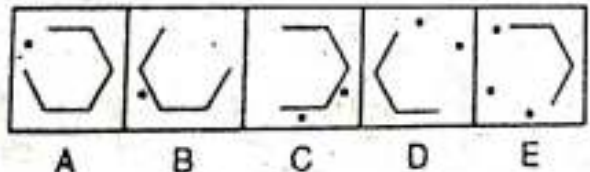
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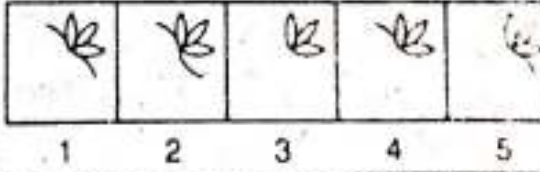
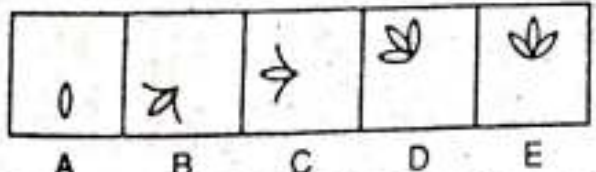
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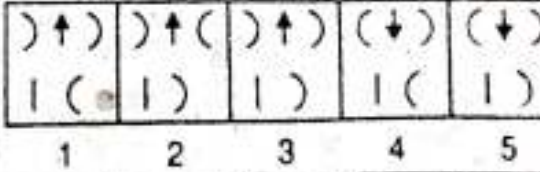
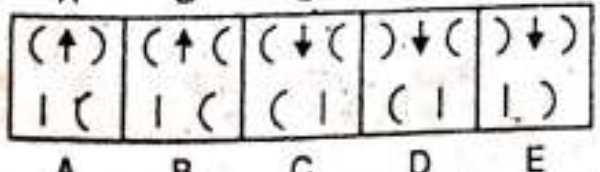
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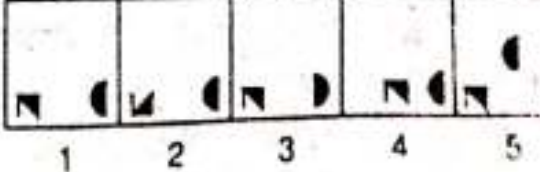
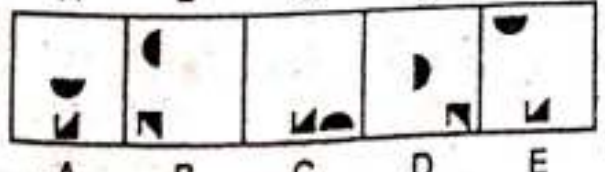
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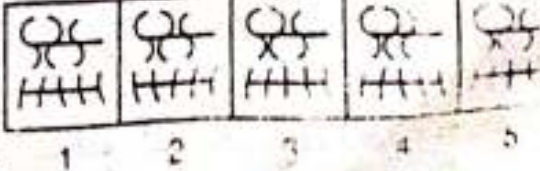
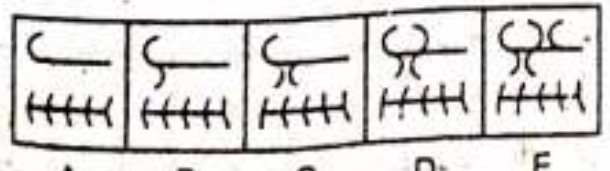
94.



95.



96.



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97. A B C D E

1 2 3 4 5

98. A B C D E

1 2 3 4 5

99. A B C D E

1 2 3 4 5

100. A B C D E

1 2 3 4 5

101. A B C D E

1 2 3 4 5

102. A B C D E

1 2 3 4 5

103. A B C D E

1 2 3 4 5

104. A B C D E

1 2 3 4 5

105. A B C D E

1 2 3 4 5

106. A B C D E

1 2 3 4 5

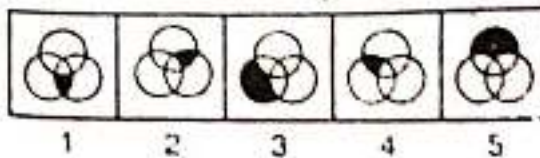
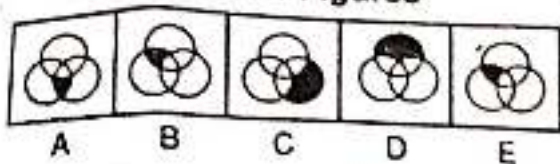
107. A B C D E

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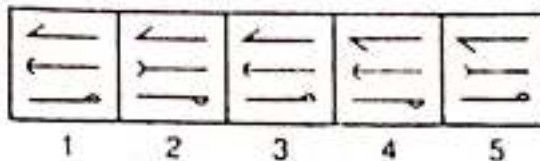
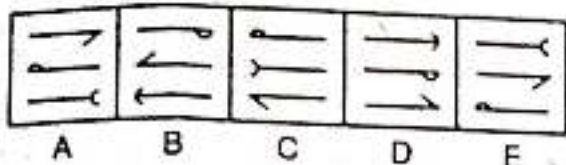
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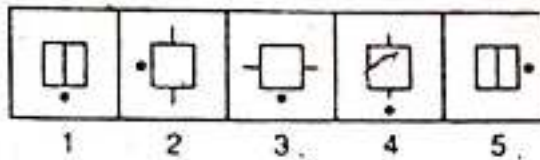
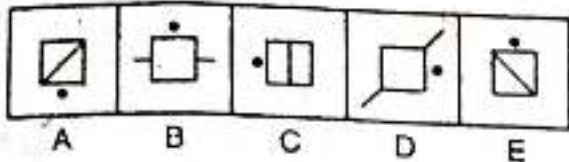
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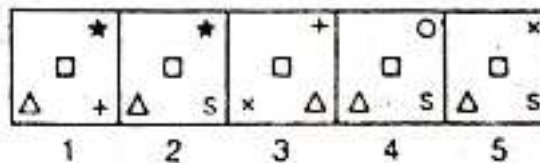
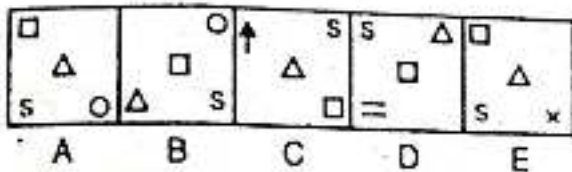
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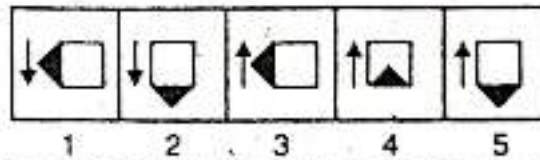
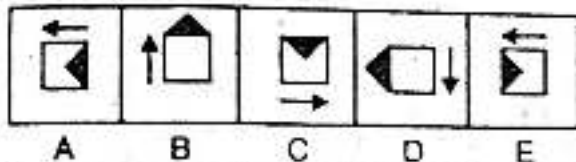
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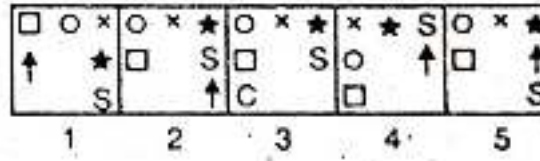
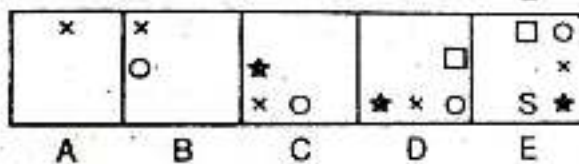
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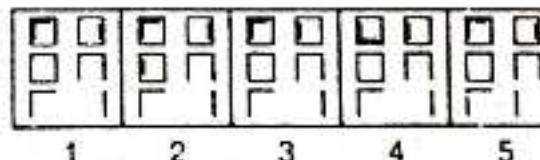
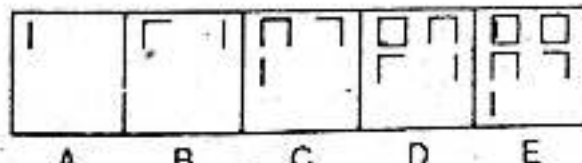
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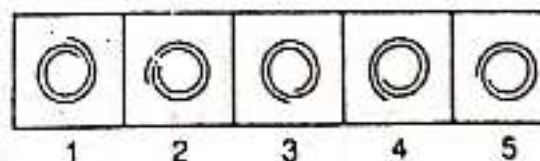
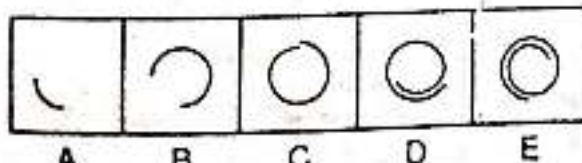
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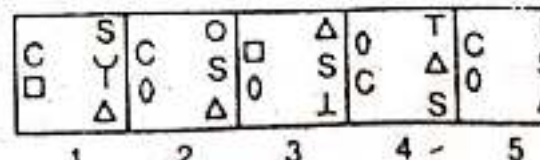
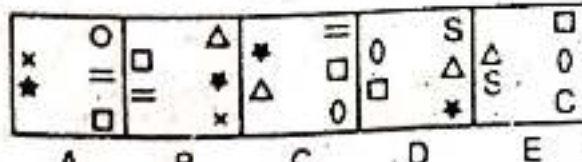
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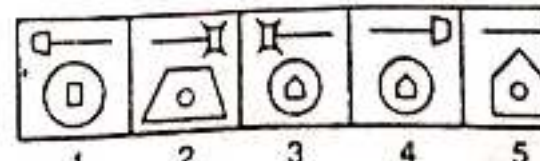
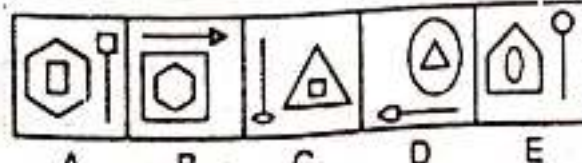
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116.



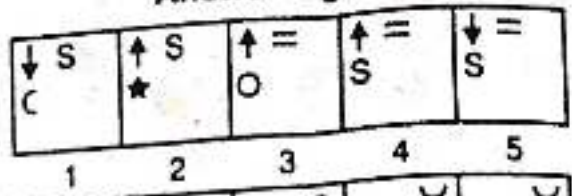
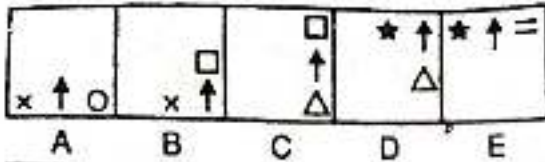
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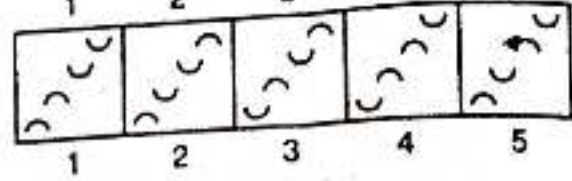
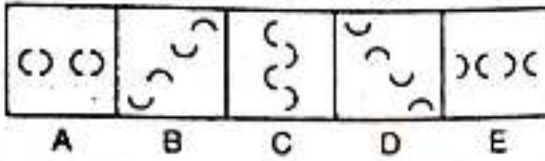
Problem Figures

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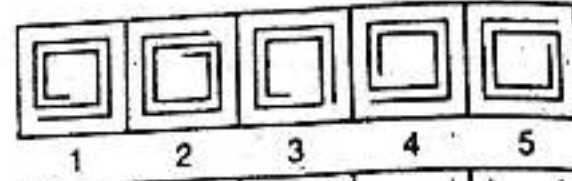
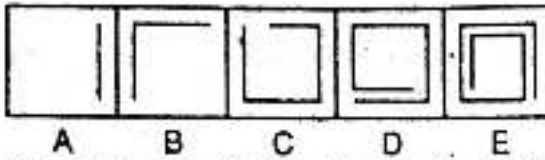
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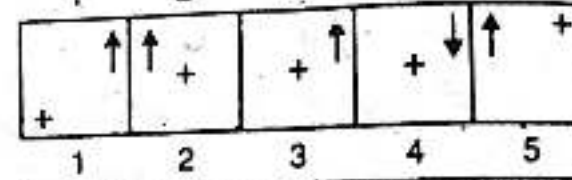
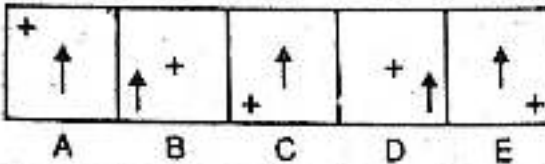
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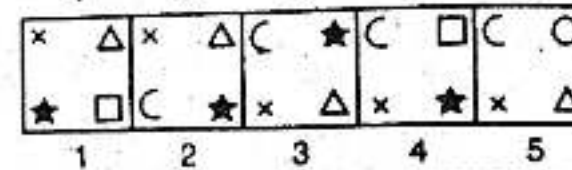
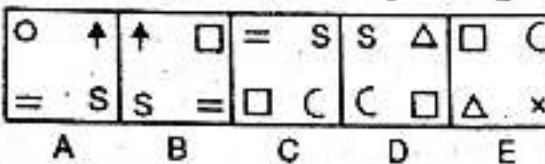
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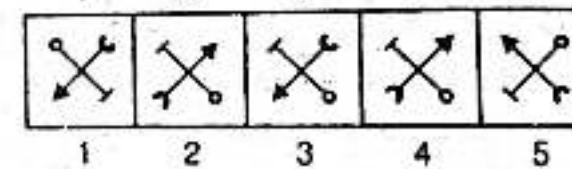
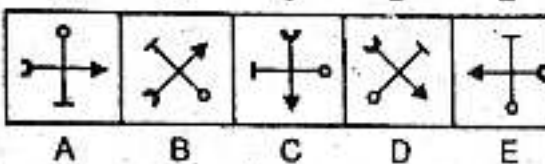
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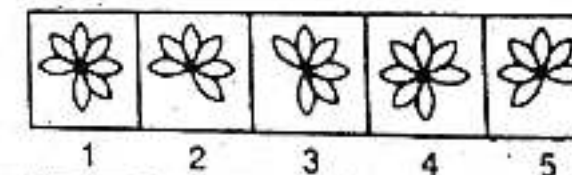
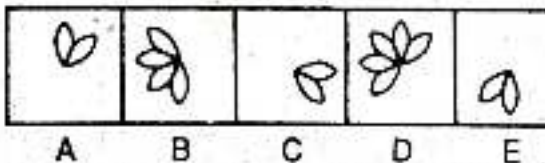
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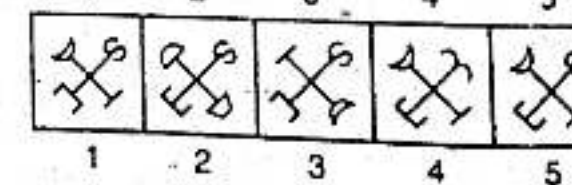
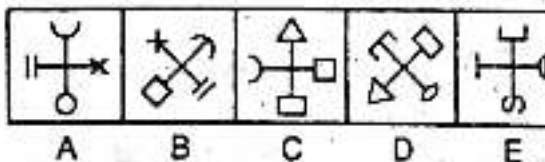
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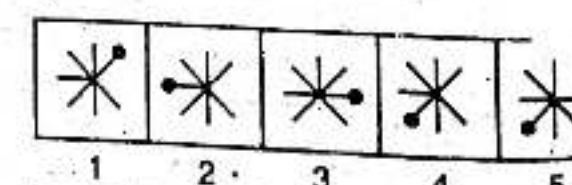
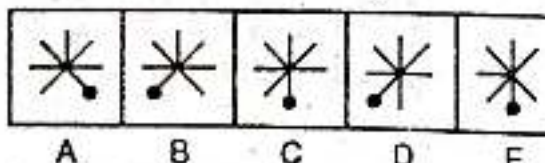
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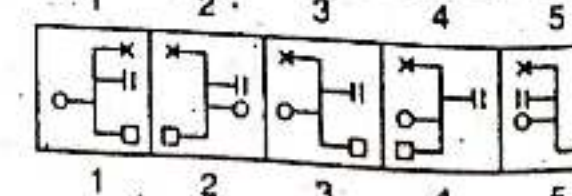
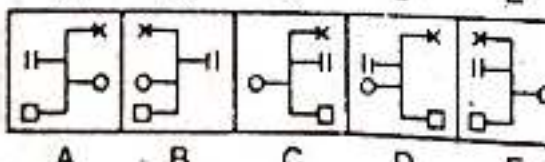
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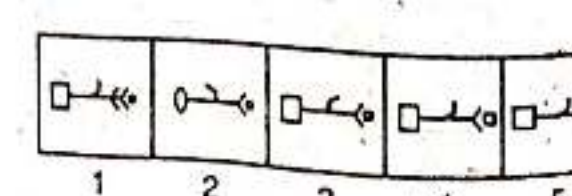
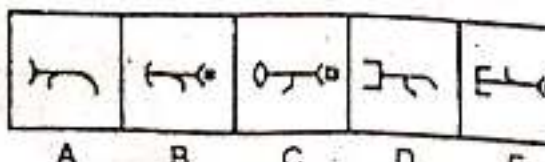
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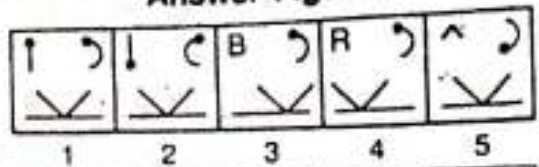
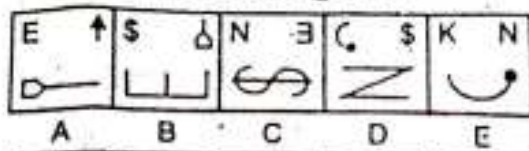
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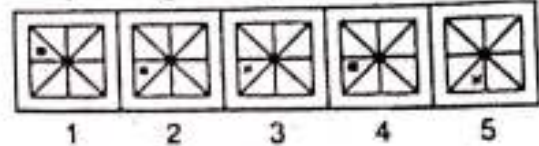
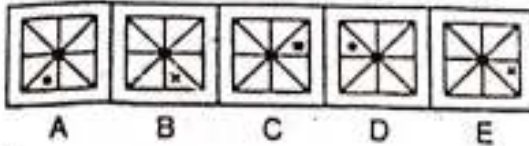
Problem Figures

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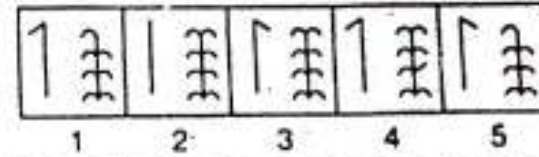
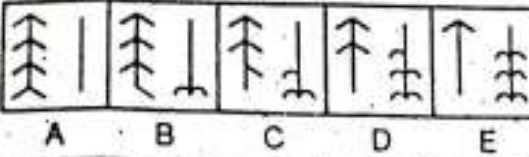
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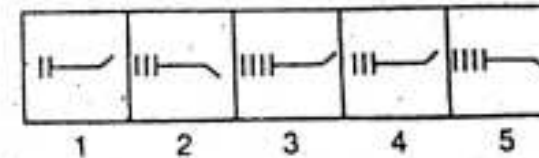
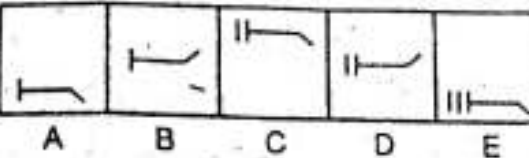
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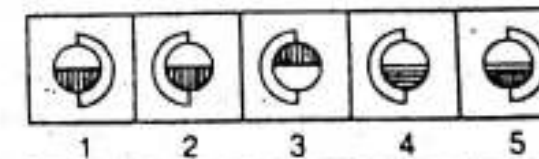
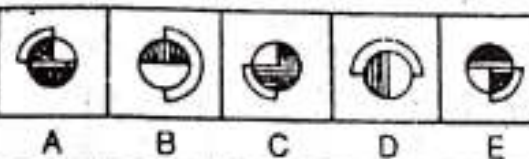
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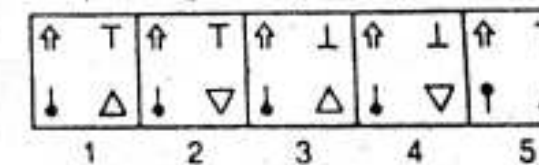
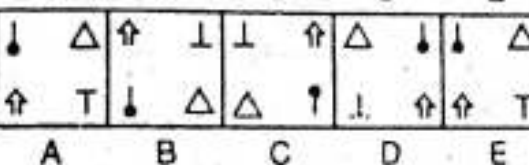
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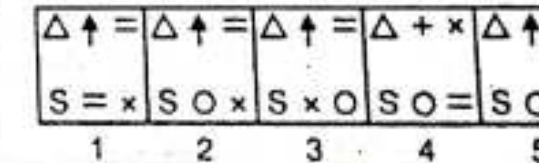
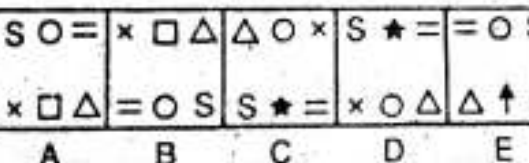
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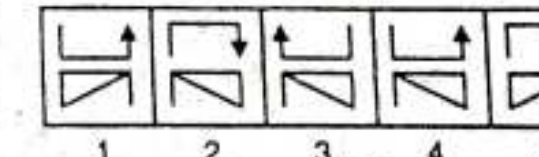
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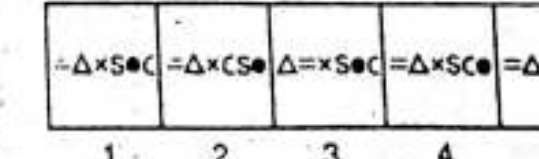
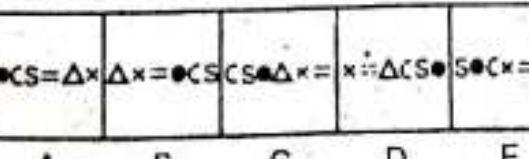
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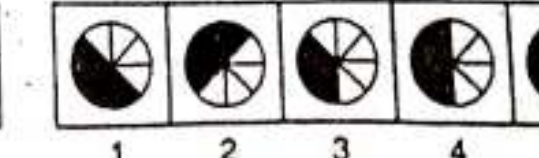
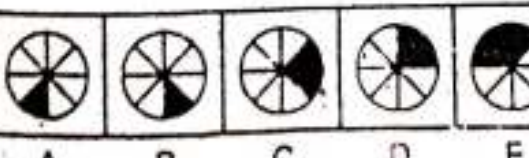
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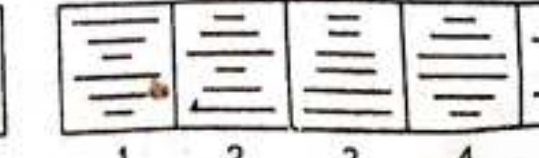
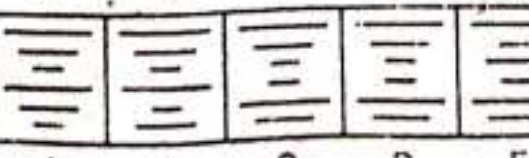
137.



138.



139.



140. A B C D E

1 2 3 4 5

141. A B C D E

1 2 3 4 5

142. A B C D E

1 2 3 4 5

143. A B C D E

1 2 3 4 5

144. A B C D E

1 2 3 4 5

145. A B C D E

1 2 3 4 5

146. A B C D E

1 2 3 4 5

147. A B C D E

1 2 3 4 5

148. A B C D E

1 2 3 4 5

149. A B C D E

1 2 3 4 5

150. A B C D E

1 2 3 4 5

Problem Figures

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151.

┌ S S Δ ▽ ↑ ↑ ┌ L 2
└ Δ ┌ ↑ S ┌ ▽ 2 ↑ ▽
A B C D E

2 Δ 2 ▽ 2 ▽ S ▽ 2 ▽
┌ ↓ ┌ ↑ ┌ ↓ ┌ ↓ ┌ ↓
1 2 3 4 5

152.

x ↑ ↑ □ □ S S C C *
┌ L ┌ ┌ 7 7 ┌ ┌ L L L
A B C D E

* O * O * x * C * C
┌ ┌ ┌ ┌ 7 7 7 ┌ ┌ ┌ ┌
1 2 3 4 5

153.

8 ↑ ↓ 8 T ↓ ↓ T 8 ↓
┌ ↓ ┌ ↓ ┌ ↑ ┌ 8 8 ↓ ↓ T
A B C D E

↓ 8 ↓ 8 1 8 1 8 1 8
┌ ↓ ┌ ↓ T ↓ ┌ ↑ T ↓ T ↓
1 2 3 4 5

154.

* * O * □ * □ * * □
O C O Δ ↑ O x = ↑ O S ↑ *
□ ↑ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
A B C D E

C * □ Δ * □ ↑ * □ 0 * □ S ↑ *
O C O Δ ↑ O x = ↑ O S ↑ *
□ ↑ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
1 2 3 4 5

155.

↓ P P ↑ Y P P ↑ ↓ P
A B C D E

P ↓ P ↑ P ↑ P ↑ P ↑
1 2 3 4 5

156.

▷ ◁ S P P S x ▷
A B C D E

◁ K ▷ K ▷ ▷ ▷ ▷
1 2 3 4 5

157.

□ Δ O = Δ O ↑ Δ O ↑
O Δ = O Δ
A B C D E

Δ □ = O Δ O ↑ O 0 Δ
↑ ↑ 0 0 ↑
1 2 3 4 5

158.

┌ Y S ┌ Y S ┌ ↑ = ┌ x = ┌ □
└ S S └ S = └ = └ Δ
A B C D E

┌ Y S ┌ Y S ┌ Y S ┌ Y S ┌ Y S
└ S S └ S = └ = └ Δ
1 2 3 4 5

159.

x O = x O ↑ O x Δ = O
O x = O ↑ x
A B C D E

□ ↑ O Δ = O □ ↑ = □ Δ ↑ □ ↑ =
Δ = ↑ x Δ O Δ = Δ O
x □ x O x
1 2 3 4 5

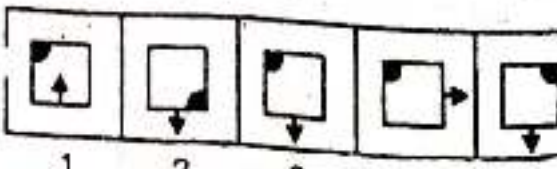
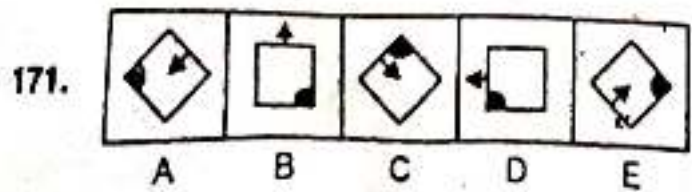
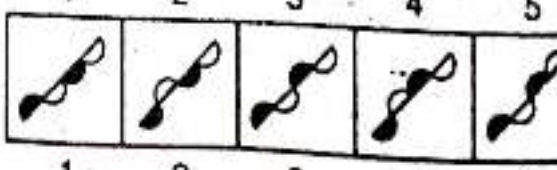
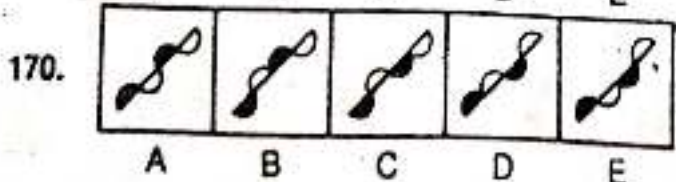
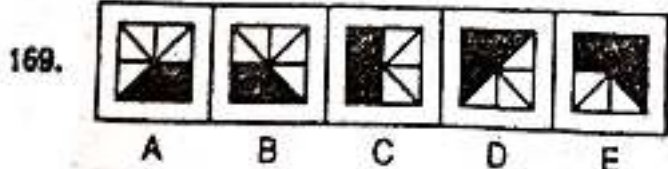
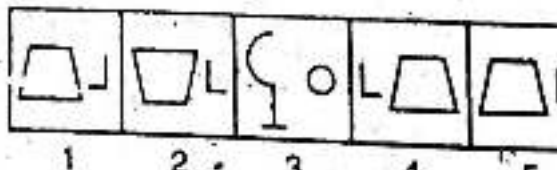
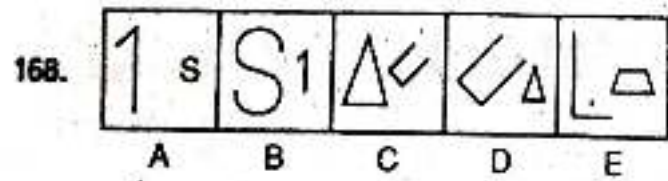
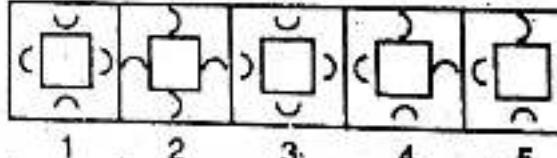
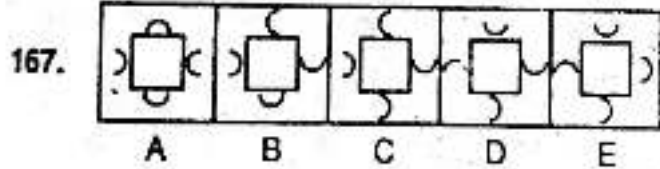
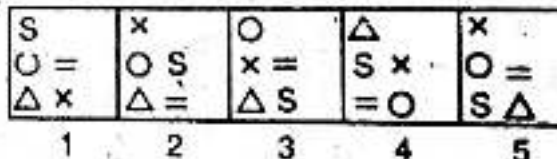
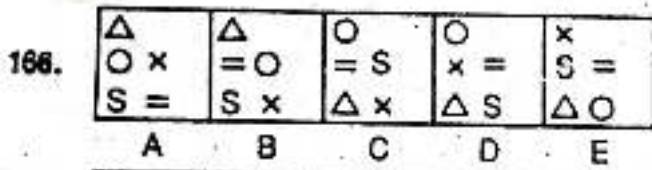
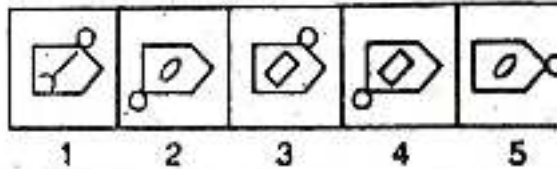
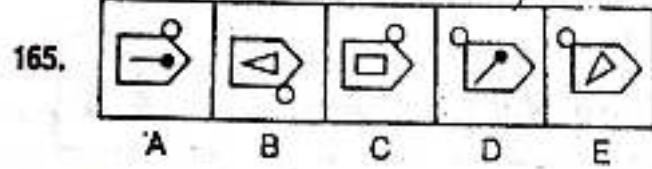
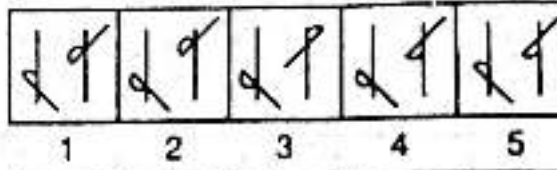
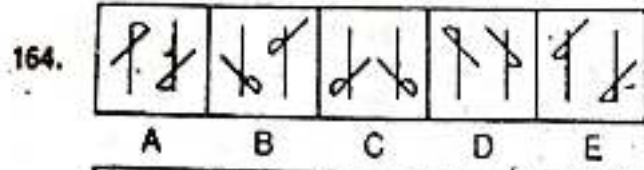
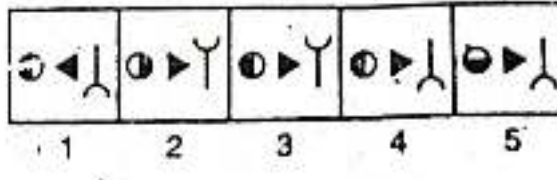
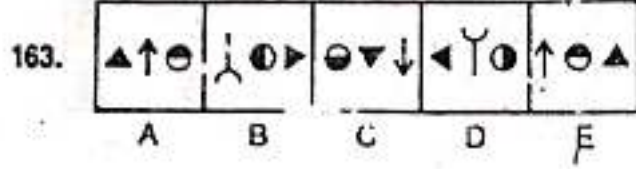
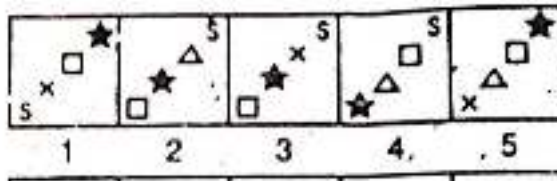
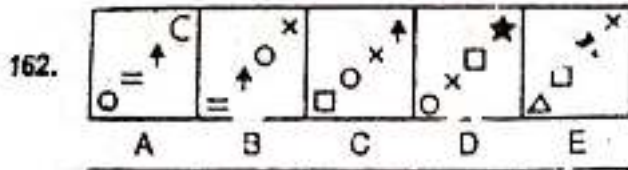
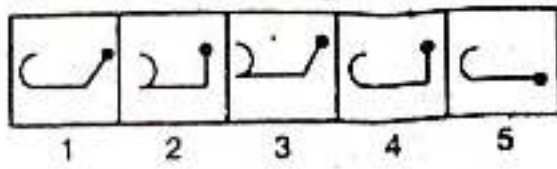
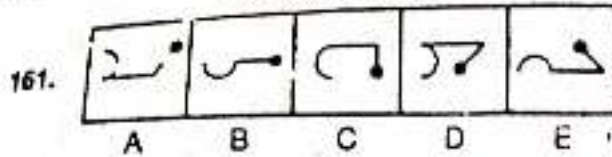
160.

● + Δ ● + Δ ● + Δ ● + Δ ● + Δ
A B C D E

● Δ ● Δ ● Δ ● Δ ● Δ
+ + + + +
1 2 3 4 5


Problem Figures

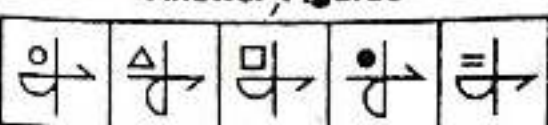
Answer Figures

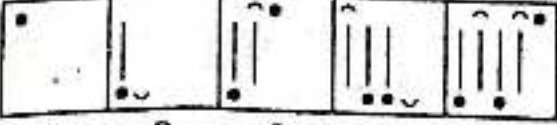



Problem Figures

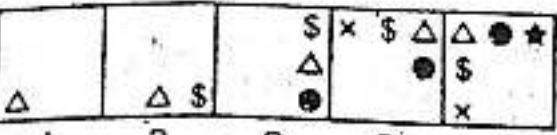
Answer Figures

172. 
 A B C D E

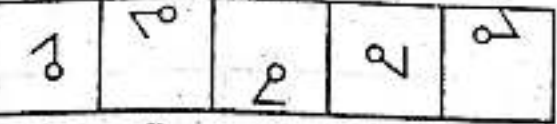

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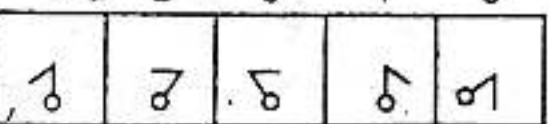
173. 
 A B C D E

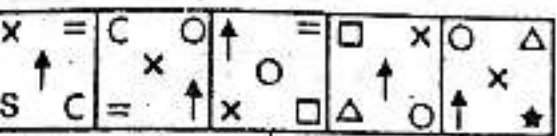

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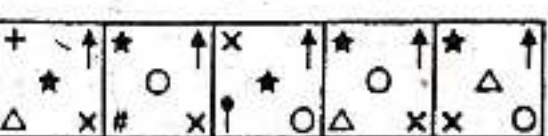
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 A B C D E

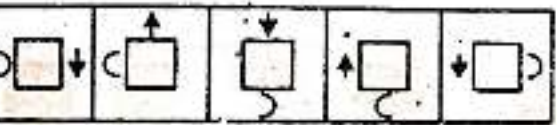

 1 2 3 4 5

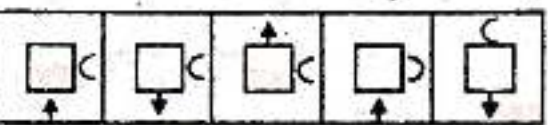
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 A B C D E



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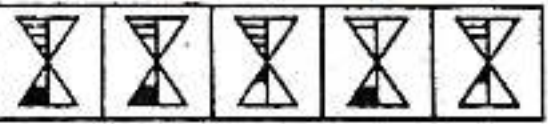
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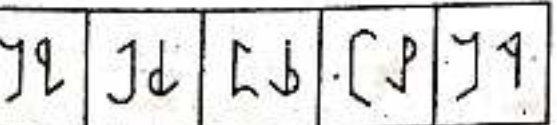

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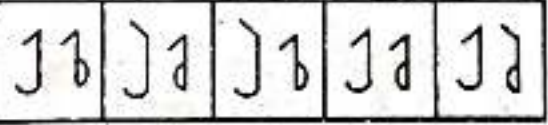
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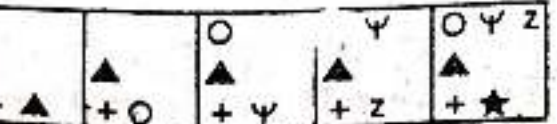

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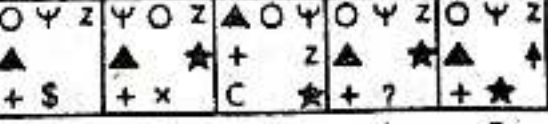
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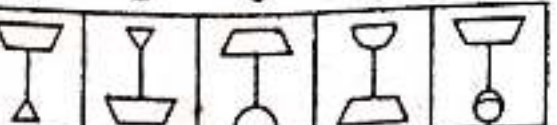

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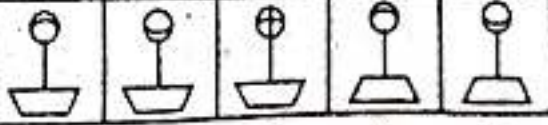
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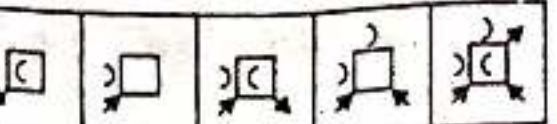

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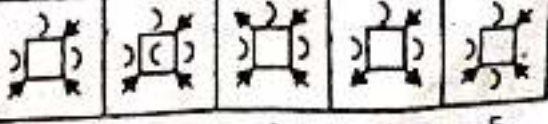
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 A B C D E


 1 2 3 4 5

181. 
 A B C D E


 1 2 3 4 5

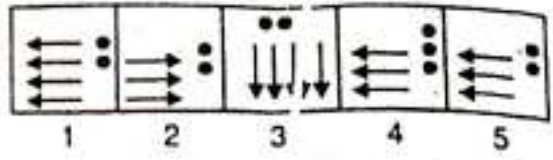
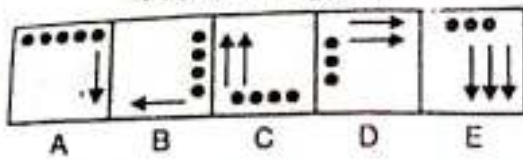
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 A B C D E


 1 2 3 4 5

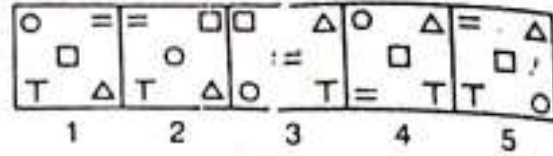
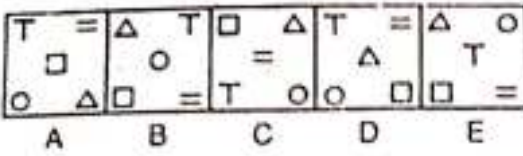
Problem Figures

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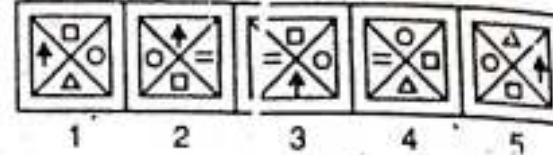
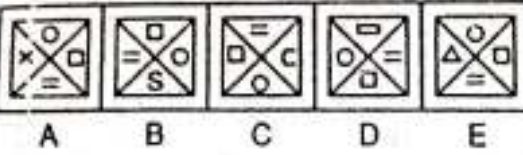
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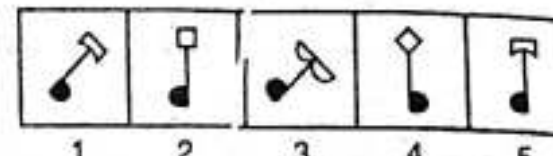
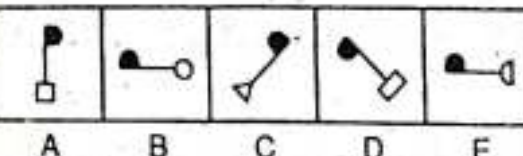
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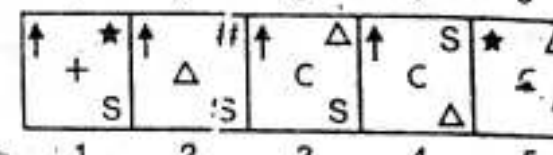
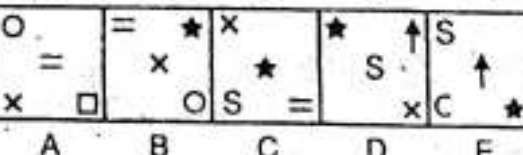
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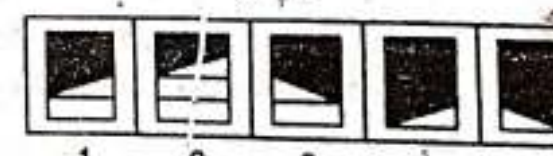
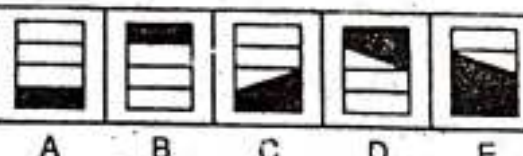
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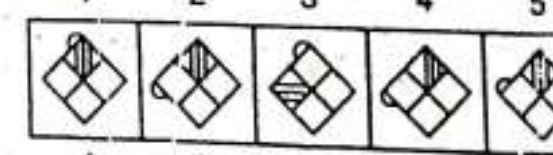
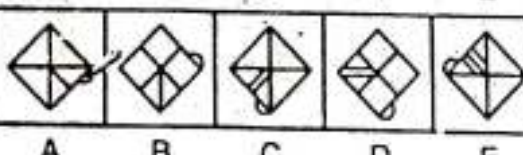
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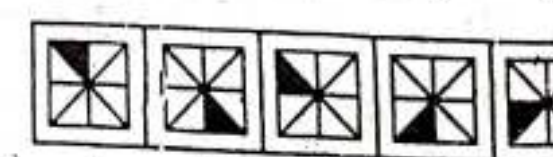
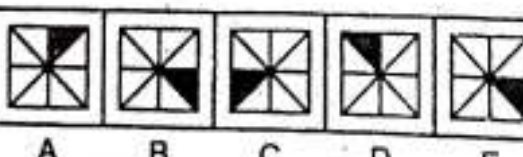
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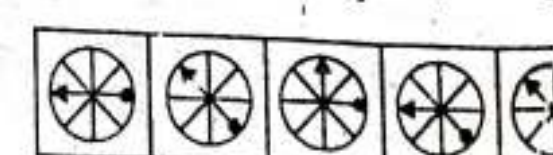
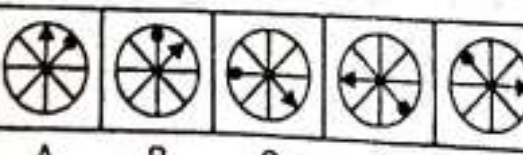
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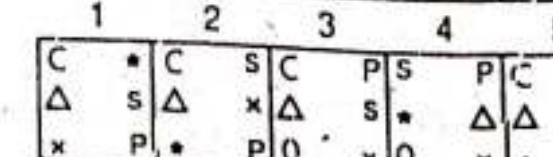
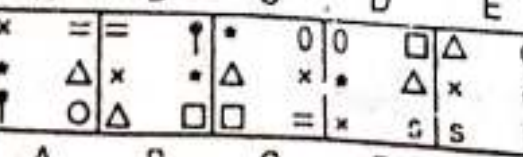
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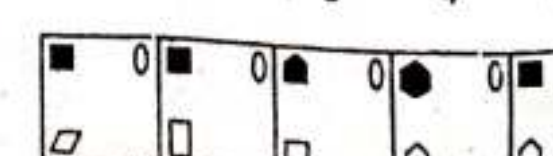
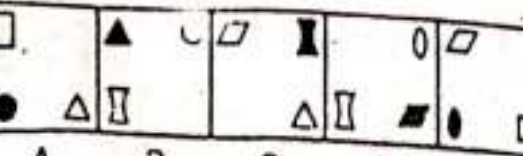
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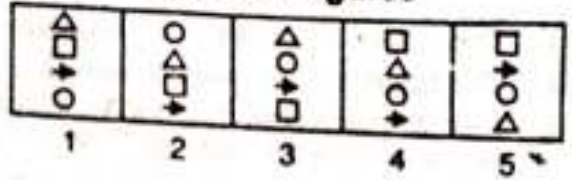
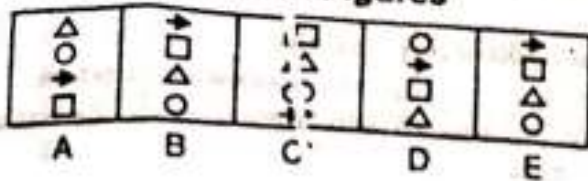
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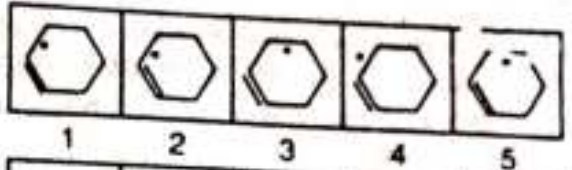
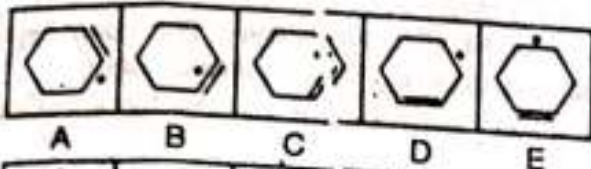
Problem Figures

Answer Figures

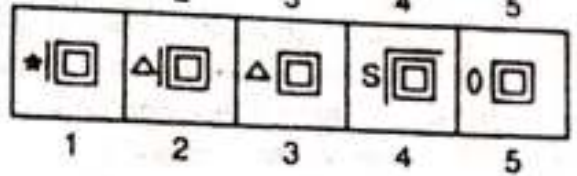
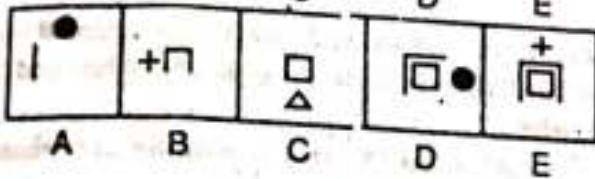
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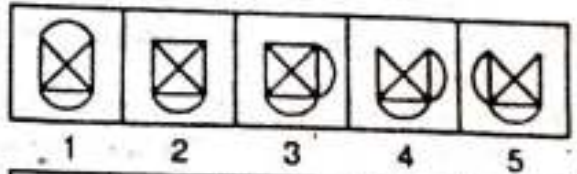
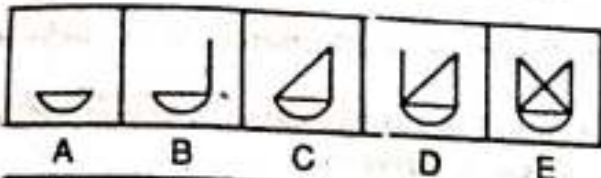
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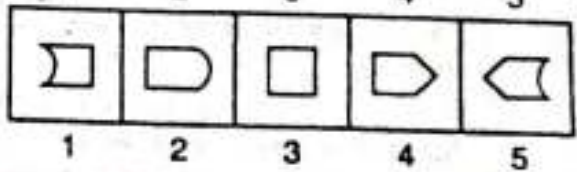
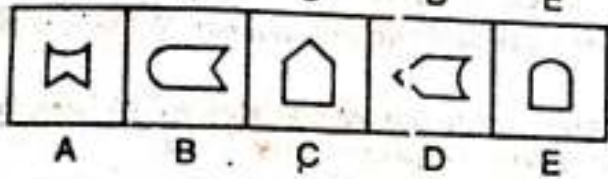
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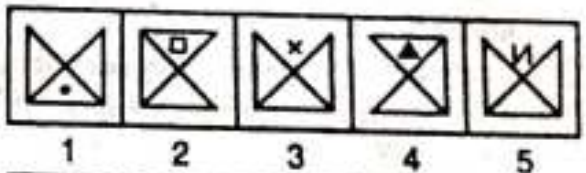
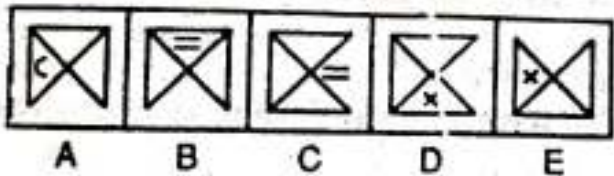
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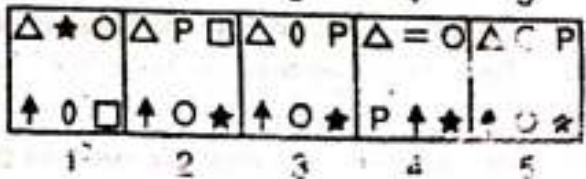
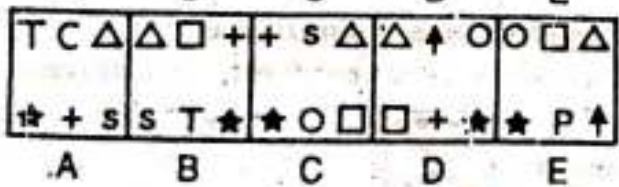
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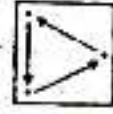


200.




ANSWERS (EXERCISE)

1. (1): Two, three, four, five, half leaves are added sequentially.
2. (5): The figure rotates sequentially 2, 1, 3, 1, 4, steps in a clockwise direction.
3. (4): The smaller arrow rotates ACW through 90° and 45° alternately while the bigger arrow rotates through 135° CW in each step.
4. (2): One arrowhead reverses its direction in each step.
5. (4): The outer cup-shaped figure rotates 45° and 90° CW alternately. The inner figure rotates 90° and 45° ACW alternately and gets laterally inverted each time.
6. (1): Two and one half leaves are alternately added to the figure and the figure rotates 45° ACW.
7. (5): The figure rotates 45° and 90° ACW alternately and in each step, the figure at one end of the line is replaced by a new one and the straight line at the other end of the line changes alternately into an arrowhead.
8. (5): The arrow moves through 1, 2, 3, 4, steps ACW and a similar arrowhead reappears in every third step.
9. (5): The shading rotates through two and three steps alternately in a clockwise direction.
10. (4): In each step, the circle shifts to the next corner in anticlockwise direction and the other figure shifts to the next corner in clockwise direction.
11. (4): The arrow moves ACW 90° and 45° alternately and the pin moves CW 90° and 45° alternately.
12. (1): First the '+' sign moves two steps ACW and '=' sign moves one step ACW. Next, the '+' sign moves one step ACW and '=' sign moves two steps ACW.
13. (1): The lines rotate in a clockwise direction and a half and a full line are alternately added to the figure.
14. (5): One extra line is added in each step in a set pattern.
15. (1): All the lines in the square move 45° ACW in each step and the shading moves one step ACW.
16. (3): Two dots are lost and one cross appears in each subsequent figure.
17. (4): One of the symbols shifts by two steps in every subsequent figure, in a sequence.
18. (2): In each step, the symbols move in the order 
19. (4): The arrow moves vertically and the arrowhead moves horizontally and reverses its direction in each step. The other symbol moves half, one, one and a half, two, sides of the square ACW sequentially and is replaced from a dot to '+' sign and then to a star and again to a dot.
20. (5): The symbols move in the order . Each time the symbol that reaches the lower left corner gets replaced by a new one.
21. (3): Each time the arrow moves one step CW and gets inverted and the circle moves one step CW with the white sector increasing by an angle of 45° .
22. (1): The two symbols move CW from side to side and are alternately replaced by new symbols.
23. (4): All the arrows get inverted in each step and the position is interchanged between first and second, second and third, third and fourth arrows sequentially. The process is repeated to continue the series.

24. (4): The wave pulses reverse their phases in each subsequent figure and the dark pulse progresses by one step after every two figures.
25. (4): One of the shaded portions moves in clockwise and one in the anticlockwise direction.
26. (2): The upper symbol interchanges position with the symbol in the lower left corner and the remaining two symbols interchange positions; the symbol that reaches the lower right corner gets replaced by a new one. In the next step, the upper symbol interchanges position with the symbol in lower right corner and the other two symbols interchange positions; the symbol that reaches the lower left corner gets replaced by a new one. The process repeats.
27. (4): The main figure rotates one step ACW in each turn and the dot moves one step CW in each turn and also gets inside and outside the main figure alternately.
28. (2): The line inside the smaller circle gets outside and inside the circles alternately and also moves 45° CW in each step. The T outside the larger circle gets inside and outside the circles alternately, moves 45° ACW in every second step and is replaced by other symbols in every second step. The lines between the two circles move 45° ACW in each step and an extra line is added each time.
29. (3): The inner black figure replaces the outermost figure and a new black figure appears at the centre in each step.
30. (4): The figure rotates 45° ACW in each step. In one step, the first and the third arcs rotate 90° ACW and in the next step all the arcs rotate 90° ACW. The process repeats.
31. (4): The pre-existing figure enlarges and a new figure is enclosed inside it while in the next step the outer figure is lost.
32. (4): A new feature is added at each step.
33. (3): One dot and one line segment is added in each step.
34. (3): In each step, the figure rotates 90° CW and a new type of arrow displaces the last arrow. The displaced arrow displaces a new arrow and in this way all the arrows are displaced.
35. (3): In one step the symbols move in the order  and in the next step the symbols move in the order . The two steps are repeated alternately.
36. (2): In one step, one of the pins gets inverted and replaced by an arrow. In the next step, one of the arrows gets inverted and replaced by a pin. The two steps are repeated alternately and in a specified order.
37. (1): The asterisk (*) rotates 135° CW each time and moves to the lower left and top right corner alternately. The other figure rotates 45° ACW, 90° CW, 45° ACW, 45° ACW, 90° CW, sequentially and moves up and down along the diagonal from lower right to upper left corner. It also changes shape which repeats in every third step.
38. (3): In one step, the symbol in the lower right corner is replaced by a new one and all the other symbols move CW. In the next step, the symbol in the lower left corner is replaced by a new one while all other symbols move CW. The process repeats.
39. (3): The pin rotates 45° CW and 90° CW alternately while the arrow moves two steps and one step ACW alternately.
40. (2): In one step, the circle comes out of the square; the symbol at the centre gets replaced by a new one and the crosses outside the main figure move ACW. In the next step, the square comes out of the circle; the number of crosses increases by one and the crosses move ACW. The two steps are repeated alternately.
41. (2): In one step, two lines are lost from the R.H.S. portion of the figure and one line is added to the L.H.S. portion. In the next step one line is lost from the R.H.S.



portion of the figure and two lines are added to the L.H.S. portion. The two steps are repeated alternately.

42. (2) : The figure rotates 135° ACW in each step.
43. (5) : One of the pins gets inverted in each step.
44. (3) : The outer arrow moves ACW and its head gets reversed in each step. The dark rectangle also moves to the adjacent side in ACW direction. The inner triangle first moves to the adjacent side and then to the opposite side.
45. (4) : The shading moves CW in every second step. The arc gets laterally inverted in one step and moves to the adjacent side in an ACW direction in the next step.
46. (4) : Similar figure reappears in every second step and each time the first figure reappears, it gets rotated in ACW direction while each time the second figure reappears, it gets rotated in CW direction.
47. (2) : The arrow moves $45^\circ, 90^\circ, 135^\circ, 180^\circ, \dots$ successively in an ACW direction and also rotates 90° CW in each step.
48. (4) : The line inside the rhombus moves ACW in every alternate figure and the symbol moves one step ACW and gets replaced by a new one in alternate figures.
49. (7) : All the symbols move CW in each step and the symbols before and after the triangle get replaced by new ones alternately.
50. (2) : Arcs and T's are added alternately and in each step the arcs and the T's reverse their directions.
51. (4) : Three cups and one cup reverse their directions in alternate steps.
52. (5) : One and two lines are added to the figure alternately.
53. (3) : The symbol moves 2, 4, 6, \dots steps ACW sequentially and is replaced by a new symbol in each turn.
54. (3) : The 'x' moves one step and two steps ACW alternately and a new symbol is added once before and once after the pre-existing lines.
55. (2) : Two and one arcs reverse their directions alternately.
56. (5) : The arrows move ACW in each step and one extra arrow is added after every second step. The arrowheads change after every two steps.
57. (3) : The white figure moves to the opposite corner and becomes black while the black figure is replaced by a new white figure. This goes on in each step.
58. (3) : In each step, the two upper symbols interchange positions amongst themselves and the two lower symbols interchange positions amongst themselves. The lower most and the uppermost symbols are replaced by new symbols alternately.
59. (3) : In each step, all the symbols move upwards; the uppermost symbol reaches the bottom and the symbol that reaches the top gets replaced by a new one.
60. (7) : In each step, one line disappears from the upper part of the figure and one line is added to the lower part of the figure.
61. (5) : All the symbols move ACW in each step and new symbols are added before and after the pre-existing symbols alternately.
62. (2) : The cup-shaped figure moves ACW through an angle of 90° at each step while the arrow moves diagonally and gets inverted at each step.
63. (2) : The shaded portions move one step ACW each time and one extra portion gets shaded alternately.
64. (5) : The upper and the middle parts of the figure are identical in alternate steps and reverse their directions in every second step. The lower part of the figure repeats itself after every third step.
65. (5) : The central figure gets duplicated in one step and gets replaced by a single new figure in the next step. This process repeats. The circle and the square interchange positions in each step.


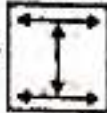
66. (2): The circle moves two half sides CW in every second step. The 'x' sign moves three half sides CW in every third step. The 'x' sign moves four half sides CW in every fourth step.
67. (1): One straight line and one curve disappears from the figure alternately.
68. (2): Black circles (on R.H.S.) and white circles (on L.H.S.) are added alternately. One extra line is introduced inside the square in each step.
69. (1): The arrow rotates 90° and 45° ACW alternately. The other figure moves one step CW and gets inverted in each step.
70. (5): The shaded sector of the circle moves 180° and 135° ACW alternately. The arrow rotates 90° ACW and moves CW from corner to corner in each step. The other symbol moves to the lower right and the lower left positions alternately and gets replaced by a new symbol at each step.
71. (4): The arrow rotates ACW through 45° and 90° alternately and a new half arrow is added at each step in a set order.
72. (5): The existing symbols move two steps and one step CW alternately and new symbols are added before and after these symbols alternately.
73. (4): The 'C' gets laterally inverted in each step and moves to the adjacent side ACW in every second step. The shading moves to the adjacent triangle CW in first, third, fifth, steps.
74. (2): First, one line is lost from the R.H.S. portion. In the next step, the line lost reappears and two lines are lost from L.H.S. These too reappear and three lines are lost from R.H.S. in the next step. The process continues.
75. (3): The outer symbol moves to the adjacent side in a CW direction and is replaced by a new one in each step. The black square moves one half side and two half sides of the larger square in ACW direction alternately.
76. (3): Similar figure repeats in every third step and each time a figure reappears, it gets inverted.
77. (2): The cup-shaped figure moves along a diagonal and also rotates 90° ACW in each step. The arrow moves along the other diagonal and rotates 90° CW in each step.
78. (1): Three half leaves and two half leaves are shaded alternately.
79. (2): Similar figure repeats in every second step and each time it reappears it rotates 45° CW. The shading moves one step forward and the base of the umbrella changes from square to pentagon and then to a triangle.
80. (2): The small line moves CW two and three steps alternately and changes direction in each step.
81. (3): A new symbol appears at the lower left corner and then moves to the centre in the next step. The other symbols move in a specific order.
82. (1): The symbols move as shown by the arrows . Also, the symbol in the upper left corner and the upper right corner are replaced by new symbols one after the other.
83. (3): One lower and one upper line is tilted alternately.
84. (5): In each step, the white figure moves to the opposite corner and becomes shaded while the shaded figure is replaced by a new, white figure.
85. (3): One and a half line segments and half line segment are added alternately to the main figure. The element outside moves one, two, three, half sides sequentially and is replaced by a new element in each step.
86. (3): Similar figure repeats in every third step
87. (1): Each time, the symbols move two steps CW, the symbols behind the first one come in front of it and a new symbol is added at the end.

88. (4) : The two semi circles reverse their directions alternately one after the other. The lower short line rotates 90° ACW in each step while the upper short line rotates 90° CW in alternate steps.
89. (1) : The similar figure appears in every third step and each time it reappears a line is added to it.
90. (4) : The figure rotates 90° CW in each step and half, one, one & a half, two, sides of square are added sequentially.
91. (3) : In one step, from the L.H.S., first and second symbols interchange positions and the fifth symbol becomes the third one. In the next step, fourth and fifth symbols interchange positions and the first symbol becomes the third one. The two steps are repeated alternately. Moreover, the figure rotates 45° ACW and 90° ACW alternately.
92. (4) : One, two, two, three, three, sides of the hexagon are missing sequentially. The sides which are missing in any of the figures lie alternately to the R.H.S. and L.H.S. of the sides missing in the preceding figure. Moreover, one extra dot is added to the figure in every second step and the pre-existing dots move clockwise.
93. (1) : Two half leaves are added in first, third, fifth, steps and the figure rotates 45° CW in each step.
94. (3) : In the upper part of the figure first the L.H.S. arc gets laterally inverted, then the arrow gets inverted and then the R.H.S. arc gets laterally inverted and the three steps are then repeated. In the lower part of the figure, the same position is retained in two consecutive figures.
95. (1) : The semicircle rotates 90° CW in each step and moves along the diagonal. The other figure gets inverted in each step and moves horizontally.
96. (1) : In each step, one of the lines in the lower part of the figure becomes vertical and an arc is added to the upper part of the figure which is curved in a direction opposite to the last curve.
97. (2) : The L-shaped figure gets rotated CW through 90° and increases in number by one in each alternate step. The figure in the top left corner replaces the figure in the top right corner and a new figure appears in the top left corner at each step.
98. (1) : Once the signs in pairs (O, =) and (\uparrow , x) interchange their positions and then both the pairs interchange positions.
99. (3) : Similar figure appears alternately and each time it reappears it gets rotated through 135° ACW and the shading moves one step.
100. (3) : Three and four line segments are added alternately to form L's in a set order.
101. (4) : One extra arrow is added above the pre-existing arrows in every alternate step and the pre-existing arrows reverse their directions in each second alternate figure.
102. (1) : One of the symbols moves ACW and the other moves diagonally in each step. The symbols are replaced by new ones after every second step.
103. (4) : Half leaves are added to the upper and lower part of the figure alternately.
104. (5) : In the first step, the symbol in the top left corner gets inverted and all other symbols move ACW. In the second step, the symbol in the top right corner gets inverted and all other symbols move ACW. This goes on alternately.
105. (3) : The symbols move in a set order and a new symbol is added in the lower left corner at each step.
106. (3) : In one step, the middle symbol on the left side and the upper and lower symbols on the right side move one step CW. In the next step, the other three symbols move one step ACW.
107. (4) : One '1' from the R.H.S. and two L's from the L.H.S. are removed from the figure alternately.
- (2) : The figure rotates 120° CW in one step and in the next step, half of the circle opposite the black part gets black and the shading already present is lost. In the

third step again the figure rotates 120° ACW and in the fourth step, the part opposite the half shaded circle becomes black and the existing shading is lost. This procedure is continued.

109. (3): The first and second symbols; and the second and third symbols interchange positions alternately. The half pin rotates 180° in each step. The half-arrow rotates 180° in one step and gets inverted in the next step. In case of the third symbol, it gets reversed and then its head is inverted in one step and in the next step, only its head gets inverted.
110. (3): Similar figure repeats in every four steps and each time a figure re-appears, it gets inverted.
111. (2): The symbol 'S' moves ACW from corner to corner; the 'Δ' moves up and down along a diagonal, the square moves up and down along the other diagonal. The fourth symbol moves ACW from corner to corner and is replaced by a new symbol in each step.
112. (5): Similar figure appears alternately and each time it reappears the arrow moves to the opposite side of the square and reverses its direction.
113. (1): The 'x' moves one step and two steps ACW alternately and a symbol is added once before and then after the cross alternately.
114. (1): A new line is added as a side of each one of the pre-existing parts of squares, a new line appears for a new square and a line appears in the completely formed squares.
115. (2): The figure rotates 90° CW in each step and half and quarter circles are added to it on the inside alternately.
116. (5): In first step, the symbols move in the order . In the second step, the symbols move in the order . The two steps are repeated alternately.
117. (4): In each step, the outer bigger figure becomes smaller and is enclosed in a new figure. The arrow rotates 90° CW and moves one step ACW and each time it bears a new figure at its end.
118. (4): The symbols move half a side of the square, in an ACW direction, in each step and the symbols before and after the arrow are alternately replaced by new symbols.
119. (2): The figure rotates 45° ACW and each one of the arcs rotates 90° ACW in each step.
120. (5): In each step, the figure rotates through an angle of 90° . Alternately, one and two lines are added inside the figure.
121. (3): Each of the two symbols moves from corner to corner in an ACW direction. But before any of them comes to occupy a corner, it comes in the centre of the square.
122. (3): Symbols interchange positions once horizontally and then diagonally. Also in each step the symbol in the upper right corner is replaced by a new one.
123. (1): Similar figure appears alternately and each time it appears, it rotates 90° CW.
124. (2): The similar figure repeats in every second step and each time the first figure reappears, it gets rotated 90° CW and each time the second figure reappears it gets rotated 45° CW and an extra leaf is added to it.
125. (4): (A) is rotated 45° CW into (B). The elements at the NW-SE diagonal are interchanged and the elements at the other diagonal are replaced by new ones. (C) is rotated 45° CW into (D). The elements at the NW-SE diagonal are interchanged and the elements at the other diagonal are replaced by new ones. The process is repeated.
126. (4): In one step, the dot moves to the adjacent line in CW direction and in the next step, the entire figure rotates 45° ACW.
127. (4): In the first step, all except the first symbol (from the bottom) reverse in direction. In the second step, all except second and third symbols reverse their directions.

the third step, the symbols other than first, second and fourth reverse directions and in the fourth step, all except the third symbol reverse their directions. So, in the next step, the fourth and the first symbols should reverse their directions.

128. (4) : The figure in the front gets laterally inverted in the first step; is made a complete closed figure in the next step and replaced by a new one in third step. The line in the middle gets laterally inverted constantly and inverts upside down in fourth step. A similar type of figure at the end occurs in every third step.
129. (1) : The symbol in the lower part of the square diminishes in size, rotates 90° ACW and replaces the symbol in the upper right corner in subsequent step. The symbol in the upper left corner and the one in the lower part of the square both get replaced by new symbols in each step.
130. (4) : The symbol inside the square moves one, two, three, steps ACW in subsequent steps and changes from dot to cross and then to square and finally to dot again.
131. (3) : One and two lines are lost alternately from the L.H.S. arrow while two and one arcs are added alternately to the R.H.S. line.
132. (4) : The figure moves up and down and reverses its direction in each step. One extra line and one extra small line is added in every second figure.
133. (2) : Similar figure appears alternately. The first figure rotates through 90° ACW while the shading remains horizontal. The second figure rotates through 90° ACW while the shading remains vertical.
134. (5) : In one step, two upper symbols interchange positions while two lower symbols and T-shaped figure gets inverted. In the next step, two R.H.S. symbols interchange positions with the two L.H.S. symbols and the pin gets inverted.
135. (5) : In the first step, the symbols move in the order . In the second step, they move in the order  and the symbol that reaches the lower central position gets replaced by a new one.
136. (2) : The upper figure inverts in first step; rotates 90° CW and moves to the adjacent side ACW in second step; gets laterally inverted in third step; rotates 90° CW and moves to the adjacent side ACW in fourth step and then the four steps are repeated. Similarly, the lower figure moves, the first step being its lateral inversion.
137. (1) : In each step, the two right most signs become the left most and the third sign from the right becomes the third sign from the left.
138. (5) : The shading moves ACW in each step and in every second step an extra portion gets shaded.
139. (5) : The lowermost line in fig. (A) interchanges position with the other lines sequentially.
140. (5) : The figure rotates alternately through 45° and 270° ACW and the cross moves to the other side of the wave in each step.
141. (3) : In first step, the three symbols i.e. the upper left, the lower left and the central right symbols move CW. In the second step, the other three symbols move ACW. The two steps are repeated alternately.
142. (4) : Similar figure appears in alternate steps and each time a figure reappears, it gets rotated 90° ACW.
143. (4) : The smallest line at the bottom interchanges positions with other lines sequentially and after this line reaches the top it again comes back to its initial position.
144. (4) : Both the dot and the square move upwards, first in the L.H.S. column, next in the central column and lastly in the R.H.S. column.


145. (2): The vertical arrow is inverted in first step, taken to the other side in second step, rotated through 180° in third step, rotated through 180° in fourth step. The process repeats. Similarly, the horizontal arrow is rotated through 180° in first step, rotated through 180° in second step, laterally inverted in third step and moved to the other side in fourth step. The entire sequence is repeated.

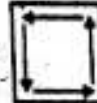
146. (2): In each step, the uppermost symbol enlarges and becomes the central symbol; the central symbol decreases in size, gets inverted and becomes the lowermost symbol. A new symbol appears on the top.

147. (4): The cup shaped figure rotates 90° CW in each step. In the first step, the symbols towards the open side of cup interchange positions. In the second step, the symbols along the side of the cup interchange positions and in the next step, the symbols towards the closed side of cup interchange positions. Finally, the symbols along the other side of the cup interchange positions thus completing a cycle. The process repeats.

148. (1): In the first step, the upper and the R.H.S. curves rotate 90° ACW. In the second step, the lower arc rotates 90° CW. In the third step again, the L.H.S. arc and the upper arc rotate 90° CW. This process repeats.

149. (5): The symbols move one step ACW and the first and the last symbols are replaced by new symbols alternately.

150. (2): In each step, the symbols move in the order . The symbol that reaches the lower left corner gets replaced by a new one each time.

151. (5): In each step, the symbols move in the order . The pin, triangle, S-shaped symbol and L-shaped figure get inverted one by one in subsequent steps.


152. (1): In the upper part of the figure the two symbols interchange positions in each step and the two symbols are alternately replaced by new ones. In the lower part of the figure, the Ls gets inverted in first step; increase in number by one and get laterally inverted in the second step and the two steps are repeated.

153. (4): In each step, all the symbols move one step CW and the symbol that reaches the top-left corner gets inverted.

154. (2): Two similar symbols appear at the centre and the upper left corner in each step. Only one of these identical symbols is retained at some other position in the next step.

155. (2): The arrow and the half pin interchange positions in each step while the semi circle in the half pin gets laterally inverted in each step and moves along the line in alternate steps. The arrowhead on the arrow gets inverted and moves along the line in each step.

156. (4): In the first step, the symbol on the L.H.S. enlarges and becomes the R.H.S. symbol while the symbol on the R.H.S. decreases in size, gets laterally inverted and becomes the L.H.S. symbol. Both the symbols are replaced by new ones. The process is repeated.

157. (3): The symbols move one step CW in each turn as shown . The circle and the triangle remain as such while the third symbol is replaced by a new one after every second step.

158. (3): The shading moves in a set order. The upper right half and the lower left half of the main figures are shaded in a sequence. Starting from (5), the upper left half and the lower right half are shaded in a similar manner. The lower symbol gets

the symbol in the lower-right corner gets replaced by a new one. In the second,

fourth, steps the symbols move in the order



and the symbol in the

top right corner gets replaced by a new one.

193. (5) : The changes that have been made in fig. (A) to obtain fig. (B), must also be made in fig. (E) to obtain the answer fig. i.e. the square should reach top left corner and get black, the disc should reach the top right corner and get white and the parallelogram should reach the lower left corner and get replaced by a new symbol.
194. (3) : The two upper symbols become the two lower symbols in one step while the upper symbol becomes the lower one in the next step. This goes on alternately.
195. (3) : In one step the dot gets inside the hexagon; in the next step it moves ACW to the adjacent side of the hexagon; in the third step it again comes out of the hexagon and again moves ACW to the adjacent side and so on. The line follows the same pattern in a CW direction.
196. (2) : Two and one lines are added alternately to the central figure while the other symbol moves ACW from side to side and is replaced from dot to '+' sign to 'Δ' and to dot again. The process repeats.
197. (4) : The whole figure is being traced stepwise such that the pen is not to be lifted.
198. (3) : The figure rotates 90° ACW in each step. The arc in (a) first bulges out, becomes a straight line in second step and again returns to its initial state in third step. The process repeats. The V-shaped depression in (a) bulges out after one step and becomes a straight line in the next alternate step.
199. (5) : The main figure rotates 90° ACW in second, fourth, stpes. The symbol moves to the adjacent side of the square boundary, in a CW direction in each step and the symbol gets replaced by a new one in first, third, fifth, steps.

200. (3) : The symbols move in the order



and in the order



alternately.

السلام علیکم ورحمۃ اللہ وبرکاتہ:

معزز ممبران: آپ کا وٹس ایپ گروپ ایڈمن "سٹڈی گروپس" آپ سے مخاطب ہے۔

آپ تمام ممبران سے گزارش ہے کہ:

1- گروپ میں صرف تعلیم و تدریس کے متعلق اپنے کمنٹس / ریویوز / کتب / فرمائش پیش کریں۔ گروپ میں بغیر ایڈمن کی اجازت کے کسی بھی اسلامی و غیر اسلامی / تحریری، تصویری، ویڈیوز پوسٹ کرنا سختی سے منع ہے۔ خلاف ورزی پر ریموو کر دیا جائے گا اور پھر ایڈ نہیں کیا جائے گا۔ گروپ رولز کو فالو کریں۔ خود بھی فائدہ اٹھائیں اور دیگر ممبران کو بھی صدقہ جاریہ سمجھ کر فائدہ پہنچائیں۔

2- سب سے اہم بات:

گروپ میں کسی بھی قادیانی، مرزائی، احمدی، گستاخ رسول، گستاخ امہات المؤمنین، گستاخ صحابہ و خلفائے راشدین

حضرت ابو بکر صدیق، حضرت عمر فاروق، حضرت عثمان غنی، حضرت علی المرتضیٰ، حضرت حسنین کریمین رضوان

اللہ تعالیٰ اجمعین، گستاخ ابلیس یا ایسے غیر مسلم جو اسلام کے خلاف پراپیگنڈا میں مصروف ہیں یا ان کے روحانی و

ذہنی سپورٹرز کے لئے کوئی گنجائش نہیں ہے لہذا ایسے اشخاص بالکل بھی گروپ جوائن کرنے کی زحمت نہ کریں۔

معلوم ہونے پر فوراً ریموو کر دیا جائے گا۔

3- تمام کتب انٹرنیٹ سے تلاش / ڈاؤن لوڈ کر کے فری آف کاسٹ وٹس ایپ گروپس میں شیئر کی جاتی ہیں۔ جو کتاب نہیں

ملتی اس کے لئے معذرت کر لی جاتی ہے۔ جس میں محنت بھی صرف ہوتی ہے لیکن ہمیں آپ سے صرف دعاؤں کی

درخواست ہے۔

ہمارا سٹڈی گروپ جوائن کرنے کے لئے درج ذیل لنکس پر کلک کریں صرف ایک ہی گروپ جوائن کریں اگر پہلے سے جوائن ہیں

تو اس کو سکپ کر دیں۔

<https://chat.whatsapp.com/KmucvkYJ6jdCLZY8uRWJJj>

1STUDY

<https://chat.whatsapp.com/BEhsG2T137v08Yuwdaao4s>

2STUDY

گروپ فل ہونے کی صورت میں ایڈمن سے وٹس ایپ پر میسج کریں۔ برائے مہربانی اخلاقیات کا خیال رکھتے ہوئے موبائل پر

کال یا ایم ایس کرنے کی کوشش ہرگز نہ کریں۔ گروپ فل ہونے پر انتظار کریں کسی کے گروپ لیفٹ کرنے کا۔ شکریہ

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0343-7008883

0306-7163117

اللہ ہم سب کا حامی و ناصر ہو

نوٹ: ہمارے گروپ کی کوئی فیس نہیں ہے

2. ANALOGY

'Analogy' implies 'Corresponding'. In the problems based on analogy, a pair of related figures is provided and a similar relationship is to be established between two other figures, by selecting one or both of them from a set of alternatives.

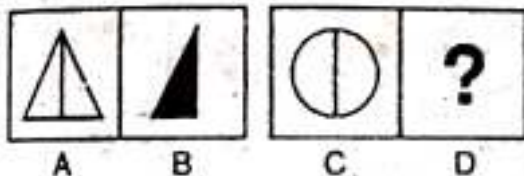
The various types of problems upon Analogy have been discussed with examples and exercises in this chapter.

TYPE 1 : CHOOSING ONE ELEMENT OF A SIMILARLY RELATED PAIR

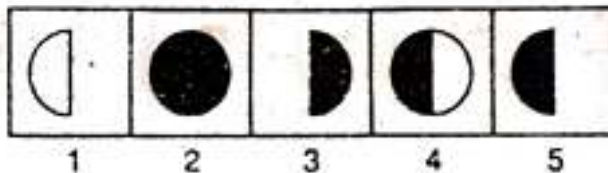
This type of Analogy involves problems consisting of four figures marked A, B, C and D forming the Problem Set and five other figures marked 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 forming the Answer Set. The figures A and B of the Problem set are related in a particular manner and a similar relationship is to be established between figures C and D by choosing a figure from the Answer set which would replace the question mark in fig. (D).

Directions : Figures A and B are related in a particular manner. Establish the same relationship between figures C and D by choosing a figure from amongst the five alternatives, which would replace the question mark in fig. (D).

Example 1 : PROBLEM FIGURES



ANSWER FIGURES

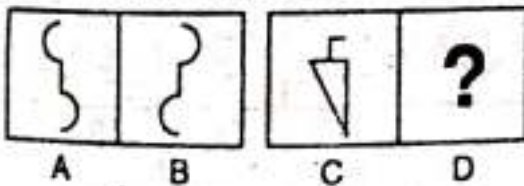


Solution : Clearly, the right half of the figure is lost and the remaining portion is shaded to get fig. (B) from fig. (A).

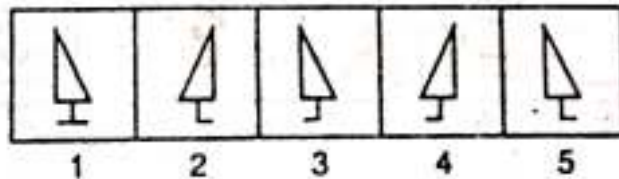
Similar relationship will give fig. (5) from fig. (C).

Hence fig. (5) is the answer.

Example 2 : PROBLEM FIGURES



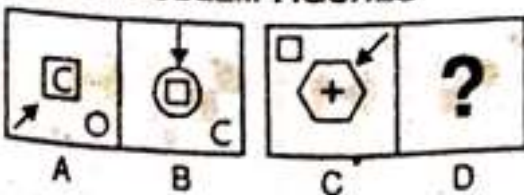
ANSWER FIGURES



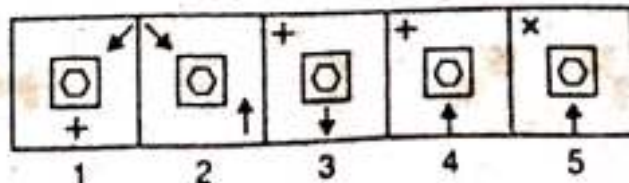
Solution : Fig. (B) is the water image of fig. (A). Similarly, the water image of fig. (C) is fig. (2).

Hence, the answer is (2).

Example 3 : PROBLEM FIGURES



ANSWER FIGURES




Solution : Clearly, the symbol inside the central figure interchanges position with the closed figure at one of the corners. This figure encloses the central figure. The arrow rotates 135° CW and moves one and a half side of the square in CW direction. Hence the answer is (4).


EXERCISE

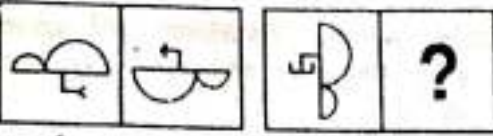
Directions : Each of the following questions consists of two sets of figures. Figures A, B, C and D constitute the Problem Set while figures 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 constitute the Answer Set. There is a definite relationship between figures A and B. Establish a similar relationship between figures C and D by choosing a suitable figure (D) from the Answer Set.


PROBLEM FIGURES


ANSWER FIGURES


1. 


2. 

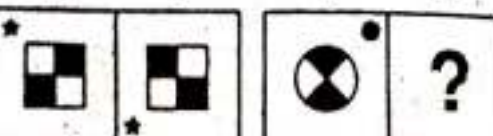
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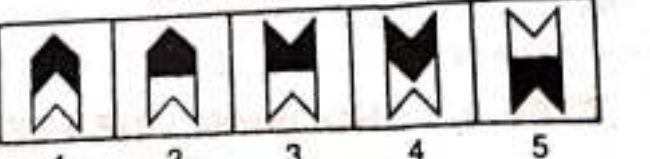
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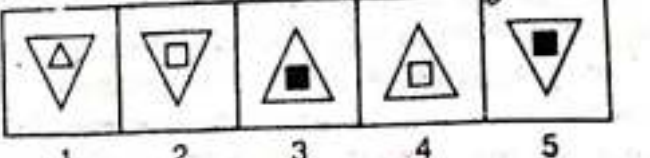
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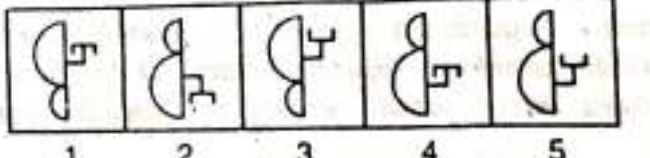
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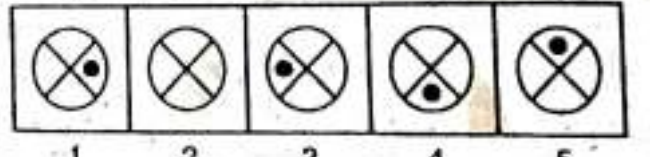
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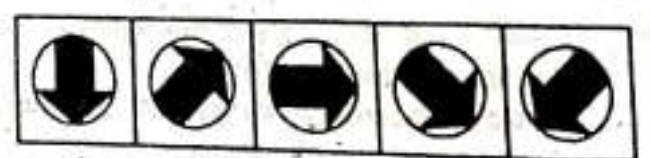
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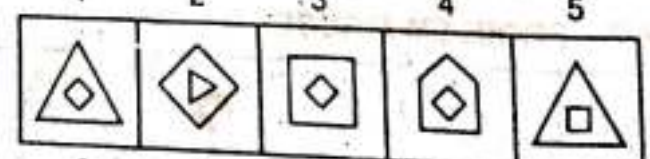
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2. 


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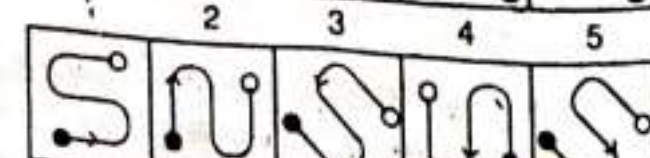
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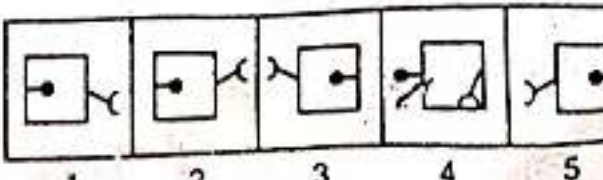
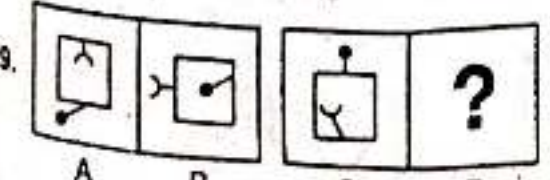
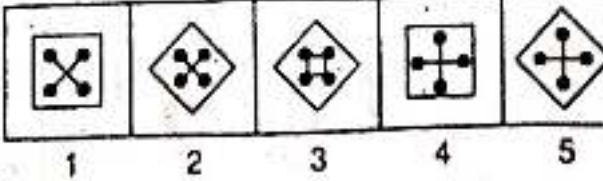
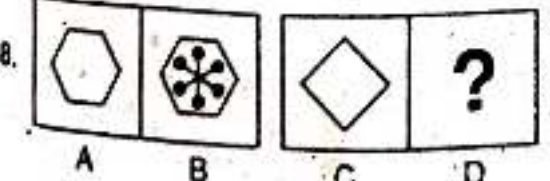
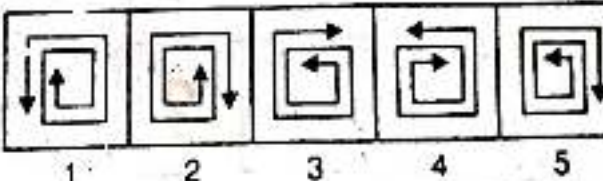
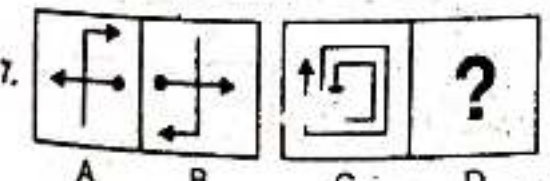
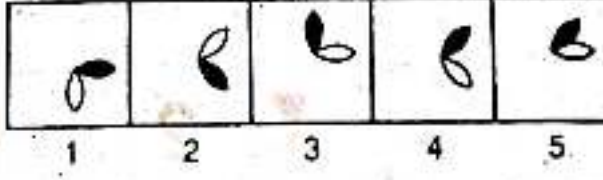
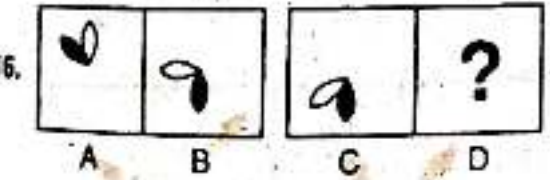
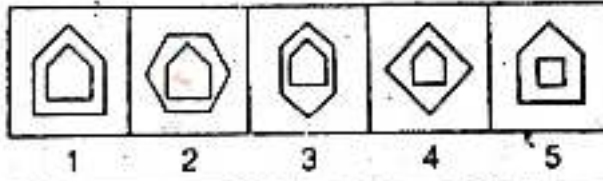
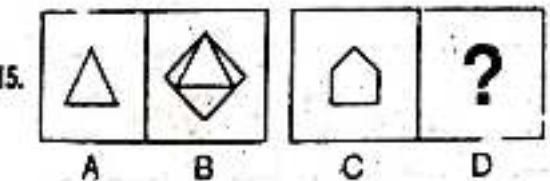
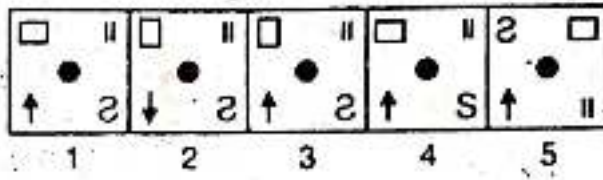
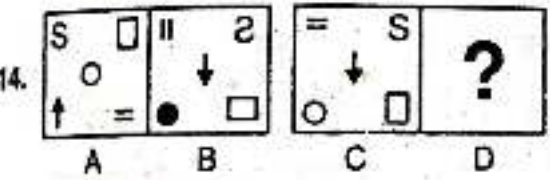
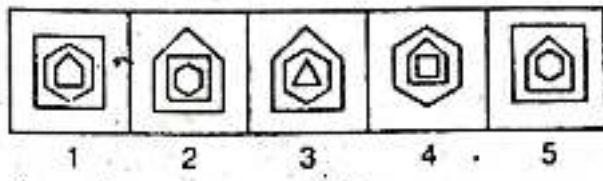
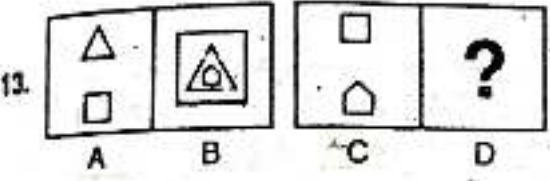
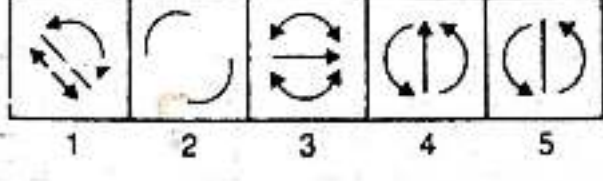
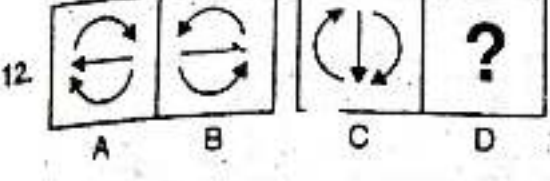
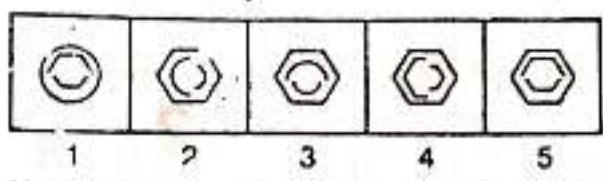
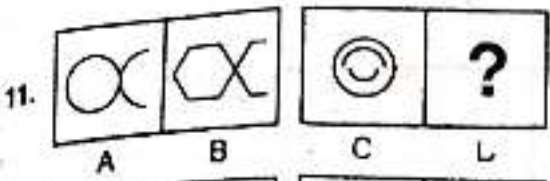
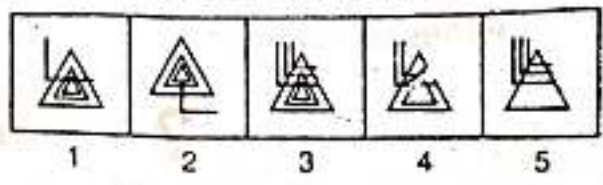
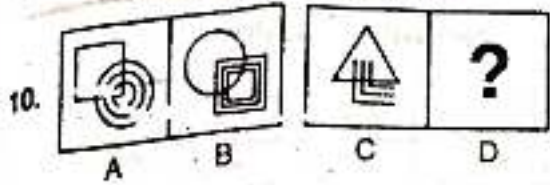
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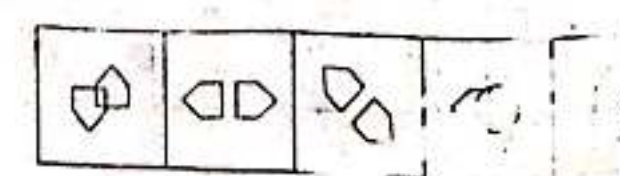
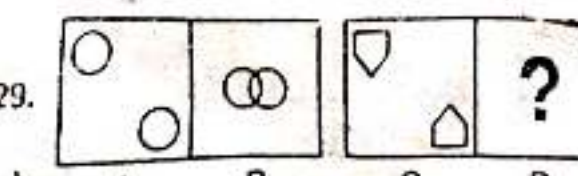
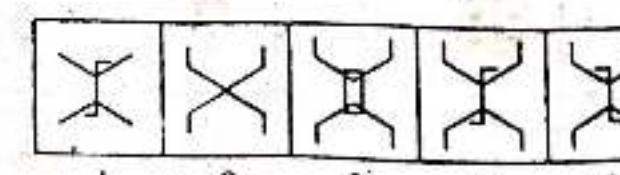
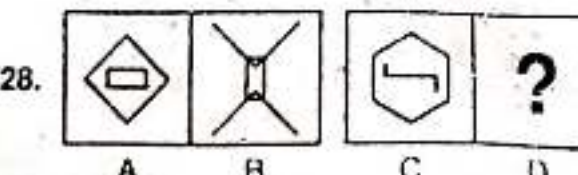
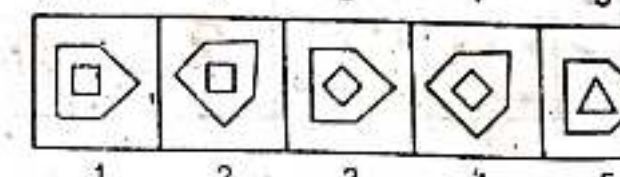
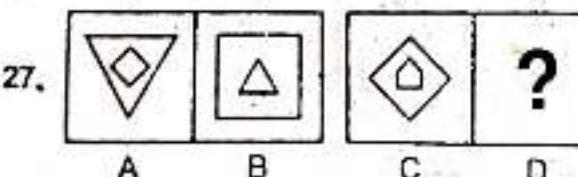
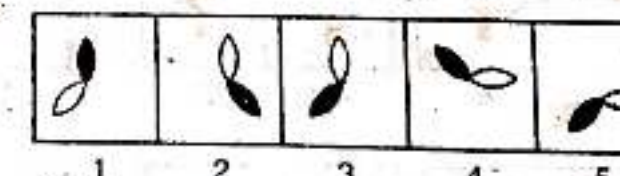
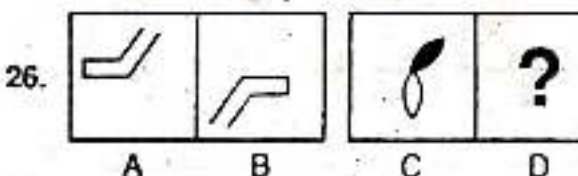
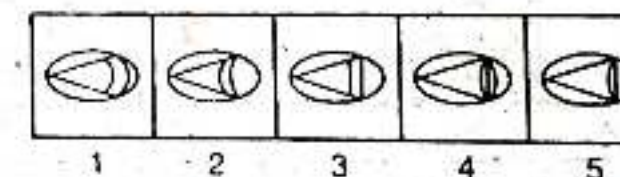
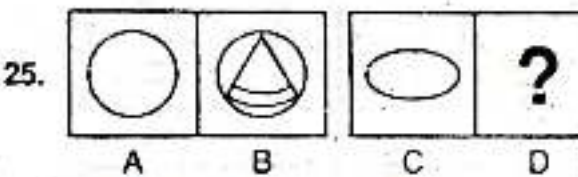
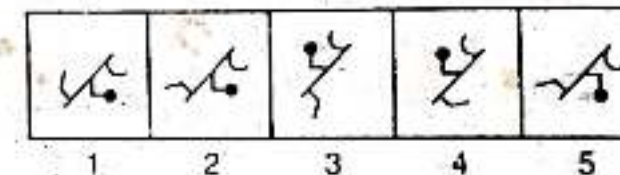
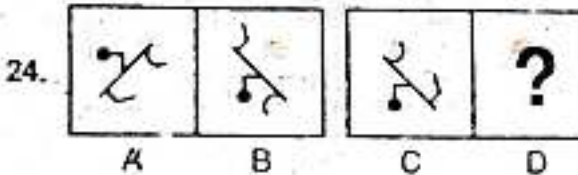
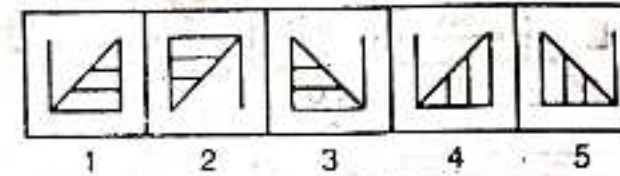
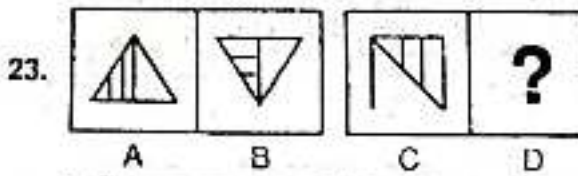
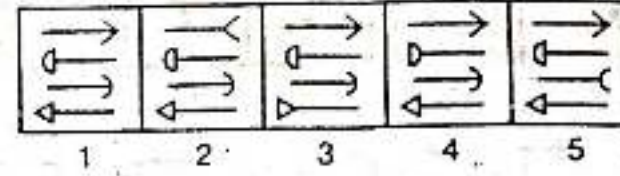
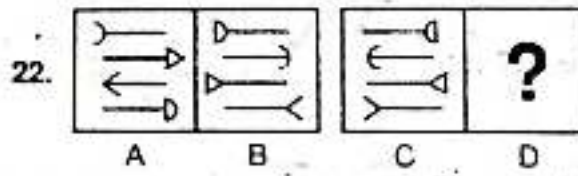
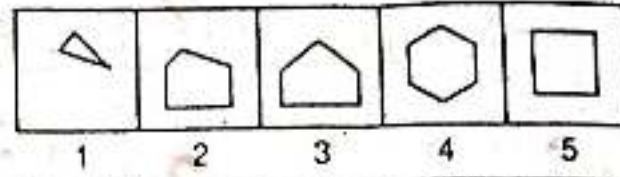
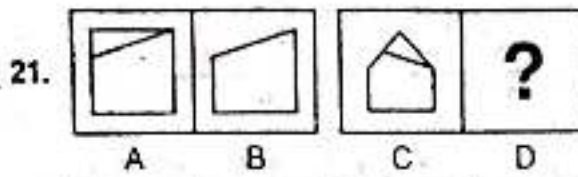
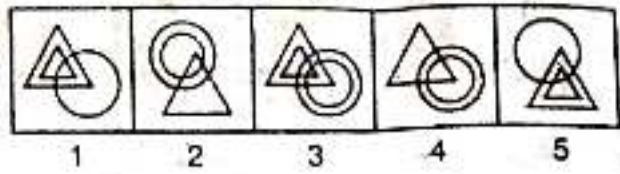
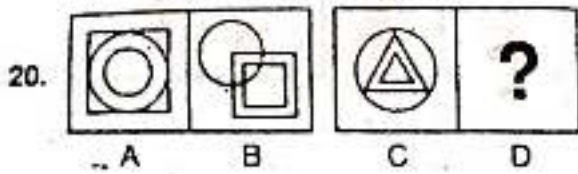
PROBLEM FIGURES

ANSWER FIGURES



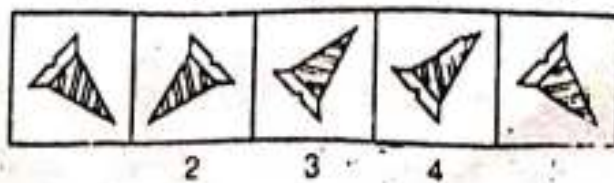
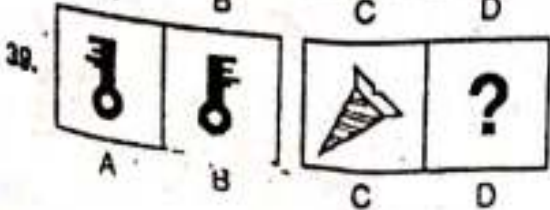
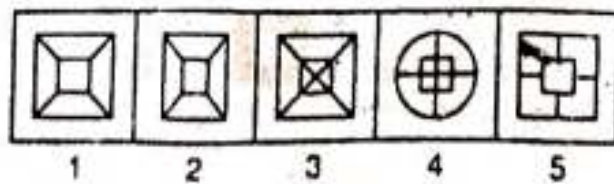
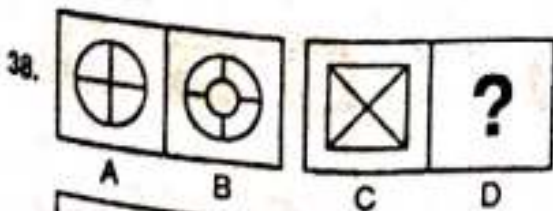
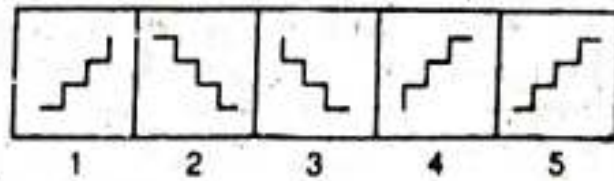
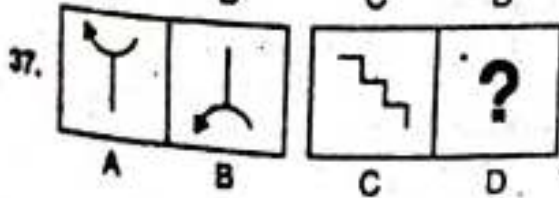
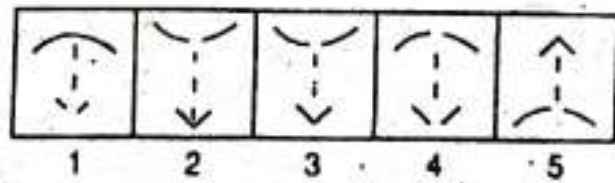
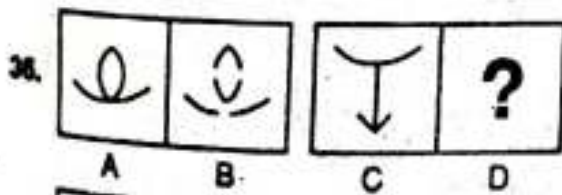
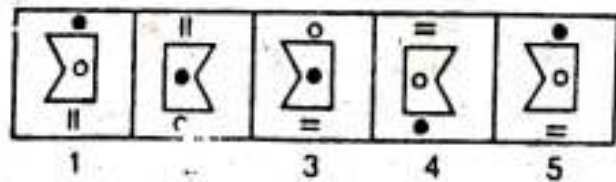
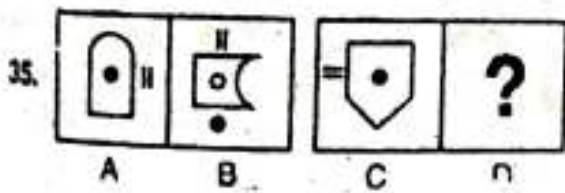
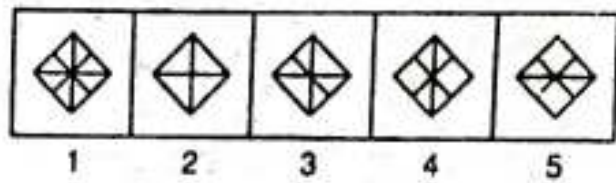
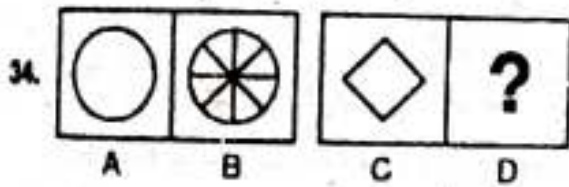
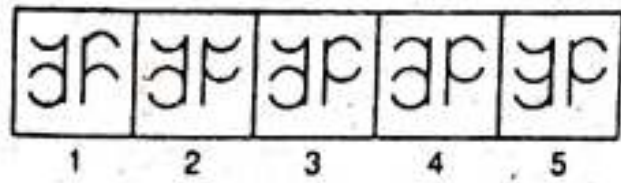
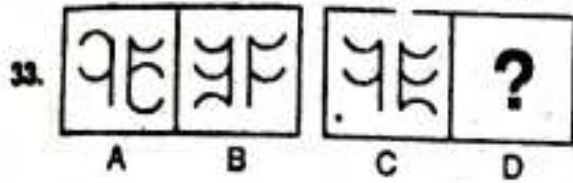
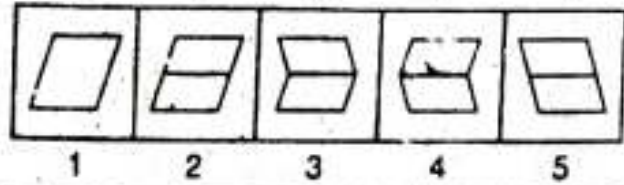
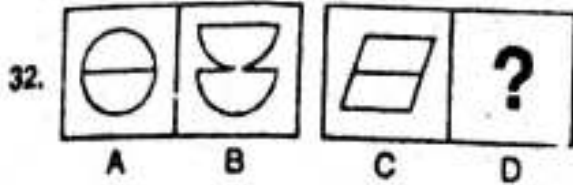
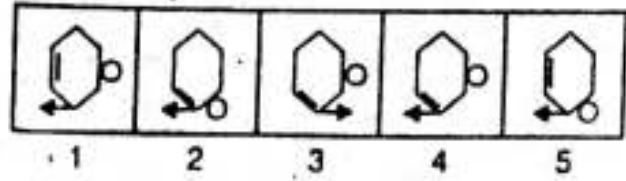
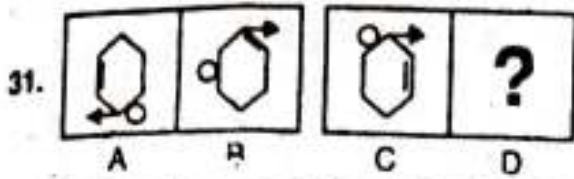
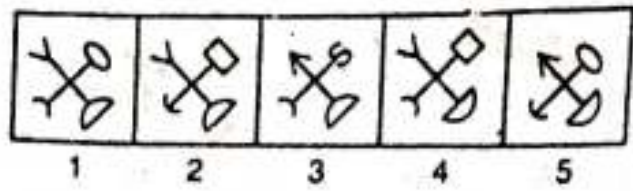
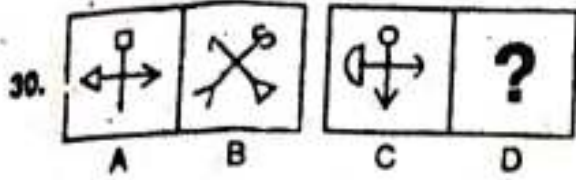
PROBLEM FIGURES

ANSWER FIGURES



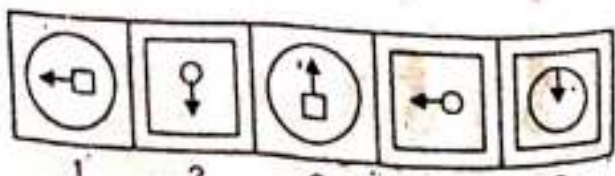
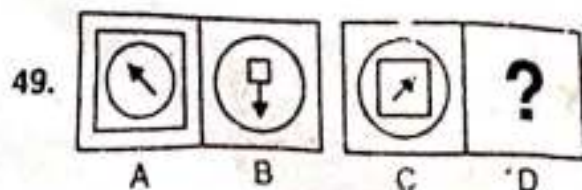
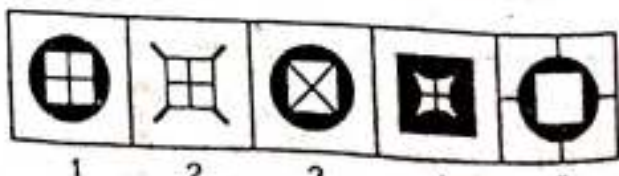
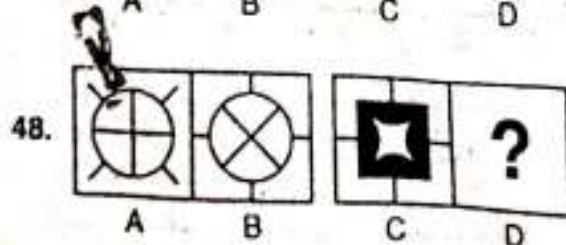
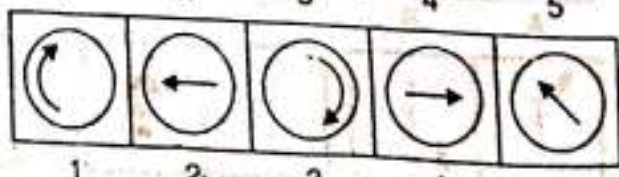
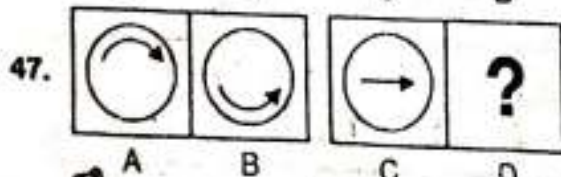
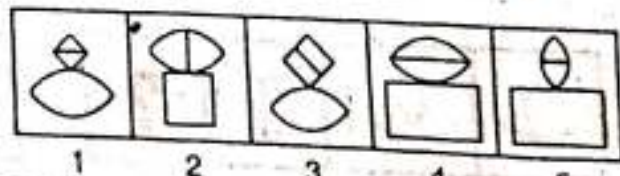
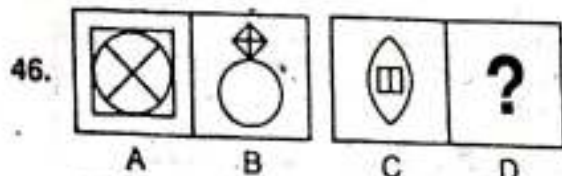
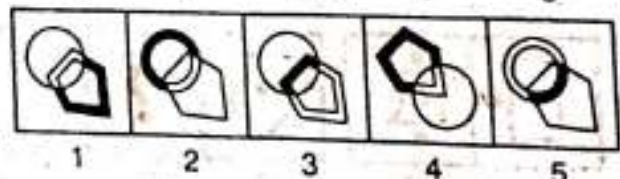
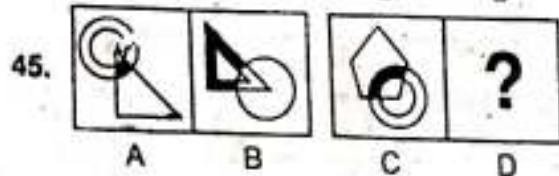
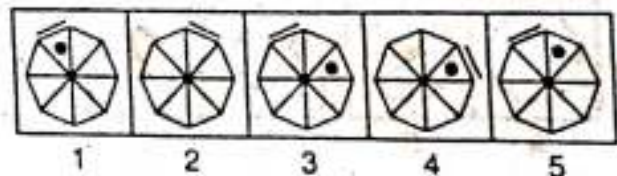
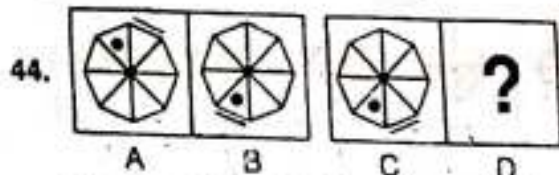
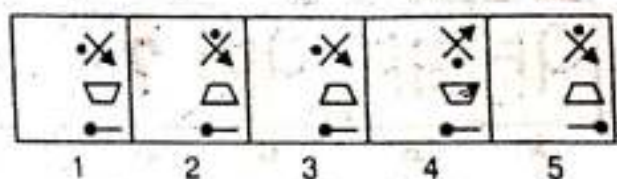
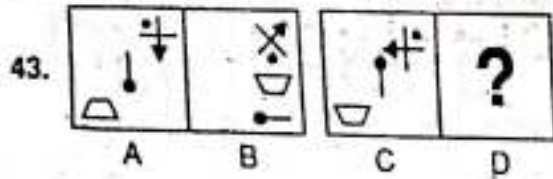
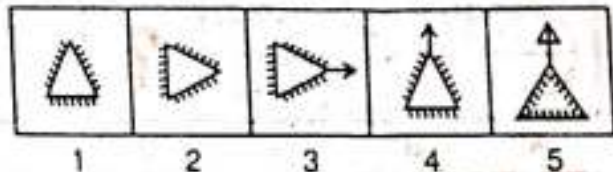
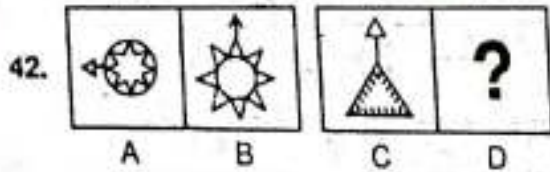
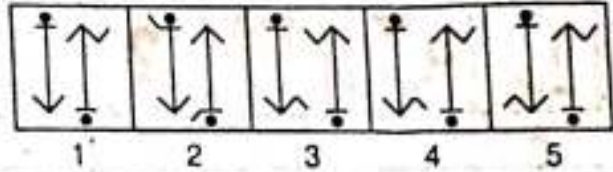
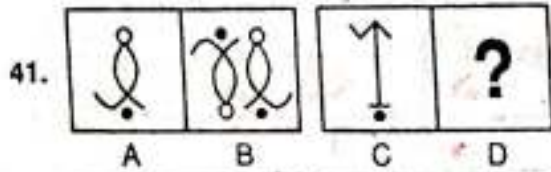
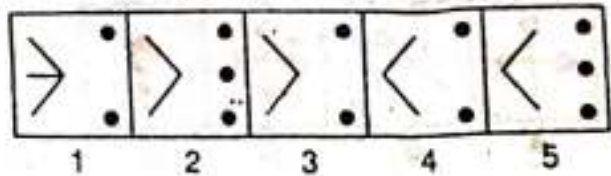
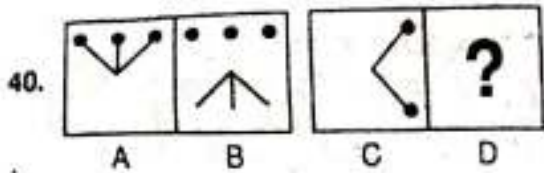
PROBLEM FIGURES

ANSWER FIGURES




PROBLEM FIGURES

ANSWER FIGURES



ANSWERS (EXERCISE)

1. (3): The fig. rotates 90° ACW and its black inverted image is placed over it. This rule gives fig. (B) from fig. (A) and similarly fig. (3) from fig. (C).
2. (5): The inner figure gets enlarged and becomes the outer figure while the outer figure diminishes and gets black. This rule gives fig. (5) from fig. (c).
3. (5): The figure rotates through 180° and the arrowhead gets reversed.
4. (5): The contents of the outer figure get rotated through 45° .
5. (4): The figure gets rotated through 135° CW.
6. (1): The fig. rotates 90° CW and gets enclosed in a fig. with one less number of sides.
7. (1): The outer figure gets replaced by a fig. with one less number of sides; the circles present inside it, come out and a new black circle is introduced inside.
8. (3): The fig. gets rotated 90° ACW.
9. (5): The fig. rotates 90° ACW and the arrowhead shift towards the black circle.
10. (1): The upper figure is converted to figure similar to the lower figures and the lower figures are converted to figures similar to the upper figure.
11. (5): The circles are converted to hexagons and semicircles are converted to half hexagons.
12. (4): All the arrows reverse their directions.
13. (2): The lower fig. encloses the upper fig. which further encloses a fig. with one more number of sides than the lower figure.
14. (1): The symbols move in the order 

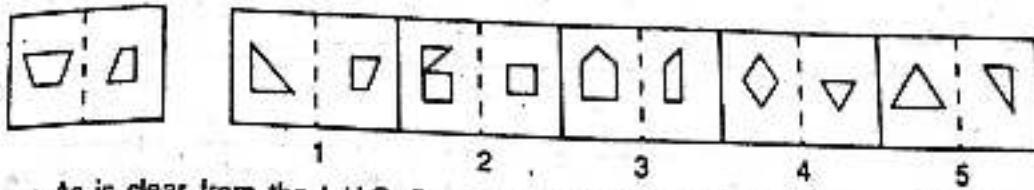
The symbol 'S' gets laterally inverted, the arrow gets inverted, the circle becomes black, the rectangle and the '=' sign rotate through 90° .
15. (3): The fig. is enclosed in another fig. with one more number of sides and placed with one of its vertices on the top.
16. (4): The black leaf is rotated 135° ACW and the white leaf is rotated 90° ACW.
17. (2): The fig. is rotated through 180° .
18. (2): As many pins are introduced inside the fig. as the number of sides of the fig. These pins start from the centre of the fig. and have their ends facing the sides of the figure.
19. (2): The pin and the clamp move to the adjacent side of the square in an ACW direction. While the pin gets inside the square, the clamp comes out of the square.
20. (4): The double figures are converted to figures similar to the single figure and vice versa. Also, a part of the double figures, comes out of the single figure.
21. (2): The upper part of the figure is lost.
22. (5): The arrows move one step downwards of and the lowermost arrow comes to the top. All the arrows get laterally inverted and also the directions of arrowheads get reversed.
23. (1): The fig. gets inverted and except for one vertical line all other vertical lines become horizontal.
24. (2): The fig. rotates 90° CW and the bent line and the bent pin rotate through 180° .
25. (1): A cone is introduced inside the figure.
26. (3): The fig. is rotated through 180° .
27. (3): The inner figure gets enlarged, comes out and rotates through 45° . The outer figure diminishes in size, gets enclosed in the other fig. and gets inverted.

28. (4): The outer fig. divides into two parts along the horizontal and the two parts get inverted. The inner figure rotates through 90° .
29. (1): The two figures approach each other and get overlapped.
30. (1): The arrowhead and the arc move two steps each and get reversed; the symbol on the left moves one step ACW and gets inverted while the fourth symbol moves one step CW and gets replaced by a new one. And the figure thus formed, rotates 45° ACW.
31. (4): The whole fig. (along with the arrow, the line inside and the dot outside) rotates through 180° . The dot outside and the line inside the main figure move one step ACW.
32. (3): The upper part of the figure is inverted.
33. (3): The fig. is laterally inverted and except for the upper arc of 'the line with three arcs', and the lower arc of 'the line with two arcs', all other arcs are inverted.
34. (1): The fig. is divided into eight equal parts.
35. (5): The fig. rotates 90° CW; the protruding part of the figure gets inverted, the black circle present inside the circle becomes white; the '=' sign moves 90° ACW and a black circle appears opposite to the '=' sign.
36. (3): Both, the arc as well as the other part of the fig. get divided into two parts.
37. (1): The fig. gets inverted.
38. (1): A figure similar to but smaller than the outer figure appears at its centre and the contents of this smaller figure are removed.
39. (5): The fig. gets laterally inverted.
40. (3): Except for the dots, the remaining part of the figure gets inverted and moves to the opposite side of the square boundary.
41. (5): The inverted and the lateral & inverted images of the fig. are placed together.
42. (3): The figure is rotated 90° CW, the triangle is converted to an arrowhead and the zig-zag or the lines inside the main fig. come out.
43. (3): The trapezium gets inverted and moves to the central right position; the pin rotates 90° ACW and moves to the lower right position and the third element rotates 135° ACW.
44. (3): The line segment moves to the diagonally opposite position and the dot moves three steps ACW.
45. (1): The circles are replaced by the figures similar to the intersecting figure and the other figure is replaced by a circle. The part of the region between the similar figures, which lies outside the circle becomes black.
46. (4): The lines inside the inner figure are extended to meet the ends of the outer figure. The inner figure becomes the lower one; the other changes direction along with the lines and moves to the top.
47. (4): The figure gets inverted.
48. (1): The contents of the main figure turn outwards while the characters outside it, get turned inside.
49. (4): The central fig. becomes the outer one, the inner arrow rotates 135° ACW and the outer figure diminishes in size and attaches to the end of the arrow.

TYPE 2 : CHOOSING THE SET OF SIMILARLY RELATED FIGURES

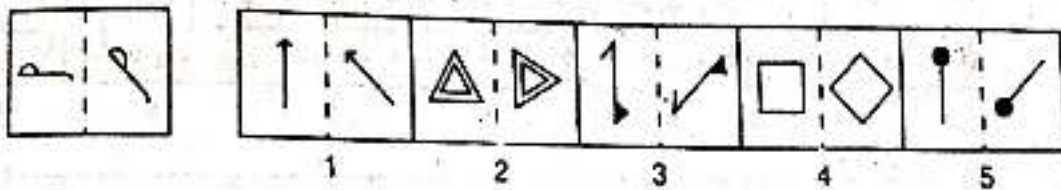
In this type of questions on analogy, a related pair of figures is provided along with five other pairs of figures. The five pairs are numbered as 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The examinee has to choose one pair out of these five which most closely resembles the relationship indicated by the separated pair of figures.

Example 1 :



Solution : As is clear from the L.H.S. figures, the R.H.S. half of the first figure is lost and the remaining half is inverted to form second figure. A similar relationship is indicated in fig. (5). Hence, fig. (5) is the answer.

Example 2 :



Solution : As is clear from the L.H.S. figures, the second figure has been obtained by rotating the first one through 45° in a clockwise direction. A similar relationship is indicated in fig. (4). Hence, fig. (4) is the answer.

EXERCISE

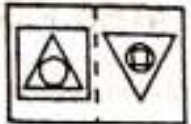
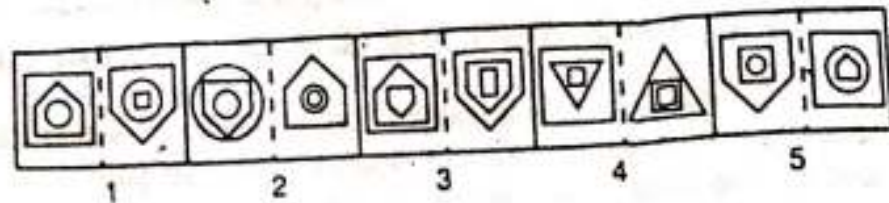
Directions : In each of the following problems, a related pair of figures is followed by five numbered pairs of figures. Select the pair that has a relationship similar to that in the original pair.

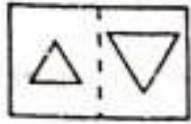
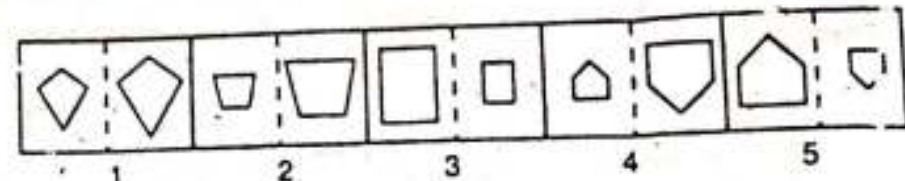
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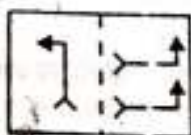
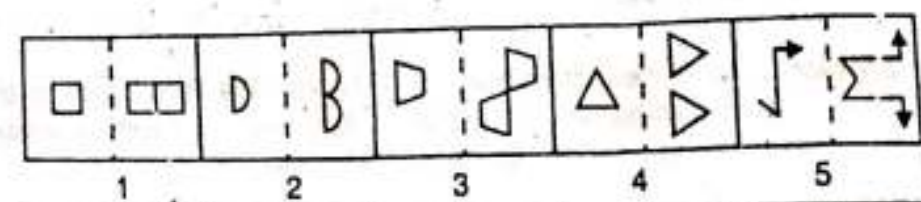
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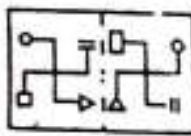
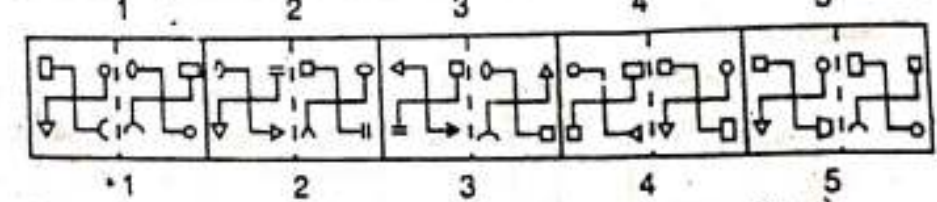
3. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

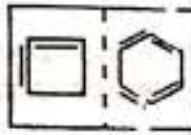
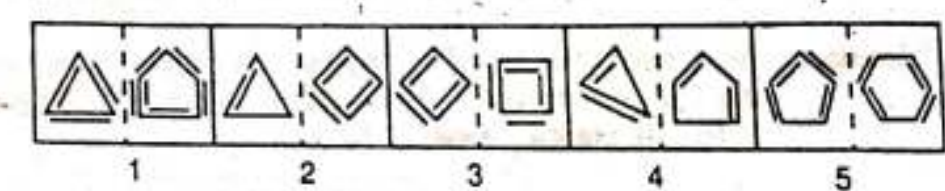
4. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

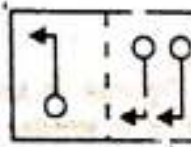
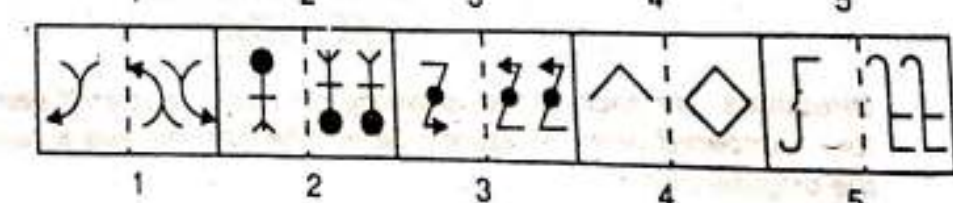
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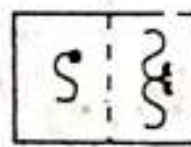
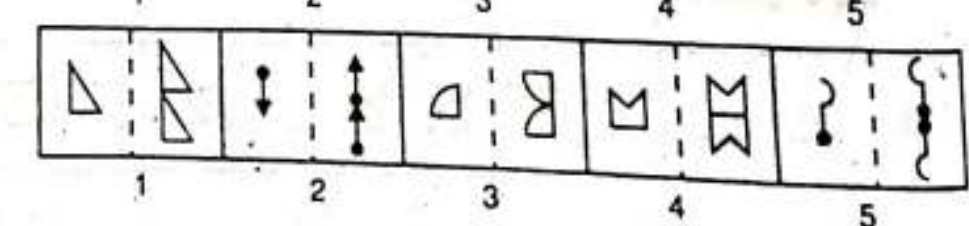
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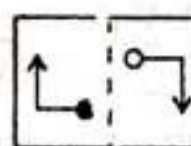
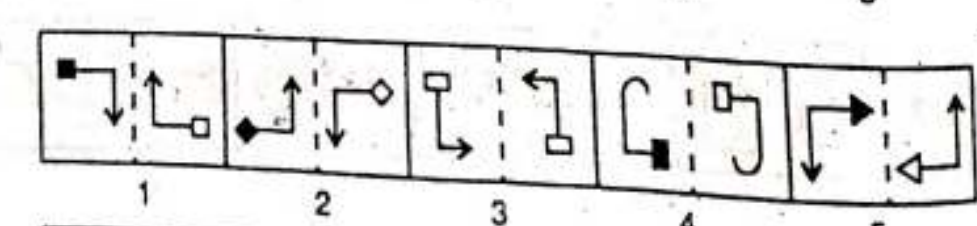
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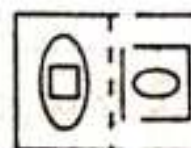
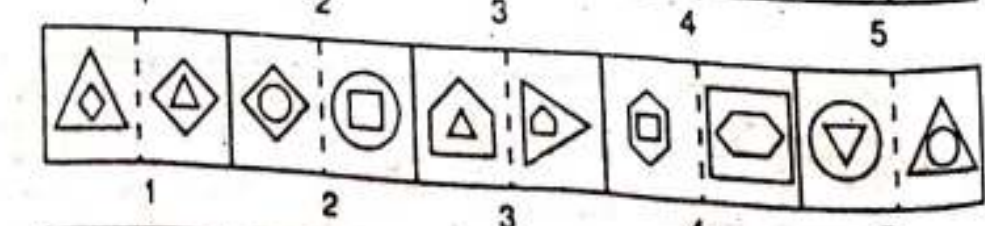
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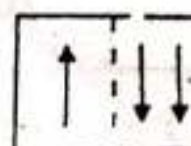
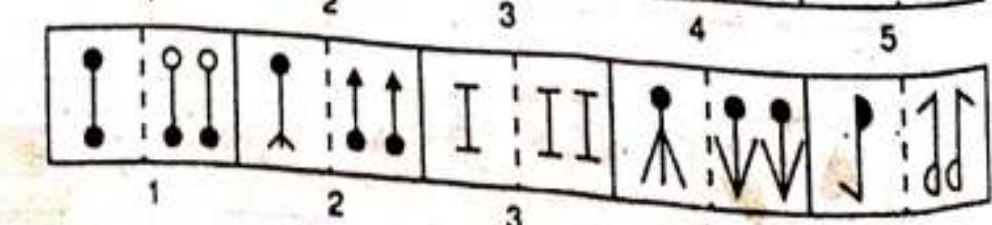
9.  

10.  

11.  

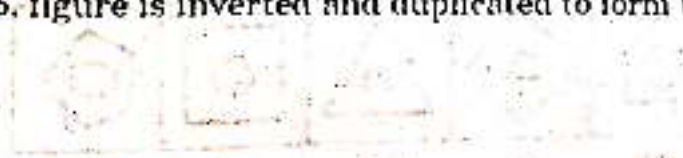
12.  

13.  

14.  

ANSWERS (EXERCISE)

1. (5): R.H.S. fig. has the same number of sides as the number of arrows in L.H.S. figure.
2. (3): The L.H.S. figure is enlarged and a similar inverted figure is placed inside it, so as to form the R.H.S. figure.
3. (2): The L.H.S. figure is inverted upside down to form the R.H.S. figure.
4. (5): The L.H.S. figure is rotated 135° ACW to form the R.H.S. figure.
5. (1): All the elements in the L.H.S. figures are different. The innermost element becomes the middle element; the middle element is inverted and made the outermost element and the outermost element is made the innermost element. This gives the R.H.S. figure.
6. (4): The L.H.S. figure is inverted and enlarged to form the R.H.S. figure.
7. (4): The L.H.S. figure is rotated 90° CW and a duplicate copy of it is placed in the same direction just below it to form the R.H.S. figure.
8. (3): The L.H.S. figure rotates 90° CW. The symbol that reaches the lower left position gets inverted and the symbol that reaches the upper-left position gets replaced by a new one. This gives the R.H.S. figure.
9. (1): The number of sides in the L.H.S. figure increases by two and the number of lines inside and outside increases by one. This forms the R.H.S. figure.
10. (5): The L.H.S. figure is inverted and duplicated to form the R.H.S. figure.
11. (3): The upward inverted image of L.H.S. fig. is attached to it to form the R.H.S. figure.
12. (4): The L.H.S. figure is rotated through 180° and the element at its end is made white so as to obtain the R.H.S. figure.
13. (4): The outer element is rotated through 90° and decreased in size while the inner element is enlarged to form the outer figure. This gives R.H.S. figure from the L.H.S. figure.
14. (3): The L.H.S. figure is inverted and duplicated to form the R.H.S. figure.



3. CLASSIFICATION

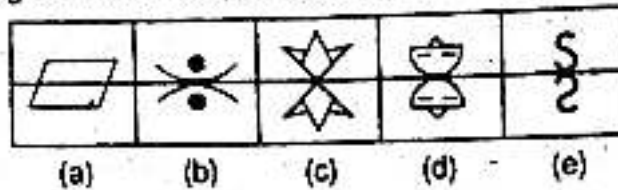
In the chapter on classification, we deal with problems of 'Odd-Man-Out' type. In such problems, we are given a set of figures, such that, all except one have similar characteristics/features. We are required to select the figure which differs from all other figures in the given set. Several other types of problems based upon classification are also discussed in details in this chapter.

TYPE 1 : CHOOSING THE ODD FIGURE

Under this heading, we study problems in each of which we are given five/four figures, out of which all except one are alike in some manner. We have to select the exclusively different figure in the given set.

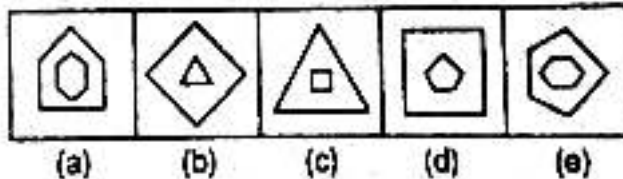
Following examples will make understanding easier :

Example 1 : Given below are five figures, out of which four are alike in some manner. Find the figure which differs from all other figures.



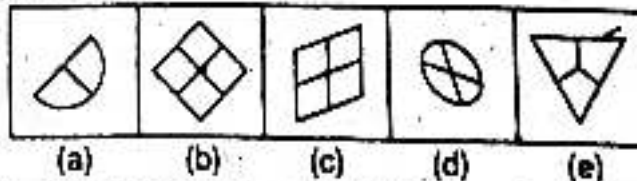
Solution : Except in fig. (a), in all other figures the figures on either side of the central horizontal line are inverted images of each other. Hence, fig. (a) is the answer.

Example 2 : Out of the following five figures, four are alike in some manner and one differs from these in that manner. Select the odd figure.



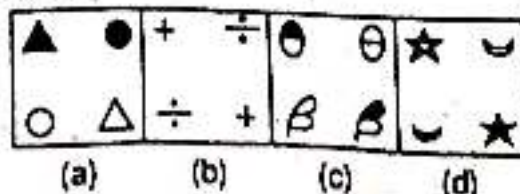
Solution : Except in fig. (b), in all other figures, the outer figure encloses a figure with one side more than the outer figure. Hence, fig. (b) is the answer.

Example 3 : From amongst the following five figures, select the one which is different from all others.



Solution : Except fig. (d), all other figures are divided into equal parts. Hence, fig. (d) is the answer.

Example 4 : From amongst the following four figures, select the one which is different from all others.



Solution : In all the figures except fig. (c), the similar symbols (one black and the other white) appear at diagonally opposite corners while in fig. (c), they appear in adjacent corners.

EXERCISE

Directions : Out of the five figures (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e), given in each problem, four are similar in a certain way. However, one figure is not like the other four. Choose the figure which is different from the rest.

1.

.	;	.	:	+
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)

2.

//	//	//	==	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)

3.

↑↑↑	→→→	↓↓↓	←←←	↑↑↑
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)

4.

///	///	//	≡	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)

5.

↪	↪	↪	↪	↪
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)

6.

∇	○	△	□	∇
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)

7.

F	E	△	U	Y
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)

8.

⊗	⊕	⊗	⊗	⊕
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)

9.

A	F	Z	E	N
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)

10.

□	□	□	□	□
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)

11.

≡	≡	≡	≡	≡
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)

12.

⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)

13.

⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)

14.

⊗	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊗
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)

15.

⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)

16.

⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)

17.

⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)

18.

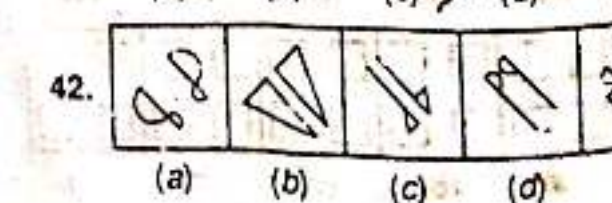
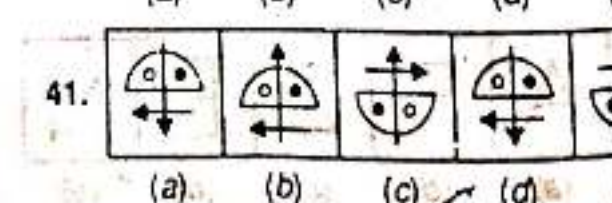
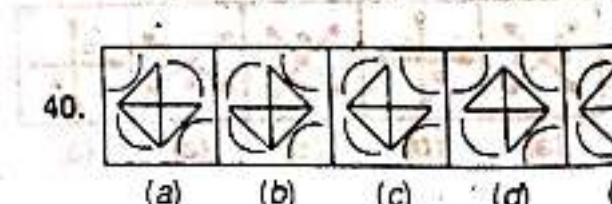
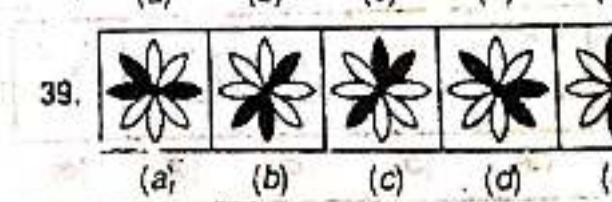
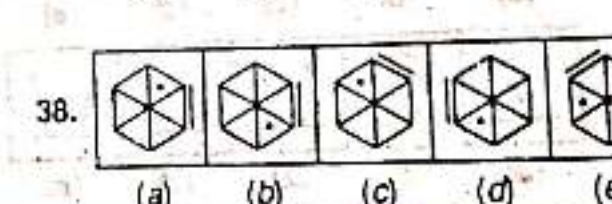
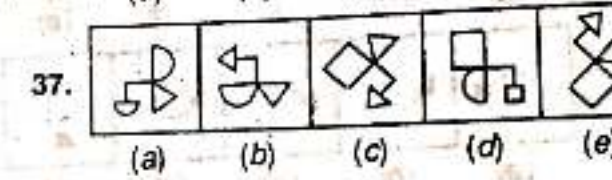
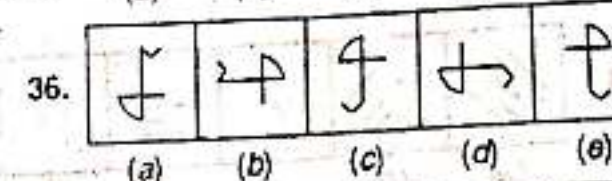
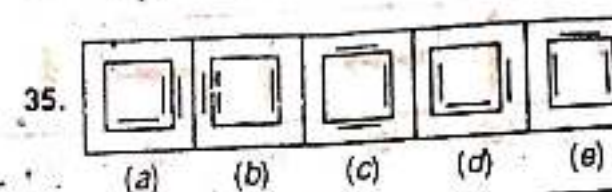
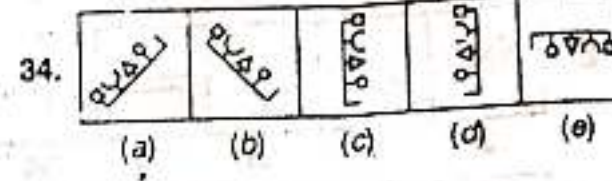
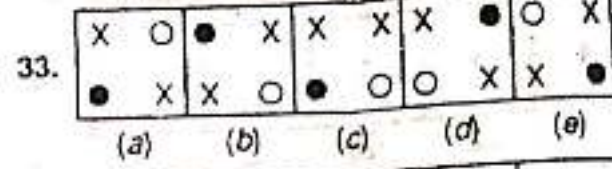
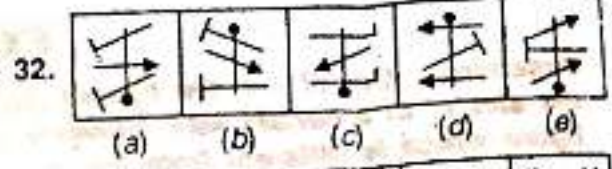
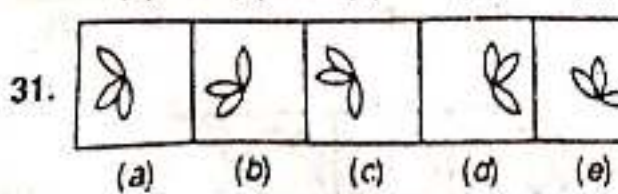
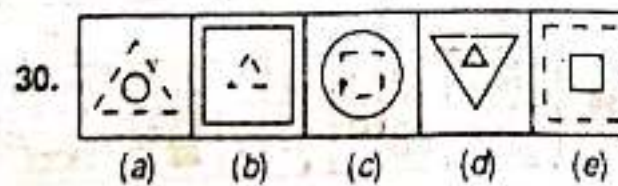
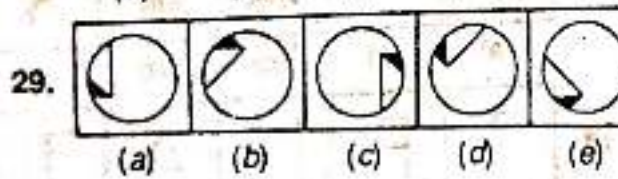
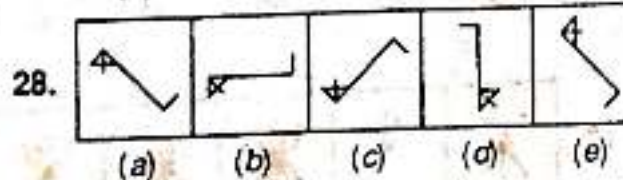
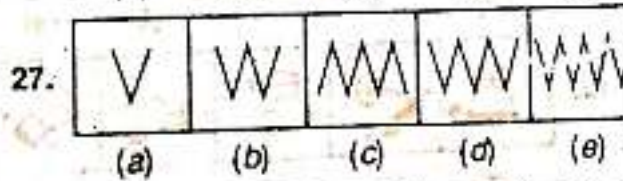
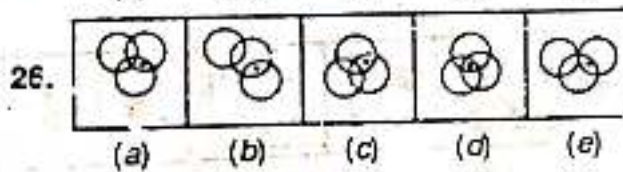
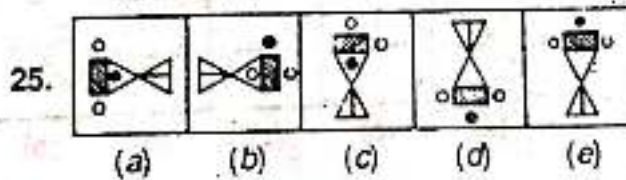
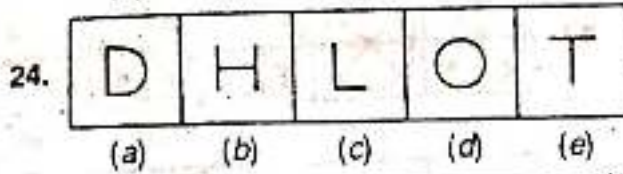
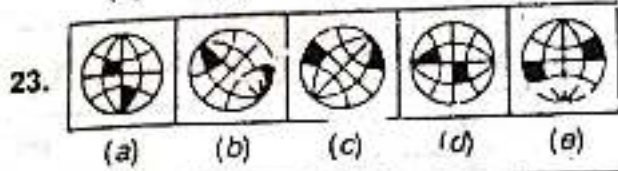
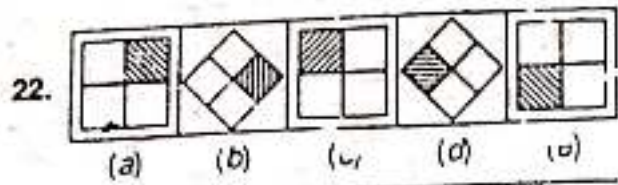
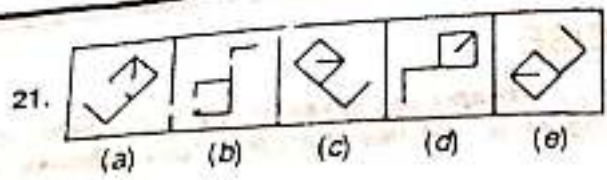
J	F	M	A	T
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)

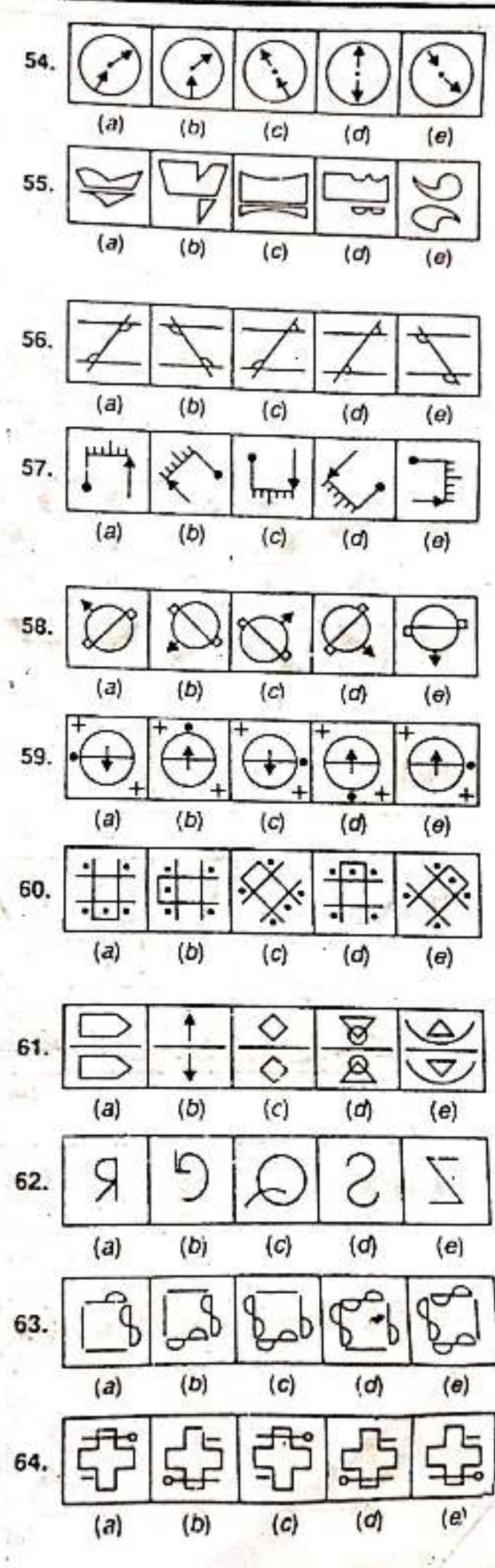
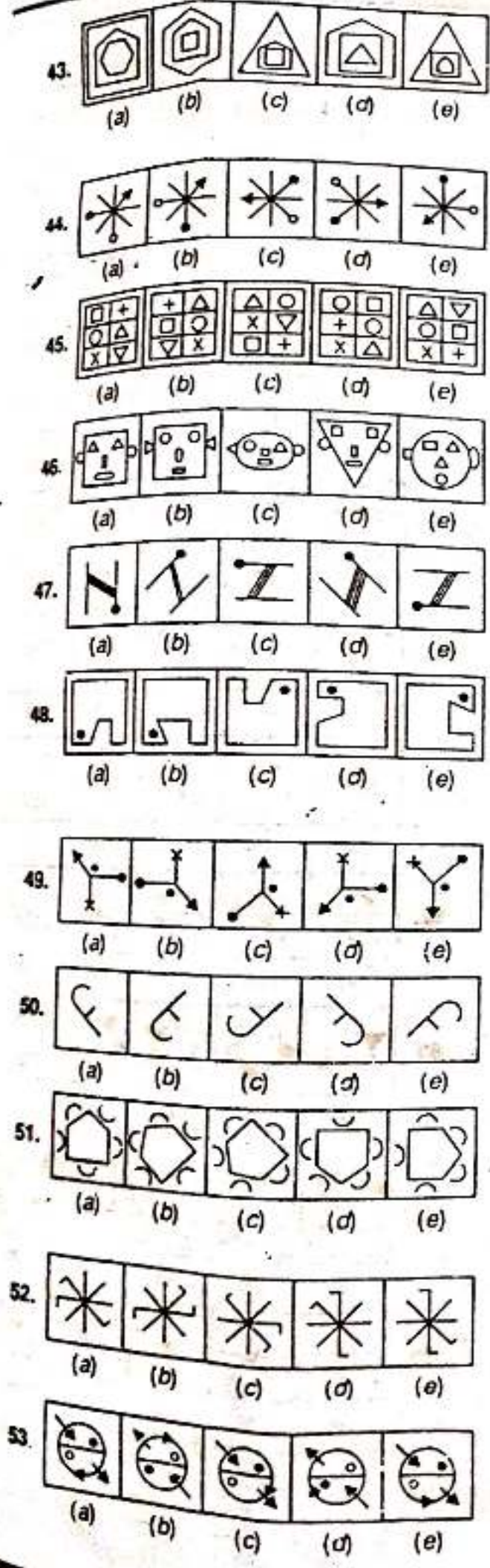
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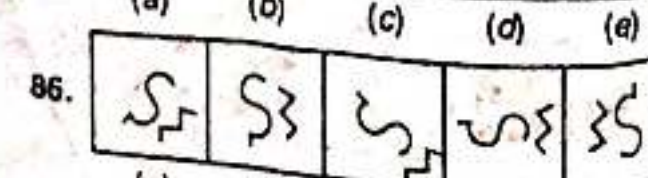
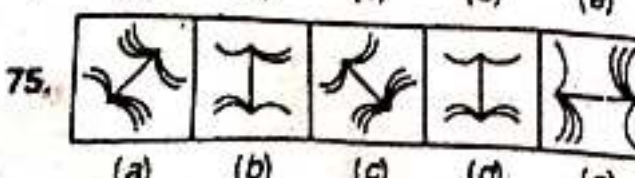
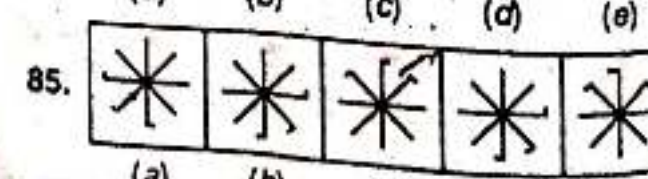
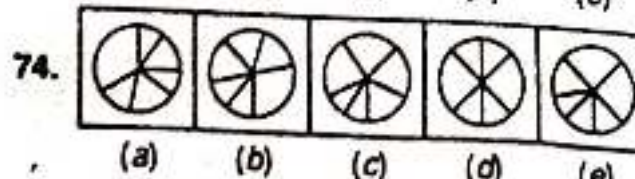
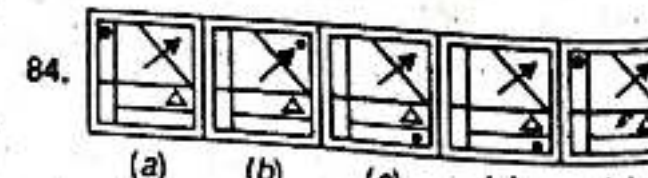
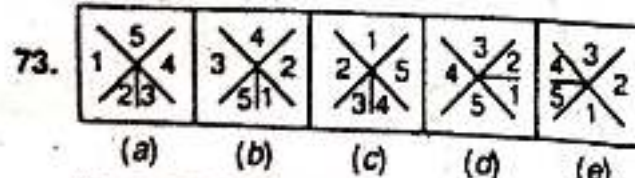
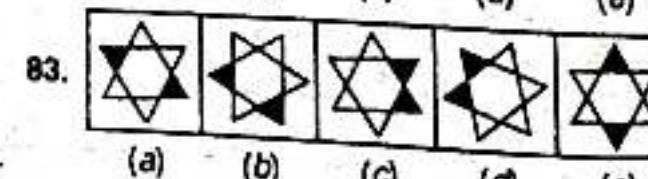
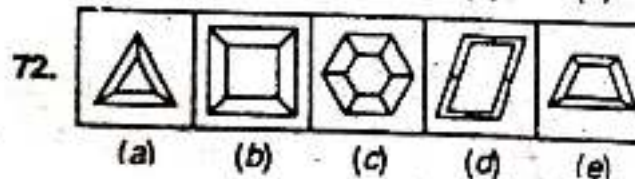
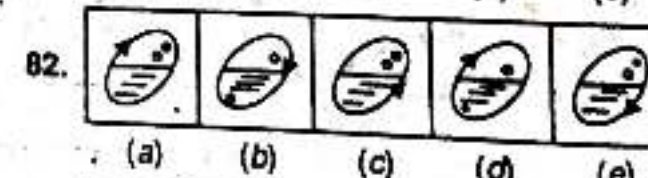
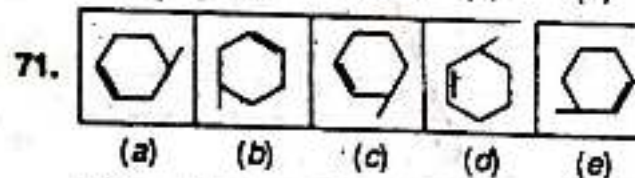
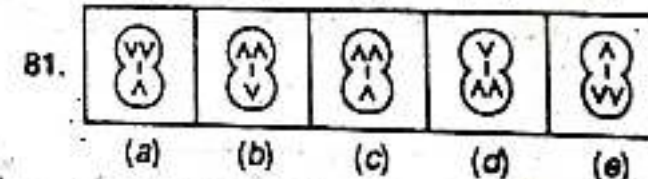
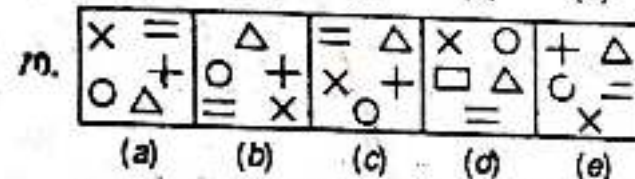
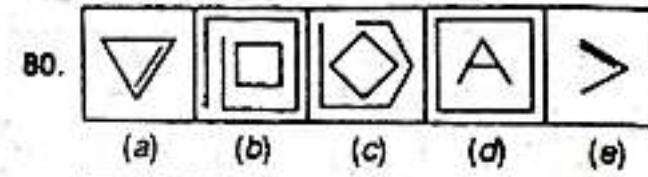
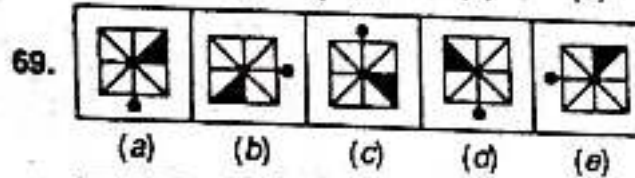
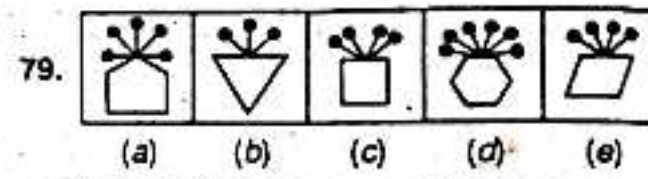
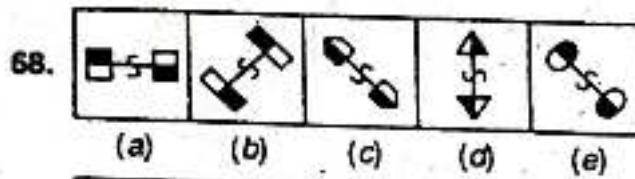
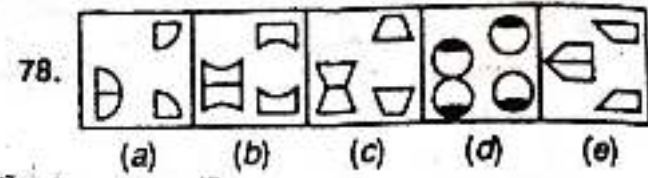
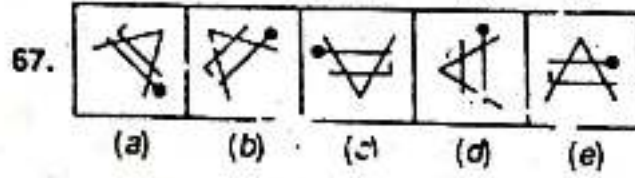
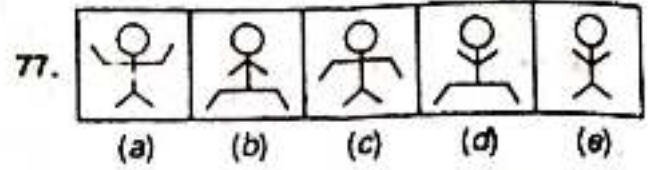
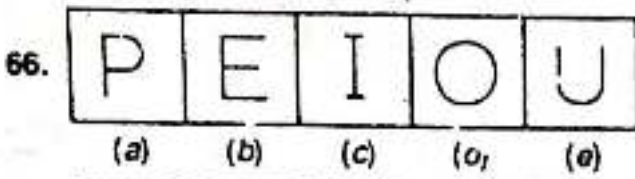
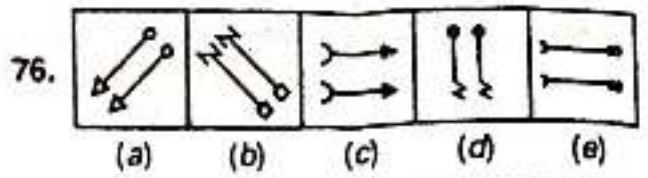
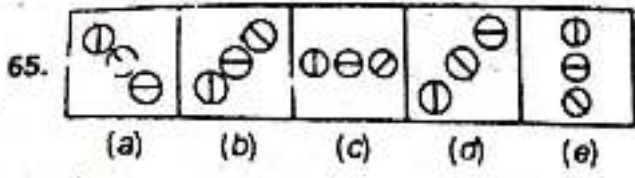
≡	≡	≡	≡	≡
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)

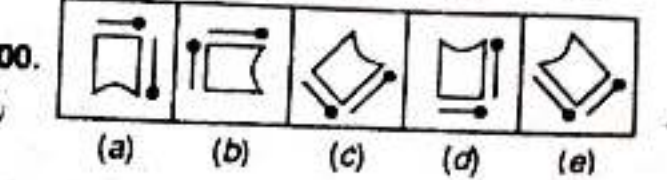
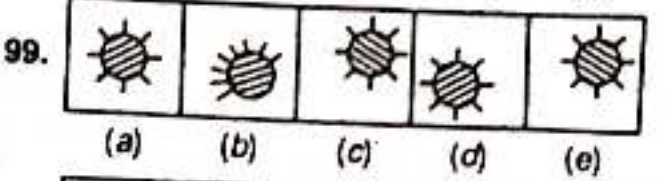
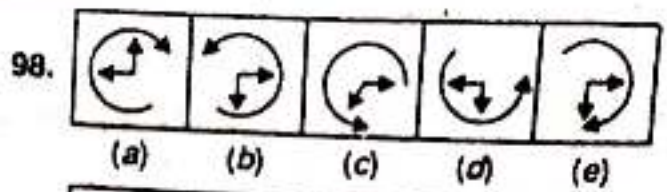
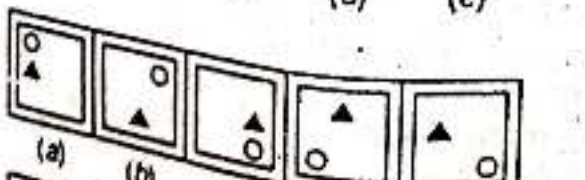
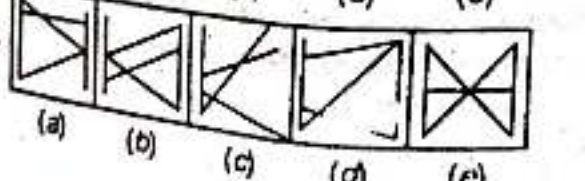
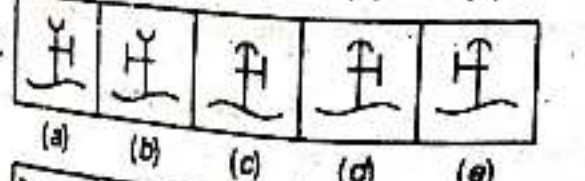
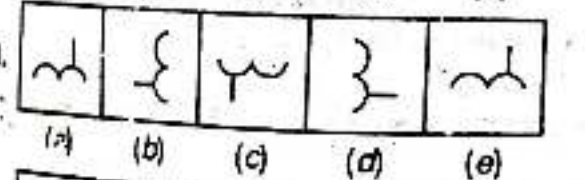
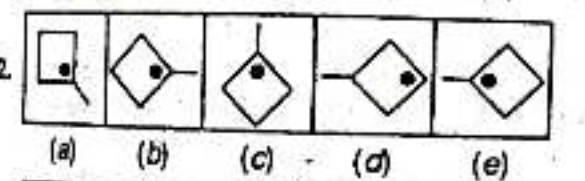
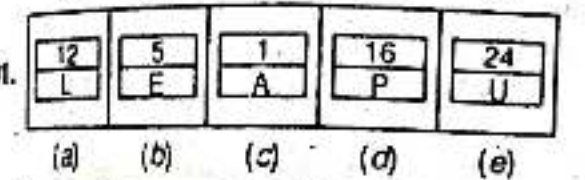
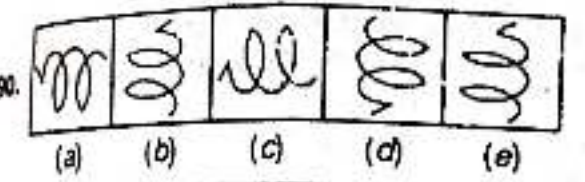
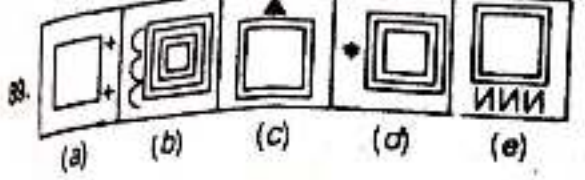
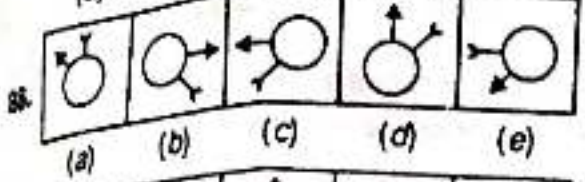
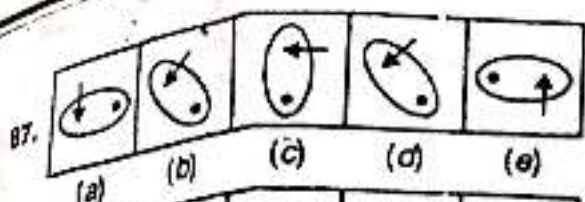
20.

⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)









ANSWERS (EXERCISE)

1. (e) : All except fig. (e) are punctuation marks.
2. (c) : Only in this figure, the two lines are not parallel.
3. (b) : This figure contains four arrowheads while each one of the other figures contains five arrow heads.
4. (a) : In all other figures, all the line segments are drawn perpendicular to one base only.
5. (c) : The arrow head of this figure only, indicates anticlockwise motion; while each one of the others shows a clockwise motion.
6. (b) : Each one of the remaining figures is made by straight lines only.
7. (d) : This is the only figure containing four straight lines.
8. (d) : In all other figures, the lines cut each other at right angles.
9. (d) : It is the only letter having four lines, rest all have three lines.
10. (a) : All other figures have the four cups opening in different directions.
11. (e) : In all other figures, two arrows point towards left and one towards right.
12. (d) : In all other cases, the pin passes through a vertex of one of the figures and through a side of the other.
13. (d) : Only in fig. (d), the arrow and the pin lie on the same diameter.
14. (c) : All other figures can be rotated into each other.
15. (a) : In all other cases, one of the dots lies outside both the figures.
16. (d) : In all other figures, the arrow and the plus sign lie towards the black portion of the torch.
17. (c) : In all other figures, the number of half parts of the leaves is one more than the number of lines.
18. (e) : Others are the first letters of the names of the months in a year viz. January, February, March and April respectively, while T is not the first letter of the name of the next month viz. May.
19. (c) : The number of different symbols in a figure is in consecutive order such as there are three = signs, four circles, five C and six x signs in fig. (a).
20. (c) : In this figure only, the central line is not a diameter.
21. (c) : The line inside the square must lie at the corner opposite to the line outside the square.
22. (d) : If all the figures are rotated to the same position of the shading, then the shading in all other figures is of the same type.
23. (e) : Only in fig. (e), the shading occupies similar position in the two halves of the circle.
24. (d) : All other letters are fourth starting from the previous one. So, fig. (d) should be 'P'.
25. (b) : In all other figures, both the unshaded circles lie outside the central figure.
26. (d) : In all other figures, the dot appears in the region common to two circles only.
27. (c) : The zig-zag figure points downwards in this figure only.
28. (d) : The inclination of the triangle is different.
29. (b) : All other figures can be rotated into each other.
30. (d) : In all other cases, one of the two figures is made of dotted lines.
31. (c) : All other figures can be rotated to form each other.
32. (b) : In all other figures, the parallel lines have similar heads.
33. (c) : In all other figures, the black and white circles occur on opposite corners of the square and so do the symbol x.
34. (d) : All other figures can be rotated to form each other.
35. (c) : In all other figures, the square has two lines inside and one line outside.
36. (a) : In all other figures, the closed figure attached to the central line is created towards the side of the zig-zag attached to the other side of the line.

37. (e): The figure attached to the bent line is similar to the figure which lies opposite to the direction of bending of the line.
38. (b): In each one of the other figures, the line is one step ahead of the dot in clockwise direction.
39. (a): All other figures can be rotated to form each other.
40. (d): In all other figures, two arcs are curved inwards and two outwards.
41. (b): In all other figures, both the arrow heads lie towards the diameter of the semi circle.
42. (e): All other figures contain a geometrical figure along with its mirror image.
43. (e): The number of sides in the outer, middle and inner figures should be either in the increasing or decreasing order.
44. (a): All other figures can be rotated into each other.
45. (d): This figure contains circles in two boxes, while each one of the remaining figures contains circle in one box only.
46. (d): All other figures contain two circles, two triangles, one square, one rectangle and one ellipse while fig. (d) contains two squares.
47. (e): In all other figures, the central lines start from the pin and slope towards the line parallel to the pin.
48. (d): Only in fig. (d), the dot appears in the rectangular part of the figure.
49. (e): In all other figures, the dot appears in the angle between the arrow and the pin.
50. (b): All other figures can be rotated into each other.
51. (b): In this figure, only two cups open towards the pentagon.
52. (e): All other figures can be rotated to form each other.
53. (e): This is the only figure in which the circle is moving in an anticlockwise direction while in each one of the remaining figures the circle moves in clockwise direction.
54. (d): Only in this figure, both the arrows point outwards.
55. (e): In each problem figure, the lower figure is formed by attaching either a straight or a curved line to the upper portion of the upper figure.
56. (e): In this figure only, the marked angles are unequal.
57. (a): In all other figures, there are two lines towards the pin and three lines towards the arrow.
58. (a): All other figures can be rotated into each other.
59. (e): The dot moves clockwise, covering a quarter of the circle each time and the arrow changes direction alternately. After fig. (d), fig. (a) should repeat.
60. (e): The position of one of the dots is different from that in other figures.
61. (e): In all other figures, the two figures on either side of the line are inverted images of one another.
62. (b): All other figures are mirror images of English alphabets.
63. (d): The figure rotates 90° clockwise and an extra arc is added to the figure at each step. Thus, a series established in figs. (a), (b), (c) and (d).
64. (e): The pin intersects the figure once at top and once at bottom alternately. The bar appears once at the bottom and once at the top alternately. So, after fig. (d), fig. (a) must repeat.
65. (e): The orientations of the diameters of the circles are the same in all the other figures.
66. (a): All except (a) are vowels.
67. (a): In all other figures, the line is bent towards the pin.
68. (e): This is the only figure in which the shaded portions lie on the same side of the line.
69. (a): All other figures can be rotated into each other.
70. (d): In this figure, instead of '+' sign, we have the rectangle.
71. (e): Fig. (a) can be rotated into fig. (b) and fig. (d) can be rotated into fig. (e).
72. (d): In all other figures, the vertices of the inner and the outer figures are joined.

73. (b): In this figure only, while moving in anticlockwise direction, the numbers do not form a sequence.
74. (d): This is the only figure containing three diameters of the circle.
75. (e): In all other figures, there are odd number of arcs on both sides of the line.
76. (e): The symbols at the same ends of the two lines are same in all other figures.
77. (c): Only in fig. (e), the hands and legs are similar.
78. (d): In each figure, the left portion divides into two parts and is placed in the right column by interchanging the positions of the upper and lower parts.
79. (a): The pins, equal in number to the number of sides in the figure, are attached to one of the sides of the figure in (b), (c), (d) and (e).
80. (a): In all other figures, the number of lines in the inner figure is one less than that in the outer figure.
81. (e): In this figure only, the arrow heads are in the same direction.
82. (e): The arrow points in anticlockwise direction in this figure only.
83. (b): Figures (a) and (e) have the same pattern and figures (c) and (d) have the same pattern.
84. (d): In each step, the dot shifts to the next corner of the square moving in a clockwise direction. So, in fig. (d), the dot should have been in the left down corner of the square.
85. (e): Except fig. (e), all other figures can be rotated into each other.
86. (b): In all other figures, the zig-zag points towards the other figure.
87. (d): In this figure only, the oval has moved in anticlockwise direction while in each one of the other cases, it moves by an angle of 45° in a clockwise direction.
88. (c): All other figures can be rotated into each other.
89. (d): The number of elements outside the square(s) is either one more or less than the number of squares.
90. (c): All other figures can be rotated into each other.
91. (e): All other figures contain alphabets with their corresponding numbers.
92. (d): In all other figures, the dot appears in the same corner of the square as the line outside it.
93. (b): All other figures can be rotated into each other.
94. (c): In this figure, the lower curved line has been reversed.
95. (c): All other figures contain five lines.
96. (e): The triangle moves from side to side in an anticlockwise direction. The circle moves from corner to corner in a clockwise direction.
97. (b): The number of circles inside and outside the triangle is different in fig. (b).
98. (c): Only in this figure, the two arrows are not at right angles.
99. (b): The lines outside the shaded circle are not equally distributed along the circumference.
100. (e): In each of the other figures, the head of one of the pins points towards the arc shaped end of the cup and the head of the other pin points towards the first pin.

COUNTRIES WITH NUCLEAR WEAPONS CAPABILITY

Acknowledged Nuclear Weapons Capability: Britain, France, Pakistan, United States, China, India, Russia, North Korea.

Unacknowledged Nuclear Weapons Capability: Israel.

Seeking Nuclear Weapons Capability: Iran.

ABANDONED NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT:

South Africa: Constructed but then voluntarily dismantled 6 uranium bombs.

Belarus, Kazakhstan, Ukraine: When Soviet Union broke up, these former states possessed nuclear warheads that they have since given up.

N-Powers' Arsenal: A snapshot:

A Glance At the world's nuclear weapons states and their stockpiles, based on estimates compiled from different sources:

North Korea: Believed to have enough fissile material for about a half-dozen weapons, but estimates vary widely and are unverifiable.

The United States: More than 5,000 strategic warheads, more than 1,000 operational tactical weapons - meant for the battlefield and less powerful than the strategic arms - and approximately 3,000 reserve and tactical warheads.

Russia: Nearly 5,000 strategic warheads, and approximately 3,500 operational tactical warheads. In addition, it has more than 11,000 strategic and tactical war heads in storage.

France: Approximately 350 strategic warheads.

China: As many as 250 strategic warheads and 150 tactical warheads.

Britain: About 200 strategic warheads.

India: Between 45 and 95 nuclear warheads.

Pakistan: Between 30 and 50 nuclear warheads.

Israel: Refuses to confirm it is an nuclear weapons state but is generally assumed to have up to 200 nuclear warheads.

TEST FORMAT

عزیز طلباء

جیسا کہ آپ سب جانتے ہی کہ پی ایم اے کا Written Test/ Intelligence Test کا Online طریقہ کار کے تحت لیا جائے گا۔ اس امتحان کی Test taking authority تیار ہو کر بنایا گیا ہے۔

بہت سے طلباء کے لئے آن لائن طریقہ کار ایک نئی چیز ہوگا۔ اس بات کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے ہم نے Online ٹیسٹ کا عمل فارمیٹ اور Sample Test اس کتاب میں دیا ہے تاکہ جب آپ امتحان دیں تو آپ کو کوئی مشکل پیش نہ آئے۔

ٹیسٹ دینے سے پہلے Invigilator آپ کو ہدایات دے گا۔ ان ہدایات کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے آپ کو ٹیسٹ حل کرنا ہوگا۔

1- Answer کے لئے Choice سلیکٹ کرنے کے لئے آپ اس کے ساتھ دیئے گئے گول دائرے پر کلک کریں۔

2- Next کا بٹن پر کلک کرنے سے آپ اگلے سوال پر جاسکتے ہیں۔

3- Previous کے بٹن پر کلک کرنے سے آپ پچھلے سوال پر جاسکتے ہیں۔

نوٹ: اس کتاب میں دیا گیا ٹیسٹ پچھلے ٹیسٹ Pattern کو سامنے رکھ کر بنایا گیا ہے۔ کسی قسم کی تبدیلی کا ادارہ ذمہ دار نہیں ہوگا۔

PMA LONG COURSE/GRADUATE COURSE GENERAL TEST FORMAT

The general format of tests of the PMA Long Course/ Graduate Course of Pakistan Army is as follows.

1. Verbal Intelligence Tests	Questions : 96	Time: 30 minutes.
2. Non-Verbal Intelligence Tests	Questions : 96	Time: 30 minutes.
3. Personality Tests	Questions : 308	Time: 30 minets.
4. Academic Tests a Combined Paper based on General Knowledge, Islamic Studies, Pakistan Studies and English.	Questions : 40	Time : 30 minets.

VERBAL INTELLIGENCE TEST

PMA (Online Test)

Search Computer

Organize

System properties

Uninstall or change a program

Map network drive

Directions: In each of the following questions a series of numbers is given followed by blank space with a question mark (?). The number to be filled in the blank space is given as one of the answer choices. Pick up the correct answer choice.

43, 37, 32, 28, ?

- 18
- 20
- 25
- 30

Next

Previous

PMA (Online Test)

Search Computer

Organize

System properties

Uninstall or change a program

Map network drive

Directions: In each of the following questions a series of numbers is given followed by blank space with a question mark (?). The number to be filled in the blank space is given as one of the answer choices. Pick up the correct answer choice.

16, 18, 21, 25, 30, 36, ?

- 38
- 41
- 43
- 51

Next

Previous

Directions: In each of the following questions a series of numbers is given followed by blank space with a question mark (?). The number to be filled in the blank space is given as one of the answer choices. Pick up the correct answer choice.

2, 8, 14, 16, 18, 32, ?

- 20
- 16
- 35
- 12

[Next](#)[Previous](#)

Directions: Series of letters follow a definite order. Study each series and select the answer that will complete the set in accordance with pattern established:

k z I y h _____ :

- a
- x
- u
- z

[Next](#)[Previous](#)

Organize ▾

System properties

Uninstall or change a program

Map network drive

Directions: Series of letters follow a definite order. Study each series and select the answer that will complete the set in accordance with pattern established:

a e i l p _____:

- v
- w
- n
- t



Organize ▾

System properties

Uninstall or change a program

Map network drive

Directions: Series of letters follow a definite order. Study each series and select the answer that will complete the set in accordance with pattern established:

a c e p d f _____:

- h
- j
- e
- w


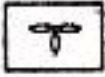
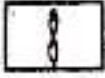
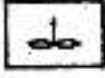
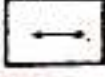


NON VERBAL INTELLEGINCE TEST

PMA (Online Test) Search Computer

Organize System properties Uninstall or change a program Map network drive






Instructions: In the following set of Figures four of them fall in one category but one is different. Pick up the figure which is different from the rest.

-  A
-  B
-  C
-  D
-  E

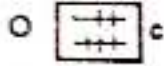
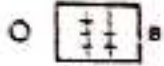
PMA (Online Test) Search Computer

Organize System properties Uninstall or change a program Map network drive

Instructions: In the following set of Figures four of them fall in one category but one is different. Pick up the figure which is different from the rest.

-  A
-  B
-  C
-  D
-  E

Instructions: In the following set of Figures four of them fall in one category but one is different. Pick up the figure which is different from the rest.



Instructions: In the following set of Figures four of them fall in one category but one is different. Pick up the figure which is different from the rest.



ACADEMIC TEST

PMA (Online Test) Search Computer

Organize System properties Uninstall or change a program Map network drive

Tell the number of faithfuls in the war of Badar?

413

513

313

414

313

PMA (Online Test) Search Computer

Organize System properties Uninstall or change a program Map network drive

Holy Prophet (PBUH) was born in?

230 AD

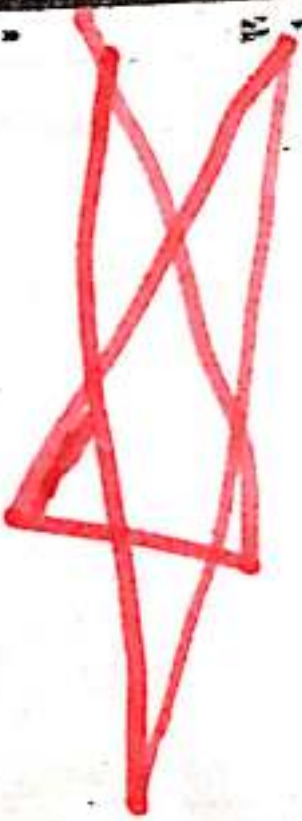
570 AD

590 AD

581 AD

570 AD

What is meant by Tahlil?

- Study of the Holy Quran
 - Recitation of Kalama ✓
 - Study of the Holy Quran and recitation of Kalama
 - To preach
- 

What is the most important pillar of Islam from the choices given below?

- Fast
- Tauheed
- Zakat
- Haji

Which is the 4th source of Islamic Law?

- Hadith
- Sunnah
- Quran
- Ijtihad

Next

Previous

Which of the following Khulafa-i-Rashdine announced the war against the people who were unwilling to pay Zakat?

- Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique (R.A)
- Hazrat Umar Farooq (R.A)
- Hazrat Usman Ghani (R.A)
- Hazrat Ali (R.A)

Next

Previous

Which city is famous for Chappal and Khussas?

- Lahore
- Peshawar
- Multan
- Mardan

PO

Next

Previous

Tell the name of Pakistan's most urbanized province.

- Punjab
- Baluchistan
- Sindh
- K.P.K

Next

Previous

Tarbela Dam is situated in:

- Kashmir
- Punjab
- Sindh
- K.P.K.



^{Capital}
First metropolitan City of Pakistan is:

- Karachi
- Lahore
- Peshawar
- Queeta



Who was the poet of Pakistan's national anthem?

- Saghir Siddiqi
- Hafiz Jalandhari
- Allama Iqbal
- Dr. Shafiq Jalandhri

Next

Previous

Next Olympics will take place in:

- Beijing
- London
- Athens
- None of these

Next

Previous

Organize ▾

System properties

Uninstall or change a program

Map network drive

When State Bank of Pakistan was established?

- 1948
- 1949
- 1950
- 1951



Organize ▾

System properties

Uninstall or change a program

Map network drive

Fill the blank space with appropriate word(s).

We may pardon him for this mistake by considering it as a momentary _____.

- Inhibition
- Darnage
- Fallacy
- Aberration



Directions: Each question below consists a word in capital letters followed by four or five lettered words or a set of words. Select any one that is opposite in meaning to the main word.

- heretic
- hypocrite
- person who is careless
- person who is rich
- person who is different

[Next](#)[Previous](#)

Directions: Each question below consists of a related pair of words or phrases, followed by four or five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

Book: Chapter

- film : projector
- thesis : doctorate
- prelude : piano
- sculpture : chisel

[Next](#)[Previous](#)

Directions: Each question below consists of a related pair of words or phrases, followed by four or five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair:

Throat : Swallow

- teeth : chew ✓
- eyelid : wink ✓
- nose : point ✓
- ear : absorb ✓

[Next](#)[Previous](#)

Directions: Select the best Choice to replace the phrase.

She likes you more than me:

- She like you and she likes me.
- She likes you more than she likes me.
- She likes you better than me.
- She likes you but she likes me as well.

[Next](#)[Previous](#)

Directions: Select the best Choice to replace the phrase.

Take it ill means:

- to feel otherwise
- to feel good
- to be offended *ناراض*
- suffering from fever



The correct order of the Mughal rulers is:

- Akbar-Humayun-Shahjahan
- Shahjahan-Akbar
- Jahangir-Shahjahan Akbar
- Humayun-Akbar-Jahangir



The highest waterfall of the world is:

- Monge
- Chquenan
- Niagra Falls
- Angel Venezuela



The term third world refers to:

- Developing Countries
- Developing Countries
- European Countries
- Australia



In which of the following year Prime Minister Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani nominated the name of Abdul Sattar Edhi for Peace Noble Prize?

- 2008
- 2009
- 2010
- 2011

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Days and nights are caused due to:

- Rotation of Sun
- Revolution of Earth
- Gravitational pull
- Nearness to the Sun

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In the world war second following were known as allied forces:

- Germany, Italy & Japan
- India, Japan & U.K.
- U.S.A., U.K. & U.S.S.R.
- None of these

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Who was the Commander-In-Chief of Pakistan Army during the Pak-Indo war 1965?

- General Muhammad Musa ▾
- General Agha Muhammad Yahyya Khan
- Lt. General Gul Hassan
- None of these

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Personality Assessment Test

مندرجہ ذیل سوالات کے جوابات ہاں یا نہیں میں دیں۔

- 1- آپ اپنی کمائی اکیلے خرچ کرتے ہیں؟
- 2- کیا آپ بہت سے لوگوں کیساتھ دوستی پر یقین رکھتے ہیں؟
- 3- کیا آپ کو دوستوں کی نصیحت رمشورے کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے؟
- 4- کیا دوست آپ کو نصیحت کرتے ہیں؟
- 5- کیا آپ کے دوست رازدار بھی ہیں؟
- 6- کیا آپ اپنے نقصان کا مداوا کرنے پر یقین کرتے ہیں؟
- 7- کیا آپ ہمیشہ مشکل کاموں کو سرانجام دینے کے لئے تیار رہتے ہیں؟
- 8- کیا آپ ہمیشہ خوش رہتے ہیں؟
- 9- کیا آپ تناؤ پر قابو پاسکتے ہیں؟
- 10- کیا آپ دوسروں کے لئے قربانی دینے کا جذبہ رکھتے ہیں۔
- 11- کیا آپ برا محسوس کئے بغیر ایک لڑکی کے ساتھ گپ شپ کر سکتے ہیں؟
- 12- کیا آپ بوزھی اور بزرگ خواتین سے مذاق کرتے ہیں؟
- 13- کیا آپ لڑکیوں کے ہجوم میں بغیر کسی ہچکچاہٹ کے داخل ہو جاتے ہیں؟
- 14- کیا آپ اپنے آپ کو ہر کام کرنے کا اہل سمجھتے ہیں؟
- 15- کیا آپ بچوں کیساتھ کھیلنا پسند کرتے ہیں؟
- 16- کیا بچے آپ کو کھیلنے کے لیے تلاش کرتے ہیں؟
- 17- کیا بچوں کا شور آپ کو براہم کرتا ہے؟
- 18- کیا آپ لڑکیوں سے دوستی رکھنا پسند کرتے ہیں؟
- 19- کیا آپ کے تعلقات کسی لڑکی سے ہیں؟
- 20- کیا آپ کو محبت یا عشق وغیرہ سے لگاؤ ہے؟
- 21- کیا آپ نے کبھی سینما میں فلم دیکھی؟
- 22- کیا عورتوں کو مردوں کے برابر حقوق دینے چاہئیں؟
- 23- کیا رشوت ستانی اور کرپشن کو کم کیا جاسکتا ہے؟
- 24- کیا آپ کسی کے لیے دوسروں کو دھوکہ دے سکتے ہیں؟
- 25- کیا آپ محنت اور مشقت سے زندگی بسر کر سکتے ہیں؟
- 26- کیا بچوں کی تعلیم میں مداخلت نہیں کرنی چاہیے؟

- 27- کیا لڑکوں اور لڑکیوں کو اکٹھا پڑھانے کے لیے اقدامات کرنے چاہئیں؟
- 28- کیا پڑوسی ممالک سے دوستی اور محبت کی امید رکھنی چاہیے؟
- 29- کیا لڑکیوں کی عمر میں شادی کرنی چاہیے؟
- 30- کیا کسی ضرورت مند کو بھیک دینی چاہیے؟
- 31- کیا آپ اسلام کی راہ میں بڑی سے بڑی قربانی دے سکتے ہیں؟
- 32- کیا آپ نے کبھی کسی لڑکے سے کھلم کھلا مذاق کیا ہے؟
- 33- کیا آپ مزید تعلیم حاصل کرنا چاہتے ہیں؟
- 34- کیا آپ آزاد پاکستان کے لئے اپنی جان کی قربانی دے سکتے ہیں؟
- 35- کیا بڑوں کو غلط بات پر روکنا نوکنا چاہیے؟
- 36- کیا آپ کسی کی اصلاح کی خاطر خود کو غلط کام پر لگا سکتے ہیں؟
- 37- کیا دن کا آغاز صبح کی سیر سے کرنا چاہیے؟
- 38- کیا سگریٹ نوشی سے پرہیز کرنا چاہیے؟
- 39- کیا ناول یا رسائل مفید ہوتے ہیں؟
- 40- کیا ٹیلی فون پر دوستوں سے خوب گپ شپ کرنی چاہیے؟
- 41- کیا آپ محبت کے مفہوم کو سمجھتے ہیں؟
- 42- کیا آپ قرآن مجید کے قاری ہیں؟
- 43- کیا آپ قرآن کریم کے حافظ ہیں؟
- 44- کیا آپ اپنے بزرگوں کا احترام کرتے ہیں؟
- 45- کیا آپ بیت بازی کو اچھا مشغلہ سمجھتے ہیں؟
- 46- کیا ملک میں فرقہ وارانہ تقسیم کو ختم کرنا چاہیے؟
- 47- کیا آپ امریکہ کی حالیہ جنگوں کو درست خیال کرتے ہیں؟
- 48- کیا بھارت کے ساتھ دوستی کے اقدامات پر آپ مطمئن ہیں؟
- 49- کیا آپ کے والدین حیات ہیں؟
- 50- کیا آپ کے بھائی آپ سے پیار کرتے ہیں؟
- 51- کیا آپ موجودہ سیاسی نظام پر عدم اعتماد کا اظہار کرتے ہیں؟
- 52- کیا آپ ملکی معیشت پر نظر رکھتے ہیں؟
- 53- کیا آپ نے پہلے کبھی ملازمت کی ہے؟
- 54- کیا آپ فوج میں بھرتی کے لیے قابل ہیں؟
- 55- کیا آپ قوم کی خدمت کے جذبہ سے افواج پاکستان میں شمولیت اختیار کر رہے ہیں؟

- 56- کیا آپ کرکٹ کو پسند کرتے ہیں؟
- 57- کیا آپ نصابی کتب کے علاوہ کسی کتاب کا مطالعہ کرتے ہیں؟
- 58- کیا آپ ملک کے قوانین کی خلاف ورزی پر زمی کا مظاہرہ کرتے ہیں؟
- 59- کیا آپ اپنی قسمت کے ساتھ دوسروں کو شریک کریں گے مثلاً بھائیوں، بہنوں اور دوستوں کو؟
- 60- کیا لوگ آپ کے ساتھ وقت گزارنے کے متلاشی رہتے ہیں؟
- 61- کیا آپ دوسروں پر خرچ کر کے خوشی محسوس کرتے ہیں؟
- 62- کیا آپ جلد غصے میں آجاتے ہیں لیکن جلد ٹھنڈے ہو جاتے ہیں۔
- 63- کیا آپ معاشرتی اصول و ضوابط کی پیروی کرتے ہیں؟
- 64- کیا آپ دوسروں کی خاطر اپنی رائے کو تبدیل کرنے کے لیے تیار ہو جاتے ہیں۔
- 65- کیا آپ دوسروں کی آراء کو قبول کرنے سے پہلے انہیں جانچنے کے عادی ہیں؟
- 66- کیا آپ فضول بحث سے گریز کرتے ہیں؟
- 67- کیا آپ دوسروں پر تنقید کرتے ہیں؟
- 68- اگر کوئی شخص حق بجانب ہے تو کیا آپ اس کو فوری تھیند کریں گے؟
- 69- کیا آپ اپنی قیادت کی پیروی کے لئے تیار رہتے ہیں؟
- 70- کیا آپ جنس مخالف سے محبت پر آمادہ ہو جاتے ہیں؟
- 71- کیا مایوسی آپ کی برداشت کو ختم کر دیتی ہے؟
- 72- کیا آپ ملکی و غیر ملکی سفر سے اتنا ہی محفوظ ہوتے ہیں جتنا کہ اپنے شہر کی گلیوں میں چہل قدمی سے لطف اندوز ہوتے ہیں؟
- 73- کیا غلط کام کرنے کے بعد آپ خود کو قصور وار ٹھہراتے ہیں؟
- 74- کیا آپ سردیوں میں تازہ پانی سے غسل کو پسند کرتے ہیں؟
- 75- کیا آپ علی الصبح اٹھتے ہیں؟
- 76- کیا آپ کا پڑوسی آپ سے گریزاں رہتا ہے؟
- 77- کیا آپ صحت مندر گرمیوں رکھیلوں میں دلچسپی لیتے ہیں؟
- 78- کیا آپ اپنے دوستوں کے ساتھ سیاسی مباحثوں میں حصہ لیتے ہیں؟
- 79- جب کبھی آپ میچ دیکھنے کے لئے جائیں کیا پاکستانی پرچم ساتھ لے کر جاتے ہیں؟
- 80- کیا آپ ہر قسم کے لوگوں سے ملنا پسند کرتے ہیں؟
- 81- تھکاوٹ اور پریشانی میں آپ سوجھ بوجھ برقرار رکھتے ہیں؟
- 82- جب آپ سمجھتے ہیں کہ آپ غلطی پر ہیں تو کیا آپ خود کو معافی مانگنے کے لیے تیار کر لیتے ہیں؟
- 83- کیا آپ احسان مندی کے بغیر دوسروں کے لئے کام کرنے کو ترجیح دیتے ہیں؟

- 84- کیا آپ دوسروں کو ٹھکن یا کبھی دیکھ کر پریشان ہو جاتے ہیں؟
- 85- کیا آپ دوسروں پر بھروسہ کرتے ہیں؟
- 86- کیا آپ بس یا ریل گاڑی میں سفر کرنے کو ترجیح دیتے ہیں؟
- 87- کیا آپ چھٹی کے دن اپنا وقت مطالعہ کرنے یا تہا سیر کرنے کو ترجیح دیتے ہیں؟
- 88- آپ اعلیٰ سول سرونٹ بننے کو کیوں ترجیح دیتے ہیں؟
- 89- کیا آپ ٹیلی فون پر رومانس کرنا پسند کرتے ہیں؟
- 90- کیا آپ کو اپنے تمام دوستوں کے نام اور چہرے یاد ہیں؟
- 91- اگر معاملات آپ کی مرضی کے مطابق نہ چل رہے ہوں تو کیا آپ پریشان ہو جاتے ہیں؟
- 92- کیا آپ ادھار لینے کو پسند کرتے ہیں؟
- 93- دوسروں کو تکلیف ہو تو آپ کیسا محسوس کرتے ہیں؟
- 94- اگر آپ کا دل بوجھل ہے تو پھر کیا آپ دوسروں پر تالیاں بجاتے اور خوشی کا اظہار کرتے ہیں؟
- 95- کیا آپ کو اپنی نسل پر فخر ہے؟
- 96- کیا آپ دوسروں کے ساتھ اپنے نجی معاملات کے بارے میں بات کرنا پسند کرتے ہیں؟
- 97- آپ کے خاندان کے افراد مسلح افواج میں خدمات انجام دے رہے ہیں؟
- 98- کیا آپ کو اس بات پر فخر ہے؟
- 99- کیا آپ چیچ اور کانٹے کے بغیر ایک غیر ملک میں واقع پاکستانی ریسٹورنٹ میں چاول کھانا پسند کریں گے؟
- 100- کیا آپ کو اس وقت سخت غصہ آتا ہے جب کوئی غیر ملکی پاکستانی بھکاریوں کی تصویریں بنا رہا ہو؟
- 101- کیا آپ روزانہ لباس تبدیل کرتے ہیں؟
- 102- کیا کبھی آپ نے کسی سواری والے کے ساتھ جھگڑا کیا؟
- 103- کیا آپ نے کبھی ہوائی سفر کیا؟
- 104- کیا علامہ اقبال کے روشن پاکستان کے خواب کی تکمیل ہو چکی ہے؟
- 105- کیا پڑوسی ممالک سے تجارت کرنی چاہیے؟
- 106- کیا پاکستانی سائنسدان کو امریکہ کے حوالے کر دینا چاہیے؟
- 107- کیا ملک کا ایٹمی پروگرام ملک کی بقاء کے لیے کافی ہے؟
- 108- کیا آپ روزانہ اپنی ڈائری لکھتے ہیں؟
- 109- کیا آپ اپنی سالگرہ مناتے ہیں؟
- 110- کیا مرد کو بیوی کے شانہ بشانہ چلنا چاہیے؟
- 111- کیا آپ تاش کھیلتے ہیں؟
- 112- کیا سیاہ رنگ کا لباس پہننے میں اچھا لگتا ہے؟

- 113- کیا دوسروں کے ٹھکنے میں آپ نے مداخلت کی؟
- 114- کیا آپ نے کسی جرم کا ارتکاب کبھی کیا؟
- 115- کیا آپ تعلیمی میدان میں قابل طالب علم رہے؟
- 116- کیا آپ محنت کو ترقی کے لیے ضروری سمجھتے ہیں؟
- 117- کیا جرائم کا زندگی پر کوئی اثر ہوتا ہے؟
- 118- کیا حجاب یعنی پردہ داری اچھی چیز ہوتی ہے؟
- 119- کیا نماز کی ادائیگی میں غفلت برتنی چاہیے؟
- 120- کیا نوجوان نسل کو بزرگوں کی تقلید کرنی چاہیے؟
- 121- کیا آپ نے کبھی کسی بزرگ سے بدکلامی کی؟
- 122- کیا آپ کے والد کا سلوک آپ سے اچھا رہا ہے؟
- 123- کیا آپ رشتہ داروں، عزیزوں سے میل جول پسند کرتے ہیں؟
- 124- کیا آپ کا قریبی کوئی ساتھی ہے؟
- 125- کیا وہ قریبی ساتھی کوئی لڑکا ہے؟
- 126- آپ کے خیال میں انسان کا کوئی راز دار ہونا چاہیے؟
- 127- کیا تعلیم روشنی کا ایک روپ ہے؟
- 128- کیا نوجوان نسل کی اصلاح وقت کی اہم ضرورت ہے؟
- 129- کیا جمہوریت صدارتی نظام حکومت سے بہتر ہے؟
- 130- کیا ملک کو شراکتی عناصر سے بچانا ممکن ہے؟
- 131- کیا آپ غریبوں اور یتیموں کی امداد کرتے ہیں؟
- 132- کیا باپ اپنی اولاد کی ترقی میں اہم کردار ادا کرتا ہے؟
- 133- کیا ماں اپنی اولاد کی رہنمائی میں باپ سے زیادہ توجہ دیتی ہے؟
- 134- بیابوی کو شوہر کے ساتھ مل کر خاندانی مالی حالات بہتر کرنے چاہیے؟
- 135- کیا آپ اپنے باپ کو ماں سے زیادہ احترام دیتے ہیں؟
- 136- کیا آپ دوسروں کی زندگی میں دخل اندازی پسند کرتے ہیں؟
- 137- کیا آپ روزانہ اخبار کا مطالعہ کرتے ہیں؟
- 138- آپ کو جاسوسی ناول یا کہانی پسند ہے؟
- 139- آپ نے کسی سے اس امتحان کے لیے رہنمائی حاصل کی؟
- 140- کیا آپ کمپیوٹر کی تعلیم کو مفید تصور کرتے ہیں؟
- 141- کیا عورتوں کو اعلیٰ تعلیم کے لیے کہنا چاہیے؟

- 142- کیا آپ اپنی بہن کو نرس بنانا چاہتے ہیں؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 143- کیا انسان کو آرام کی خاطر ہر کام چھوڑ دینا چاہیے؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 144- کیا آپ پاکستان کے انتظامی امور سے مطمئن ہیں؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 145- کیا آپ کے گھر میں چھوٹی لائبریری ہے؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 146- کیا آپ اسلامی کتب کا مطالعہ کرتے ہیں؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 147- کیا بڑوں کو چھوٹوں کے کام کرنے چاہئیں؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 148- کیا آپ اپنے والد کے ساتھ ان کے کاروبار یا دفتری معاملات میں مدد کرتے ہیں؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 149- کیا آپ نے کبھی کسی سے جھگڑا کیا؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 150- کیا والدہ کو والد کی نسبت زیادہ عقیدت دینی چاہیے؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 151- کیا آپ اپنے گھر کی صفائی کے لئے پریشان رہتے ہیں؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 152- کیا آپ سالانہ میڈیکل چیک اپ کیلئے اپنے ڈاکٹر کے پاس جاتے ہیں؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 153- کیا عورتوں کو مردوں کے مساوی تنخواہ ملنی چاہیے؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 154- کیا آپ دوران سفر کھڑی خاتون کو نشست کی پیشکش کریں گے؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 155- کیا آپ سمجھتے ہیں کہ شادی شدہ خواتین کو گھروں پر ٹھہرنا اور اپنے گھر کی حفاظت کرنی چاہیے؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 156- کیا آپ سمجھتے ہیں کہ اللہ کی راہ میں جہاد کرنا ہر مسلمان کے لئے فرض ہے؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 157- کیا آپ پنجگاتہ نماز مسجد میں ادا کرتے ہیں؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 158- کیا آپ روزانہ قرآن مجید کی تلاوت کرتے ہیں؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 159- کیا آپ وسائل کے اندر رہ کر مواقع تلاش کرنے کے اہل ہیں؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 160- کیا آپ ہمیشہ اپنا کام موثر انداز میں مکمل کرنا چاہتے ہیں؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 161- کیا آپ مشکل لحاظ میں ماحول کو اپنے قابو میں رکھ سکتے ہیں؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 162- کیا آپ سخت محنت سے گھبراتے ہیں؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 163- جب آپ کے ارد گرد کوئی بھی نہ ہو تو کیا آپ ٹریفک اشارے کی پابندی کرنا پسند کریں گے؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 164- کیا آپ ایک ہفتہ میں کم از کم تین مرتبہ آدھے گھنٹے کے لئے ورزش کرتے ہیں؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 165- کیا آپ متوازن خوراک کھاتے ہیں؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 166- کیا آپ یعنی بناتے ہیں کہ آپ کے اہل خانہ کا طبی اور دانتوں کا معائنہ باقاعدگی سے ہوتا رہا ہے؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 167- کیا آپ ہر کام منصوبہ بندی کے ساتھ شروع کرتے ہیں؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 168- کیا آپ معلومات عامہ کی کتابیں باقاعدگی سے پڑھتے ہیں؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 169- کیا آپ کے پاس ہنگامی ٹیلیفون نمبروں کی فہرست ہے؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 170- کیا آپ سڑک کے وسط میں گاڑی سے روکی سے چلاتے ہیں؟ ہاں/نہیں

- 171- کیا آپ اپنی گاڑی کی رفتار کی حد کا مشاہدہ کرتے ہیں؟
- 172- کیا آپ دوسروں کو سنتے ہیں؟
- 173- کیا تھوڑی سی ناراضگی ہونے سے آپ پریشان ہو جاتے ہیں؟
- 174- کیا آپ کسی کی نااہلیت پر غصہ میں آ جاتے ہیں؟
- 175- کیا آپ دیہات میں نوکری کرنا پسند کریں گے؟
- 176- کیا آپ خواتین کی تعلیم کے حق میں ہیں؟
- 177- کیا آپ مخلوط تعلیم کے حق میں ہیں؟
- 178- جب ٹریفک میں رکاوٹ پیدا ہو تو آپ روشنیادکھاتے ہیں یا ہارن بجاتے ہیں؟
- 179- کیا آپ نے اپنے قریبی دوستوں سے ناٹھ توڑ دیا ہے کیوں کہ وہ آپ کی توقعات پر پورا نہیں اتر رہے؟
- 180- اگر محض جس کا آپ انتظار کر رہے ہیں وہ بروقت آپ کے پاس نہ پہنچے تو کیا آپ ناراض ہو جائیں گے؟
- 181- اگر آپ کو کسی نے ضرب لگائی یا دھکا دیا ہو تو آپ کا رویہ کیسا ہوگا؟
- 182- آپ نے چیزیں خریدیں کیا آپ نے ان کی گنتی کریں گے؟
- 183- اگر آپ کے بالوں کو بد وضع انداز میں کاٹ دیا جائے تو آپ کتنے دنوں تک اشتعال میں رہیں گے؟
- 184- کیا آپ استاد کے احترام میں کھڑا ہونا پسند کریں گے؟
- 185- کیا آپ نے ماں کی آواز پر کبھی اپنا فرض چھوڑا؟
- 186- کیا آپ کوئی کھیل کھیلتے ہیں؟
- 187- آپ کے خیال میں ٹیلی ویژن کے بغیر گھراؤ دور لگتا ہے؟
- 188- کیا لڑکیوں کو اسٹریٹ استعمال کرنے پر روکنا چاہیے؟
- 189- کیا آپ کبھی اپنی بار پر مشتعل ہوئے؟
- 190- کیا ہڑتالوں سے ملکی وقار اور معیشت پر اثر پڑتا ہے؟
- 191- کیا آپ اپنے ملک کی ایٹمی صلاحیت پر اطمینان کا اظہار کرتے ہیں؟
- 192- کیا ہمیں اپنا ایٹمی پروگرام رول بیک کرنا چاہیے؟
- 193- کیا آپ دوستوں سے پر تکلف ہیں؟
- 194- کیا آپ چھوٹے بہن بھائیوں کے تمام معاملات پر نظر رکھتے ہیں؟
- 195- کیا آپ گھریلو کاموں میں والدہ یا بہن کی مدد کرتے ہیں؟
- 196- کیا آپ کے گھریلو معاشی حالات درست ہیں؟
- 197- کیا آپ اسٹیج ڈرامہ دیکھنا پسند کرتے ہیں؟
- 198- کیا آپ نے کبھی کسی معصوم کا آرٹیکل پڑھا؟
- 199- کیا عورتوں کو قبرستان جانا چاہیے؟

- 200- کیا آپ کے پاس موبائل فون ہے؟
- 201- کیا موبائل فون جدید خطوط پر ابطوں کے لیے مفید ہے؟
- 202- کیا آپ ملک سے باہر جانا چاہتے ہیں؟
- 203- کیا آپ دوسروں کے آرام کا خیال رکھتے ہیں؟
- 204- کیا آپ دوسروں کی تقریبات میں جانا پسند کرتے ہیں؟
- 205- کیا آپ نے کبھی اپنے شہر سے باہر اکیلے سفر کیا ہے؟
- 206- کیا اس سے پہلے آپ افواج پاکستان کے کسی امتحان میں نمٹ دے چکے ہیں؟
- 207- کیا آپ بازار میں دستیاب آری کتب سے مستفید ہوئے ہیں؟
- 208- کیا آپ کو کسی سے رنجش ہے؟
- 209- کیا آپ آزاد خیالی کو ترجیح دیتے ہیں؟
- 210- کیا زندگی پھولوں کی بیج ہے؟
- 211- کیا آپ کو موسیقی سے لگاؤ ہے؟
- 212- کیا آپ شوخ گانے پسند کرتے ہیں؟
- 213- کیا آپ کو قومی ترانہ زبانی آتا ہے؟
- 214- کیا قومی ترانہ حفیظ جالندھری نے لکھا تھا؟
- 215- کیا قیام پاکستان کا تصور سرسید احمد خان نے دیا تھا؟
- 216- کیا آپ کے کوئی رشتہ دار یا عزیز آری میں زیر ملازمت ہیں؟
- 217- کیا آپ نے کبھی تعلیمی وظیفہ لیا؟
- 218- کیا آپ انگریزی زبان کو بہترین زبان تصور کرتے ہیں؟
- 219- کیا اردو زبان کو تمام سرکاری و نجی اداروں میں رائج کر دینا چاہیے؟
- 220- کیا آپ نے کبھی کسی کو گالی دی؟
- 221- کیا آپ سرسید احمد خان کے کردار کو مسلمانوں کی اصلاح کے لیے لازمی جانتے ہیں؟
- 222- کیا کشمیر کے معاملہ کو کشمیری عوام پر چھوڑ دینا چاہیے؟
- 223- کیا آپ موسم گرما کی چھٹیاں کسی تفریحی مقام پر گزار چکے ہیں؟
- 224- کیا آپ نے کسی سے کبھی قرض لیا؟
- 225- کیا آپ مستقبل میں ڈاکٹر بننا پسند کریں گے؟
- 226- کیا آپ کبھی اپنے گھر والوں سے دور رہے ہیں؟
- 227- کیا آپ اپنے بچپن کے دوستوں کے نام جانتے ہیں؟
- 228- کیا آپ جلدی شادی کا ارادہ رکھتے ہیں؟

- 229- کیا آپ شوخ، پچھل اور چست لڑکی سے شادی کرنا پسند کریں گے؟
- 230- کیا انسان کو اپنے وسائل کو بڑھانے کی کوشش کرنی چاہیے؟
- 231- کیا امریکہ کو ایران پر حملہ کر دینا چاہیے؟
- 232- کیا اقوام متحدہ اپنا کردار درست خطوط پر ادا کر رہی ہے؟
- 233- کیا مسلمانوں کو اس وقت ایک ہو کر یہودی طاقتوں کا مقابلہ کرنا چاہیے؟
- 234- کیا ملک پاکستان مسلمانوں کے لیے بنایا گیا تھا؟
- 235- کیا آپ مسلسل 12 گھنٹے کھڑے رہ سکتے ہیں؟
- 236- کیا آپ ملکی سیاسی حالات سے واقف ہیں؟
- 237- کیا حکومت کے معاملات میں کسی کو مداخلت نہیں کرنی چاہیے؟
- 238- کیا آپ کو شعر و شاعری سے شغف ہے؟
- 239- کیا آپ ٹیلی ویژن کا کونز پروگرام دیکھتے ہیں؟
- 240- کیا انسان کی بقاء پانی کی وجہ سے ہے؟
- 241- کیا آپ نے کبھی حادثہ کے افراد کی مدد کی؟
- 242- کیا آپ مزید تعلیم جاری رکھنا چاہتے ہیں؟
- 243- کیا آپ سرکاری ملازمت کے علاوہ کوئی کاروبار بھی کر سکتے ہیں؟
- 244- کیا آپ کے والد یا والدہ سرکاری ملازم یا ملازمہ ہیں؟
- 245- کیا بیٹوں کو بیٹیوں پر ترجیح دینی چاہیے؟
- 246- کیا آپ شام کو دوستوں کے ساتھ گھومنے جاتے ہیں؟
- 247- کیا آپ نے کبھی کسی لڑکی کو چھیڑا ہے؟
- 248- کیا لڑکیوں کو لڑکوں سے دوستی رکھنی چاہیے؟
- 249- کیا آپ نے کبھی کسی سے بدکاری کی؟
- 250- کیا عراق پر امریکی حملہ وقت کی اہم ضرورت تھی؟
- 251- کیا خاندانی منصوبہ بندی پر عمل کرنا چاہیے؟
- 252- کیا مرد کو ایک سے زائد شادیاں کرنی چاہئیں؟
- 253- کیا آپ گھر کی زیب و نمائش کا خیال رکھتے ہیں؟
- 254- کیا آپ کسی غریب لڑکی کو اپنا سکتے ہیں؟
- 255- کیا انسان کی تخلیق کا مقصد دوسروں کے کام آنا تھا؟
- 256- کیا سیاستدانوں کو ملک کے تمام معاملات پر کنٹرول حاصل ہونا چاہیے؟
- 257- کیا آپ فوج کے موجودہ کردار پر مطمئن ہیں؟
- ہاں/نہیں
- ہاں/نہیں
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- ہاں/نہیں

- 258- کیا آپ کو آپ کی خواہش کے مطابق زندگی بسر کرنے کی اجازت ہے؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 259- کیا آپ ٹیلی ویژن یا فلم میں کام کرنا پسند کریں گے؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 260- کیا آپ کو خدا نے بہتر کردار کا مالک بنایا ہے؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 261- کیا آپ اولیاء کرام کے مزاروں پر جانا پسند کرتے ہیں؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 262- کیا آپ روشن پاکستان کی تکمیل میں اپنا سب کچھ قربان کر سکتے ہیں؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 263- کیا انسان کو ہر وقت سچی اور کھری بات کرنی چاہیے؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 264- کیا لوگوں کے مسائل حل کرنے میں آپ مدد کرتے ہیں؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 265- کیا کبھی آپ نے سکول یا کالج سے بلا اجازت چھٹی کی؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 266- کیا آپ نے کبھی کسی گیم میں انعام وصول کیا؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 267- کیا وقت گذاری کے لیے تاش وغیرہ کھیلنا بہترین مشغلہ ہے؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 268- کیا آپ کو کبھی بازاری سے لگاؤ ہے؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 269- کیا آپ دیہاتی زندگی کو شہری زندگی سے بہتر تصور کرتے ہیں؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 270- کیا آپ موجودہ طریقہ انتخاب (آن لائن) کو جاری رکھنے کی تجویز دیتے ہیں؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 271- کیا آپ کو یقین ہے کہ آپ کا انتخاب اسی امتحان میں ہو جائے گا؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 272- کیا اسلامی دنیا کو کوئی اندرونی خطرہ لاحق ہے؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 273- کیا اسرائیل کو خود مختار ملک تسلیم کر لینا چاہیے؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 274- کیا آپ کو پڑھانے میں دلچسپی ہے؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 275- کیا روشن خیال ہونے کے لیے تعلیم یافتہ ہونا ضروری ہے؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 276- کیا ہمارے ملک کی عدلیہ مکمل طور پر آزاد ہے؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 277- کیا آپ کو کبھی شدید غصہ آیا؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 278- کیا آپ کا تعلیمی ریکارڈ شروع سے ہی بہتر ہے؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 279- بچوں کی اعلیٰ تعلیم میں ماں کا بہت بڑا کردار ہوتا ہے؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 280- کیا حکومت کی مفت تعلیم سکیم مثبت قدم ہے؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 281- کیا موجودہ تعلیمی نظام قوم کو بلند یوں تک لے جا سکتا ہے؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 282- کیا آپ تعلیم اور ملازمت ساتھ ساتھ جاری رکھ سکتے ہیں؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 283- کیا نوجوان نسل صحیح سمت میں گامزن ہے؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 284- کیا لڑکیوں کو زیادہ سے زیادہ تعلیم دلوانی چاہیے؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 285- کیا اخبارات اور رسائل قوم کی رہنمائی کے لیے کردار ادا کرتے ہیں؟ ہاں/نہیں
- 286- کیا آپ باغبانی کے بارے میں علم رکھتے ہیں؟ ہاں/نہیں

- 287- کیا آپ کبھی شدید بیمار ہوئے؟
- ہاں / نہیں
- 288- کیا آپ کو روحانیت کے بارے میں علم ہے؟
- ہاں / نہیں
- 289- کیا آپ اپنے گذر بسر کے لیے جسمانی محنت کر سکتے ہیں؟
- ہاں / نہیں
- 290- کیا نوجوان نسل کو اپنے آرام کو دوسرے معاملات پر ترجیح دینی چاہیے؟
- ہاں / نہیں
- 291- کیا آپ علامہ اقبال کی شاعری سے رہنمائی حاصل کرتے ہیں؟
- ہاں / نہیں
- 292- کیا آپ کشمیر کے مسئلہ کے حل کو وقت کی اہم ضرورت سمجھتے ہیں؟
- ہاں / نہیں
- 293- کیا اشتہارات عوام کی روزمرہ زندگی میں فائدہ مند ثابت ہوتے ہیں؟
- ہاں / نہیں
- 294- کیا افراط زر (بڑھتی قیمتوں) کا ملک کے معاشی حالات پر اثر ہوتا ہے؟
- ہاں / نہیں
- 295- کیا آپ کالے جادو پر یقین رکھتے ہیں؟
- ہاں / نہیں
- 296- کیا آپ امریکہ کو پاکستان کا اچھا اور مخلص دوست سمجھتے ہیں؟
- ہاں / نہیں
- 297- کیا حکومت کو تعلیم بالغاس کی طرف توجہ دینی چاہیے؟
- ہاں / نہیں
- 298- کیا ملک میں صدارتی نظام حکومت رائج ہونا چاہیے؟
- ہاں / نہیں
- 299- آپ ذات پات کی تقسیم کو اچھا سمجھتے ہیں؟
- ہاں / نہیں
- 300- کیا آپ کے بزرگ یا والدین کسی عام شعبہ زندگی سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں؟
- ہاں / نہیں
- 301- کیا آپ نے کبھی دوستوں کو آزمائش میں ڈالا ہے؟
- ہاں / نہیں
- 302- کیا آپ نے غصہ میں آ کر کبھی جانی یا ملی نقصان کیا؟
- ہاں / نہیں

WORLD'S LARGEST PENINSULAS

Name	Area in sq. miles
Arabia	1,250,000
Southern India	800,000
Alaska	580,000
Labrador	500,000
Scandinavia	309,000
Iberian Peninsula	225,500

CORRECT ANSWERS ARE BOLD.

Basic Informations of Pakistan

1. Who started the Faraizi Movement?
 - A. **Haji Shariat Ullah**
 - B. Allama Muhammad Iqbal
 - C. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
 - D. Sir Agha Khan
2. The 'Kashaf-ul-Mahjub' was written by?
 - A. **Hazrat Data Gunj Buksh (R.A)**
 - B. Maulana Altaf Hussain Hali
 - C. Maulana Shibli Nomani
 - D. Maulana Zakauallah
3. In which year Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wrote his famous book "The Indian Mussalmans"?
 - A. 1871
 - B. **1873**
 - C. 1875
 - D. 1877
4. Indian Council Act was passed on?
 - A. **8th August 1858**
 - B. 18th July 1858
 - C. 24th October 1858
 - D. 3rd June 1858
5. The book, "Khutbat e Ahmadia" is written by?
 - A. Dr. Safdar Mahmood
 - B. Abdul Haleem Sharar
 - C. Sir Syed Amir Ali
 - D. **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**
6. 'Indian Independence Act' was enforced on?
 - A. 13th August 1947
 - B. **14th August 1947**
 - C. 15th August 1947
 - D. 16th August 1947
7. Allama Muhammad Iqbal delivered his famous Allahabad Address in?
 - A. 1929
 - B. **1930**
 - C. 1931
 - D. 1932
8. British Government sold Kashmir to Gulab Singh in the year?
 - A. **1846**
 - B. 1847
 - C. 1849
 - D. 1850
9. In which year British East India Company occupied Punjab?
 - A. 1846
 - B. **1847**
 - C. 1849
 - D. 1850
10. At the time of Independence which community was in majority in the state of Kashmir?
 - A. **Muslim**
 - B. Hindu
 - C. Sikh
 - D. Christian
11. Which state was attacked by India on 11th September 1948?
 - A. **State of Hyderabad Daccan**
 - B. State of Jammu and Kashmir
 - C. State of Manavadar
 - D. State of Junagarh
12. In which year the Kashmiris started their freedom movement against Dogra rule before the partition of the sub-continent?
 - A. 1940
 - B. **1930**
 - C. 1920
 - D. 1928
13. In which of the following cities Indian National Congress was found?
 - A. Delhi
 - B. **Bombay**
 - C. Kanpur
 - D. Allahabad
14. In which of the following cities All India Muslim League was found?
 - A. Delhi
 - B. Lahore
 - C. **Dhaka**
 - D. Allahabad
15. Who was the Viceroy of India at the time of partition of Bengal?
 - A. **Lord Curzon**
 - B. Lord Wavell
 - C. Lord Minto
 - D. Lord Algan
16. Who was the first President of All India Muslim League?
 - A. **Sir Agha Khan**
 - B. Nawab Waqar ul Mulk
 - C. Nawab Saleem ullah Khan
 - D. None of them
17. In which year Ali Garh Trusteeship bill was passed?
 - A. 1886
 - B. 1887
 - C. 1888
 - D. **1889**
18. In which year Syed Jamal-u-din Afghani died?
 - A. 1895
 - B. 1896
 - C. **1897**
 - D. 1898
19. What was the real name of Titu Mir?
 - A. **Nisar Ali**
 - B. Sayed Ahmad
 - C. Muhammad Ali
 - D. None of them
20. Which pass connects Pakistan with Afghanistan?
 - A. **Khyber**
 - B. Bolan
 - C. Sulaiman
 - D. Tochi

- A. Khunjerab Pass B. Khyber Pass
C. Tochi Pass D. Gomal Pass
21. The highest peak of Salt Range is?
A. Nanga Parbat B. Skaser
C. Malka Parbat D. Everest
22. Which mountain range is located in Sindh Province?
A. Himalaya
B. Karakoram Range
C. Kirthar Range
D. Salt Range
23. Pakistan conducted nuclear tests on May 28, 1998 at?
A. Kohe-e-Sufaid B. Chaghi Hills
C. Toba kakar D. Raskoh
24. What is the total area of Punjab Province?
A. 74,521 Sq Km
B. 40,914 Sq Km
C. 347,190 Sq Km
D. 205,344 Sq Km
25. The capital city of Gilgit Baltistan is?
A. Ghanchay B. Nagar
C. Chilas D. Gilgit
26. Who was the founder of Daily English Newspaper Dawn?
A. Liaquat Ali Khan
B. Z.A Sulehri
C. Quaid-e-Azam
D. None of them
27. Pakistan Steel Mills is located in?
A. Lahore B. Gwadar
C. Karachi D. None of them
28. Who was the second Prime Minister of Pakistan?
A. Ch Muhammad Ali
B. Kh. Nazim-ud-Din
C. Liaquat Ali Khan
D. Feroze Khan Noon
29. The 1973 Constitution of Pakistan came into force on?
A. 23rd March 1973
B. 14th August 1973
C. 8th June 1973
D. 27th October 1973
30. The 1962 Constitution of Pakistan was passed during the regime of?
A. Sikandar Mirza
B. Ayoub Khan
C. Yahya Khan
D. Ch. Muhammad Ali
31. ICT stands for?

- A. Islamabad capital total
B. Islamabad city tribes
C. Islamabad Capital Territory
D. Islamabad city territory
32. First Charter of Human Rights is?
A. International Charter
B. U.N. Charter
C. Khutba-Hajjat-ul-Vida
D. French Constitution
33. The members of Punjab Assembly are?
A. 275 B. 371
C. 237 D. 100
34. Senate of Pakistan comprises of how many members?
A. 104 B. 63
C. 87 D. 50
35. Tenure of National and Provincial Assemblies is?
A. 4 years B. 5 years
C. 6 years D. 3 years
36. Number of houses of Pakistan's Majlis-e-Shura (Parliament) is?
A. One B. Two
C. Three D. Four
37. The Supreme commander of Pakistan Armed Forces is?
A. Army Chief B. Prime Minister
C. President D. Governor
38. SNGPL stands for?
A. Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Lahore
B. Sui Northern Gas Pipelines limited
C. Sui Northern Gas Pakistan limited
D. Sui Northern Gas Punjab limited
39. The third largest city of Pakistan is?
A. Faisalabad B. Rawalpindi
C. Sialkot D. Hyderabad
40. First Census was held in Pakistan in the year?
A. 1950 B. 1951
C. 1952 D. 1953
41. Sadqain is famous for?
A. Painting B. Calligraphy
C. Music D. A & B
42. In _____ the Shahi Mosque was built during the Mughal period?
A. Pakpattan B. Thatha
C. Multan D. Attock
43. The Muslims came to Sindh in 712 A.D. under the leadership of?
A. Mahmood Ghaznavi

- B. Zaheer-ud-Din Baber
C. Muhammad Bin Qasim
D. Aurangzeb Alamgir
44. The area between rivers Jhelum and Chenab is called?
A. Gandhara B. Chaj
C. Takila D. Harrapa
45. The largest Railway workshop Mughalpura is situated in?
A. Gujranwala B. Multan
C. Karachi D. Lahore
46. The ruins of Harrapa are situated in district?
A. Multan B. Okara
C. Lahore D. Sahiwal
47. Abdur Rehman Chughtai was attached with the art of?
A. Construction B. Music
C. Painting D. None of them
48. Which is the sixth most populated country of the world?
A. India B. Iran
C. Pakistan D. None of them
49. Thal desert is located in?
A. Sindh B. Gilgit
C. KPK D. Punjab
50. The founder of All India Muslim League Nawab Salimullah Khan belonged to?
A. Madras B. Karachi
C. Dhaka D. Delhi
51. Who is the first Punjabi poet?
A. Baba Farid B. Shah Hussain
C. Bulhay Shah D. None of them
52. Who was the hero of Pak India 1965 war?
A. Major Raja Aziz Bhatti
B. Major Tufail
C. Lalik Jan D. Mulla Faqir
53. The name of poet whose collection of poetry is called "Shah jo Risalu"?
A. Khushal Khan Khattak
B. Waris Shah
C. Makhdam Muhammad Hashim
D. Shah Abdul Latif Bhatai
54. Which is the first book of Pushto language?
A. Pata Khazana
B. Tazkra-tul-Aulia
C. Jat di Kartut
D. Aasar-ul-Sanadeed
55. Urdu is a word of Turkish language, it means?

- A. With B. Arms
C. Army D. Literature
56. Who wrote "Mauj-e-Kausar"?
A. Amir Khusro
B. Shaikh Muhammad Ikram
C. Mir Taqi Mir
D. Khawaja Mir Dard
57. Name the language in which the Holy Quran was translated for the first time in India?
A. Punjabi B. Kashmiri
C. Sindhi D. Balochi
58. Madr-e-Millat Fatima Jinnah died in the year?
A. 1940 B. 1950
C. 1967 D. 1970
59. The common value among the people of Pakistan is?
A. Dress B. language
C. Habits D. Islam
60. Ahmad Shah Pitras Bukhari was a famous writer of _____ language.
A. English B. Hindi
C. Urdu D. Punjabi
61. Who inaugurated the State Bank of Pakistan?
A. Quaid-e-Azam
B. Malik Ghulam Muhammad
C. Liaquat Ali Khan
D. Allama Muhammad Iqbal
62. Sardar Abdur Rub Nishtar was the Governor of?
A. Gilgit Baltistan B. KPK
C. Punjab D. Sindh
63. National code of Pakistan is?
A. PAK B. PK
C. PAK 1 D. None of them
64. Where is Warsak Dam of Pakistan situated?
A. FATA B. Punjab
C. Sindh D. Balochistan
65. Identify the official news agency?
A. IPP B. APP
C. PPI D. PPA
66. Shakarparian is situated in?
A. Islamabad B. Rawalpindi
C. Murree D. Peshawar
67. Identify the largest cantonment of Pakistan?
A. Kharian Cantt B. Quetta Cantt
C. Okara Cantt D. Karachi Cantt

68. Which city of Pakistan held the OIC Conference in 1977?
- A. Lahore B. Islamabad
C. Karachi D. Peshawar
69. In which year was OIC founded?
- A. 1970 B. 1975
C. 1980 D. 1969
70. Length of common border of Pakistan and Afghanistan is?
- A. 2252 Km B. ~~2282 Km~~
C. 2350 Km D. 2452 Km
71. In which year Pakistan and China joint Venture of JF7 Thunder Aircraft started?
- A. 1997 B. 2003
C. 1999 D. 2000
72. The Kargil incident happened in?
- A. 1998 B. 1997
C. 1999 D. 2000
73. Which country assisted Pakistan in the construction of Sandak Project?
- A. Iran B. Saudi Arabia
C. Afghanistan D. China
74. When was Liaquat Nehru Pact between India and Pakistan signed?
- A. 1950 B. 1955
C. 1964 D. 1951
75. Who was the First woman Governor of State Bank of Pakistan?
- A. Noor Jehan
B. Dr Shamshad Akhter
C. Farzana Raja
D. Dr Ashraf Abbasi
76. Mirpur is a famous city of?
- A. KPK B. Punjab
C. Azad Kashmir D. None of them
77. What is the total area of Balochistan Province?
- A. 74,521 Sq Km B. 40,914 Sq Km
C. 347,190 Sq Km D. 205,344 Sq Km
78. What is the total area of Sindh Province?
- A. 74,521 Sq Km B. 140,914 Sq Km
C. 347,190 Sq Km D. 205,344 Sq Km
79. What is the total area of Khyber Pakhtoon Khawah Province?
- A. 74,521 Sq Km B. 40,914 Sq Km
C. 347,190 Sq Km D. 205,344 Sq Km
80. What is the total area of FATA?
- A. 27,220 Sq Km B. 40,914 Sq Km
C. 347,190 Sq Km D. 205,344 Sq Km
81. What is the total area of ICT?
- A. 906 Sq Km B. 1106 Sq Km

C. 1006 Sq Km

D. 1206 Sq Km

IMPORTANT DAYS

1. Pakistan day is observed on?
A. 5th February B. 8th March
C. 21st March D. 23rd March
2. International Children's Day is observed on _____
A. 21st February B. 1st June
C. 21st March D. 22nd March
3. Labour Day is observed on _____
A. 21st February B. 9th May
C. 1st May D. 22nd March
4. Pakistan Air force Day is celebrated on _____
A. 21st February B. 8th March
C. 21st March D. 7th September
5. On which date is Death Anniversary of Quaid e Azam observed?
A. 9th November B. 11th September
C. 21st March D. 11th October
6. World Tuberculosis Day is observed on _____
A. 21st March B. 24th March
C. 26th March D. 25th March
7. World Anti Narcotics Day is officially celebrated on _____
A. 1st April B. 6th April
C. 7th April D. 26th June
8. World Inventor's Day is celebrated on _____
A. 9th November B. 8th April
C. 31st April D. 23rd April
9. Which day is observed as Sun Day & World Press Freedom Day _____
A. 3rd May B. 4th May
C. 31st May D. None of them
10. Quaid-e-Azam Day is observed on _____
A. 1st May B. 15th May
C. 21st May D. 25th Dec

- C. Kalabagh mine
D. None of them
3. Name the largest city of A J and K?
A. Mirpur B. Bagh
C. Muzafarabad D. Kotli
4. Soon Valley is situated in district?
A. Sargodha B. Khushab
C. DG Khan D. Chakwal
5. The second highest peak of the world is?
A. Rakaposhi B. Nangaparbat
C. Tirchnir D. K2
6. Dadu is a district of _____ province.
A. KPK B. Gigit Baltistan
C. Sindh D. Punjab
7. Manora is famous for?
A. Fresh Water B. Naval base
C. Hot Water D. Fresh Water
8. The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called?
A. Durand line
B. McMahan line
C. Red Cliff line
D. Line of control
9. The longest mountain range of Sindh is?
A. Himalaya B. Hindu Kush
C. Karakoram
D. Kirthar Range
10. Gwadar is a seaport of?
A. KPK B. Sindh
C. Balochistan D. Indian Gujrat
11. Gomal Pass connects Pakistan and _____.
A. Kashmir B. China
C. Iran D. Afghanistan
12. Kotmithan city is situated on the bank of river?
A. Chenab B. Gomal
C. Indus D. None of them
13. Numal lake is situated in District?
A. Khushab B. Mianwali
C. D.G Khan D. D.I Khan
14. Identify the highest civil award of Pakistan?
A. Nishan-e-Haider
B. Nishan-e-Pakistan
C. Tamgha-e-Basalat
D. None of them
15. Sost is a dry port of?
A. Sindh
B. Gilgit Baltistan
C. KPK D. None of them
16. Lake Saif ul Maluk is located in?

- A. Sindh B. Balochistan
C. KPK D. Punjab
17. Bin Qasim is a seaport of?
A. America B. Sri Lanka
C. China D. Pakistan
18. Which of the following lakes is located in district D.G Khan?
A. Keenjar lake B. Uchali lake
C. Fort Minru lake
D. None of them
19. Our National language is?
A. Urdu B. English
C. Punjabi D. Persian
20. Famous Pakistani island is?
A. Manora B. Pasni
C. Makran D. None of them
21. Which of the following area is famous for cherry?
A. KPK B. A J & K
C. Punjab
D. Gilgit Baltistan
22. The largest graveyard of the world is located in?
A. Japan B. India
C. Pakistan D. Russia
23. Who was the first Minister of Industries of Pakistan?
A. Malik Ghulam Muhammad
B. Ch. Nazir Ahmed
C. Jogindar Nath Mandal
D. None of them
24. The longest railway platform of Pakistan is located in?
A. Rohri B. Lahore
C. Khanewal D. Karachi
24. The biggest railway station of Pakistan is located in?
A. Rohri B. Lahore
C. Khanewal D. Karachi
24. The biggest railway junction of Pakistan is located in?
A. Rohri B. Lahore
C. Khanewal D. Karachi
25. Who is Quaid-e-Millat?
A. Zulifqar Ali Bhutto
B. Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah
C. Zia ul Haq
D. Liaquat Ali Khan
26. MEPCO stands for?
A. Mardan Electric Power Company
B. Multan Electronic Power Company

- C. **Multan Electric Power Company**
D. None of them
27. Which is the biggest desert of Pakistan?
A. Thal B. **Cholistan**
C. Thar D. None of them
28. Which is the highest mountain pass in Pakistan?
A. Alpine B. Gomal
C. Khyber D. **Khunjrab**
29. Which is the second largest salt mine of Pakistan?
A. **Warcha (Khushab)**
B. Kala Bagh
C. Jabbi mine D. None of them
30. Which is the largest city of Sindh?
A. Dadu B. Hyderabad
C. Bin Qasim D. **None of them**
31. Anarkali is a famous bazar of?
A. Karachi B. **Lahore**
C. Quetta D. Mardan
31. Zaib un Nisa street is located in?
A. **Karachi** B. Lahore
C. Quetta D. Mardan
32. Identify the first Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan?
A. **Mr. F.M. Khan**
B. Mr. Justice Irshad Hassan Khan
C. Mr. N.A. Farooqi
D. Sardar Fakhar Alam
33. Who was the first Chairman of Islamic Ideology Council?
A. Allama Munir Ahmed Siddiqi
B. Allama Muhammad Khan Sherani
C. Justice Hamood-ur-Rehman
D. **Justice Abad Saleh Muhammad Akram**
34. Thar Desert is located in?
A. Balochistan B. Punjab
C. **Sindh** D. KPK
35. Identify the latitude of Sindh Province?
A. 25.28° to 29.31° N
B. 27.28° to 28.33° N
C. 26.29° to 27.32° N
D. **23.23° to 28.30° N**
36. Identify the latitude of Punjab Province?
A. **27.42° to 34.02° N**
B. 28.43° to 35.04° N
C. 29.45° to 36.06° N
D. 30.35° to 36.05° N
37. The largest Industrial city of Pakistan is?
A. **Multan** B. **Karachi**

- C. Islamabad D. Gujranwala
38. Nanga Parbat is situated in?
A. Karakoram B. Hindu Kush
C. **Himalaya** D. None of them
39. The largest river of Balochistan is?
A. Bolan B. Mirani
C. Nari D. **Hingol**
40. What is the significance of Naran?
A. **Lake Saif ul Maluk**
B. Rakaposhi
C. Cherry fruit D. None of them
41. Omar kot is situated in?
A. Punjab B. **Sindh**
C. Balochistan D. KPK
42. Mangla Dam lies between?
A. **Kashmir and Punjab**
B. Punjab and KPK
C. KPK and Gilgit Baltistan
D. None of them
43. Oldest city of Pakistan is?
A. **Multan** B. Karachi
C. Peshawar D. Mehar garh
44. The world's second largest Muslim country is?
A. Indonesia B. **Pakistan**
C. Bangladesh D. None of them
45. The Kashmir is divided between?
A. **Pakistan and India**
B. China and India
C. Sri Lanka and China
D. Pakistan and Iran
46. The distance of a place South or North of equator is called?
A. Longitude B. **Latitude**
C. Aptitude D. None of them
47. Muhammadan Educational Conference was established on 27 December 1886 by?
A. **Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan**
B. Hasrat Mohani
C. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
D. None of them
48. River Indus flows in?
A. Pakistan
B. Occupied Kashmir
C. China D. **All of them**
49. The world's highest mountain range is
A. Hindu kush B. **Himalaya**
C. Sahara D. None of them
50. Local Self Government Act was launched by British Govt in?

- A. 1884 B. 1882
C. 1886 D. 1880
51. Who was the leader of Shimla Deligation of Indian Muslims in 1905?
A. Sir Agha Khan
B. Muhammad Ali Johar
C. Nawab Salim ullah Khan
D. None of them
52. The length of Karakoram Highway of Pakistan is?
A. 755 km B. 706 km
C. 749 km D. 806 km
53. Which of the following city was the centre of Gandhara Civilization?
A. Kabul B. Lahore
C. Taxila D. Thatta
54. Makli graveyard is situated near?
A. Kabul B. Lahore
C. Taxila D. Thatta
55. On which river Sulamanki and Punjnad Barrages are situated?
A. Chenab B. Jehlum
C. Satluj D. Ravi
56. Which of the following province consists of nine divisions?
A. Punjab B. Sindh
C. Balochistan D. KPK
57. Jinnah Barrage is located in District _____.
A. Mianwali B. Sargodha
C. Khushab D. Bahawalpur
58. PCB stands for?
A. Pakistan Cycling Board
B. Pakistan Cricket Board
C. Punjab Cricket Board
D. None of them
59. War of Independence of India started in?
A. 1855 B. 1856
C. 1857 D. 1859
60. The Hena lake is situated in?
A. Balochistan B. KPK
C. Punjab D. Sindh
61. Punjab is _____ of the total landmass of Pakistan.
A. 25.8% B. 23.9%
C. 24.2% D. 21.5%
62. Sindh is _____ of the total landmass of Pakistan?
A. 17.3% B. 18.9%
C. 15.1% D. 17.7%
63. KPK is _____ of the total landmass of Pakistan?

- A. 7.2% B. 8.6%
C. 9.4% D. 9.9%
64. Balochistan is _____ of the total landmass of Pakistan?
A. 42.7% B. 43.6%
C. 41.1% D. 44.3%
65. Islamabad is _____ of the total landmass of Pakistan?
A. 0.1% B. 0.3%
C. 0.8% D. 0.5%
66. FATA is _____ of the total landmass of Pakistan?
A. 3.9% B. 3.1%
C. 4.2% D. 3.4%
67. The "Shandur Pass" which is at the height of 12,205 feet connects?
A. FATA and Gilgit
B. Kaghan and Chitral
C. Chitral and Gilgit
D. Naran and Gilgit
68. The area lying between Beas and the Ravi is called?
A. Sandal Doaba B. Bari Doaba
C. Chuj Doaba D. Inj Doaba
69. Which part of Punjab is famous for shisham forest?
A. Changa Manga B. Sargodha
C. Layyah D. None of them
70. Which of the following area of Balochistan is famous for natural gas?
A. Bhakkar B. Karachi
C. Quetta D. Sui
71. The headquarters of FIA is located in?
A. Karachi B. Rawalpindi
C. Islamabad D. Multan
72. The archaeological site Hiran Minar is located near the city of?
A. Karachi B. Sheikhupura
C. Sukkur D. Khairpur
73. Margalla hills are foot hills of?
A. Himalayas Range
B. Karakoram Range
C. Hindu Kush Range
D. None of them
74. The most precious gemstone "Emerald" is found in?
A. Gilgit B. Chitral
C. Swat D. Murree
75. The most populated district of Punjab is _____.
A. Faisalabad B. Lahore

- C. Gujranwala D. Bahawalnagar
76. The current Constitution of Pakistan was enforced in?
 A. 1973 B. 1975
 C. 1972 D. 1971
77. Major crop of Pakistan is _____.
 A. Tobacco B. Barley
 C. Maize D. Wheat
78. Sialkot is famous for?
 A. Cotton Industry
 B. Food Industry
 C. Sports Industry
 D. None of them
79. The length of river Indus is _____.
 A. 2400 Km B. 2896 km
 C. 2300 Km D. 2200 Km
80. Abaseen is another name of _____.
 A. River Indus B. River Dhaka
 C. River Fared D. River Ganga
81. The longest River of Pakistan is _____.
 A. Ganga B. Indus
 C. Satluj
 D. The Brahm Putra
82. The length of Railway line in Pakistan is _____.
 A. 7696 km B. 7909 km
 C. 7791 km D. 7500 km
83. The length of River Chenab is _____.
 A. 1242 km B. 1100 km
 C. 2931 km D. 3000 km
84. In which year Pakistan won Asian Games Hockey Championship for the last time?
 A. 1998 B. 2002
 C. 2006 D. 2010
85. The oldest barrage on the River Indus is _____.
 A. Kotri B. Chashma
 C. Sukkur D. Jinnah
86. Identify the height of Broad Peak?
 A. 8060 M B. 8097 M
 C. 8195 M D. 8309 M
87. Which district of Pakistan has no desert?
 A. Jargodha B. Bhakkar
 C. Omar kot
 D. Rehim yar Khan
88. Identify the brother of Moulana Muhammad Ali Johar?
 A. Moulana Ab-ul-Kalam Azad
 B. Moulana Zafar Ali Khan
 C. Moulana Shoukat Ali
 D. None of them

89. Maize, Rice and Wheat are generally referred as _____.
 A. Cash Crops B. Cereal Crops
 C. A and B D. None of them
90. The largest latitude circle on earth is?
 A. The Equator B. The Longitude
 C. The Latitude D. None of them
91. Identify the Radio station of Pakistan located at the highest altitude?
 A. Quetta Radio Station
 B. Gilgit Radio Station
 C. Muzafarabad Radio Station
 D. None of them
92. Largest tea producer district of Pakistan is?
 A. Mardan B. Swat
 C. Mansehra D. Abbotabad
93. Identify the largest division of Punjab?
 A. Multan B. Lahore
 C. Faisalabad D. Bahawalpur
94. Kala Dhaka is a district of _____.
 A. Hazara B. Kohat
 C. Peshawar D. Malakand
95. Pakistan Military Academy is located in?
 A. Hassan Abdal B. Kakul
 C. Murree D. Kohat
96. What is meant by Equinox?
 A. Equal duration of day and night
 B. Half duration of day
 C. Half duration of night
 D. None of them
97. The distance of longitude represents how many minutes difference in time?
 A. 5 minutes B. 3 minutes
 C. 7 minutes D. 4 minutes
98. Zardak is the highest peak of _____.
 A. Suleman range
 B. Himalaya range
 C. Kirthar range
 D. Karakoram range
99. Major Shabbir Sharif was martyred in which Pak-Indo war?
 A. 1965 B. 1971
 C. 1981 D. None of them
100. Mirani Dam is located in _____.
 A. Balochistan B. KPK
 C. Sindh D. Punjab
101. The biggest open university with most students enrolment of the world?
 A. Dhaka Open University Dhaka
 B. Bangalore Open University Bangalore

- C. Indira Gandhi Open University Delhi
D. Allama Iqbal Open University Islamabad
102. The biggest Air base of Pakistan is located in?
A. Karachi B. Islamabad
C. Sargodha D. Lahore
103. The biggest Natural Gas producing area of Pakistan is?
A. Qadirabad B. Qalat
C. Sui D. None of them
104. Who was the first Governor of West Pakistan?
A. Sir Feroz Khan Noon
B. Mian Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani
C. Justice Shahab-u-Din
D. Yousaf Haroon
105. Chiniot is situated at the bank of river?
A. Chenab B. Sutlej
C. Ravi D. Jhelum
106. Manora is the largest Island of?
A. UAE B. India
C. China D. Pakistan
107. In which of the following is the first dry port of Pakistan located?
A. Multan B. Peshawar
C. Lahore D. Faisalabad
108. Which is the shortest day of the year?
A. 22nd March B. 22nd January
C. 22nd October D. 22nd December
109. Kala Deer is found in which area of Pakistan?
A. Cholistan B. Thal
C. Thar D. Chitral
110. Identify the height of Minar-e-Pakistan?
A. 150.7 feet B. 196.5 feet
C. 205.7 feet D. 215.9 feet
111. Who wrote the National Anthem of Pakistan?
A. Faiz Ahmed Faiz
B. Saghar Siddiqui
C. Hafeez Jalandhari
D. None of them
112. Which of the following houses the largest hydroelectric power station of Pakistan?
A. Mirani B. Ghazi
C. Mangla D. Tarbela
113. Kasur is a city of?
A. Bullay Shah B. Shah Hussain
C. Baba Fareed D. None of them
114. Pinpoint the main objectives of World Trade Organization (WTO)?
A. To Promote western trade
B. To eliminate quota system and promote free competition in trade
C. To Promote Mutual trade
D. None of them
115. The largest University of Punjab is?
A. Islamia University Bahawalpur
B. Baha-u-Din Zakria University Multan
C. Sargodha University Sargodha
D. Punjab University Lahore
116. The biggest market of Pakistan's Imports and Exports is?
A. Italy B. England
C. USA D. Australia
117. Pakistan's domestic demand for petroleum products is growing annually at a rate of?
A. 5% B. 10%
C. 7% D. 8%
118. Who was the first Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee of Pakistan?
A. General Muhammad Iqbal
B. General Muhammad Sharif
C. General Muhammad Naseer
D. General Muhammad Bashir
119. Who was the founder of slave empire of Muslim India?
A. Mehmood Ghazanavi
B. Shahab-u-Din Ghouri
C. Qutab-ud-din Aibak
D. None of them
120. Rohtas Fort was built by?
A. Sher Shah Suri
B. Jalal-u-Din Muhammad Akbar
C. Aurang Zaib
D. Shah Jahan
121. Who was the founder of Khaksar movement?
A. Moulana Muhammad Ali Johar
B. Moulana Shoukat Ali
C. Allama Inayat ullah Mashraqi
D. None of them
122. Who was the founder of Jamia Millia Delhi?
A. Moulana Muhammad Ali Johar
B. Moulana Shoukat Ali
C. Allama Anayet ullah Masharaqi
D. None of them
123. In which of the following city the 12th SAARC conference was held?

- A. Islamabad B. Karachi
C. Lahore D. None of them
124. In which of the following date Muhammad Khan Junejo's Government was dissolved?
A. 29th June 1988
B. 29th May 1988
C. 29th July 1988
D. 29th August 1988
125. Tax on a Commodity according to its volume is?
A. Barter Trade
B. Transfer of money
C. Ad Valorem Tax
D. None of them
126. Who is the first Tax Mohtasib of Pakistan?
A. Justice (R) Hameed Sheikh
B. Justice (R) Munir Sheikh
C. Justice (R) Rehmat Jafri
D. Justice (R) Saleem Akhtar
127. When no tariffs are imposed on exports and imports, it is called?
A. Free Trade
B. Volume of trade
C. Barter Trade
D. None of them
128. Agreement between two countries is called?
A. Mutual Agreement
B. Bilateral Agreement
C. Obligatory Agreement
D. None of them
129. Family Planning Program in Pakistan was started in?
A. 1950 B. 1954
C. 1952 D. 1956
130. What percentage of population of Pakistan is under the age of 15?
A. 39% B. 42%
C. 35% D. 45%
131. A free port is a port where there are?
A. No duties and no taxes
B. No duties and no liabilities
C. No duties and no restrictions
D. None of them
132. In which of the following year Pakistan became the member of Non Aligned Movement (NAM)?
A. 1978 B. 1979
C. 1980 D. 1981
133. Financial year of Pakistan starts from?
A. 1st June B. 1st August
C. 1st July D. 1st November
134. In which of the following year's Martial Law was enforced in Lahore?
A. 6th May 1953
B. 6th August 1953
C. 6th November 1953
D. 6th March 1953
135. General Sales Tax, under the Constitution of 1973 is a?
A. Provincial subject
B. Federal subject
C. District subject
D. None of them
136. On which of the following dates Qadianis were declared non Muslims?
A. 7th September 1974
B. 7th October 1974
C. 7th November 1974
D. 7th December 1974
137. Which province has the highest literacy rate?
A. KPK B. Punjab
C. Balochistan D. Sindh
138. Pakistan's domestic saving rate of GNP is?
A. 13% B. 15%
C. 11% D. 18%
139. Which is the single largest component of GDP of Pakistan?
A. Agriculture 25%
B. Agriculture 30%
C. Agriculture 35%
D. Agriculture 28%
140. What is the share of wheat crop in total cultivated area of Pakistan?
A. 32% B. 37%
C. 36% D. 39%
141. In which of the following year's Nobel Prize holder famous Pakistani Scientist Dr. Abdus Salam died?
A. 1994 B. 1995
C. 1996 D. 1997
142. The Aid to Pakistan Consortium has now renamed as?
A. Pakistan Promotion Forum
B. Pakistan Friends Forum
C. Pakistan Trade Forum
D. Pakistan Development Forum
143. United Nations World Food Program commenced its operation in Pakistan during?
A. 1968 B. 1972

- C. 1969 D. 1973
144. The Government of Pakistan has given certain incentives to farmers for growing black tea on experimental basis at?
 A. Gawadar B. Gilgit Baltistan
 C. Abbotabad D. Mansehra
145. In which of the following year's Quaid-e-Azam became of the member of Legislative Council from Bombay?
 A. 1907 B. 1908
 C. 1909 D. 1910
146. The most populated area of Pakistan is?
 A. Balochistan B. Sindh
 C. FATA D. ICT
147. In which of the following year's 17th Amendment was passed?
 A. 2003 B. 2004
 C. 2005 D. 2006
148. The study of science of population is called?
 A. Bibliography B. Biography
 C. Demography D. None of them
149. The population growth rate in Pakistan is?
 A. 4.2% B. 1.57%
 C. 2.52% D. 2.11%
150. In which of the following years first General Elections under the LFO were held?
 A. 1970 B. 1971
 C. 1972 D. 1973
151. In the total population of Pakistan the most population in one square kilometer area is in?
 A. Multan B. Islamabad
 C. Peshawar D. Karachi
152. The minimum number of persons populated in one square kilometer of area are in?
 A. Punjab B. Sindh
 C. Balochistan D. None of these
153. Hydel power Stations of WAPDA are approximately generating _____ electricity.
 A. 4198MW B. 4057MW
 C. 3850MW D. 4250MW
154. Identify the Ex-Speaker and President of Pakistan?
 A. Ch. Fazal Ellahi
 B. Malik Meraj Khalid
 C. Muhammad Mian Somroo

155. In which Division of Punjab the ratio of males and females is equal?
 A. Karachi B. Peshawar
 C. Lahore D. Rawalpindi
156. In which of the following year's Agha Khan Medical University Karachi was established?
 A. 1981 B. 1982
 C. 1983 D. 1984
157. In which division of Punjab the ratio of females in population is 10% more than males?
 A. Karachi B. Peshawar
 C. Lahore D. Rawalpindi
158. How long is the Islamabad-Peshawar Motorway?
 A. 102 Km B. 154 Km
 C. 142 Km D. 160 Km
159. Which division of Punjab produces maximum wheat crop?
 A. Sargodha Division
 B. Sahiwal Division
 C. Sheikhupura Division
 D. Multan Division
160. The share of Cotton crop in the total crop cultivated area of Punjab is approximately?
 A. 16% B. 14%
 C. 18% D. 13%
161. Which division of the Punjab produces maximum Sugarcane crop?
 A. Karachi B. Faisalabad
 C. Islamabad D. Multan
162. Which city of Punjab has the lowest population density?
 A. Bahawalnagar B. Rajanpur
 C. Gujranwala D. Bahawalpur
163. Per capita income is?
 A. Average income of the people of a country during a year
 B. Average income of the people of a country during six months
 C. Average income of the people of a country during four months
 D. Average income of the people of a country during one month
164. Economic development means?
 A. Increase in energy resources of the country
 B. Increase in human resources of the country

- C. Increase in mineral resources of the country
D. None of them
165. What percentage of GDP is spent on Agricultural Research in Pakistan?
A. 1.9% B. 1.7%
C. 2.3% D. 1.5%
166. 11 July every year is being celebrated under United Nations as World Population Day since?
A. 1987 B. 1985
C. 1988 D. 1980
167. Inflation may be defined as?
A. A temporary increase in the prices of currency
B. A temporary increase in the prices of several goods
C. **A and B**
D. None of them
168. Identify the first Pakistani who reached the South Pole?
A. Mrs. Tasleem Aslam
B. Naheeda Mehboob Ellahi
C. Namira Saleem
D. Nazir Sabir
169. Identify the first Pakistani who climbed Mount Everest?
A. Mrs. Tasleem Aslam
B. Naheeda Mehboob Ellahi
C. Namira Saleem
D. **Nazir Sabir**
170. Sales Tax is ultimately paid by?
A. The sailors
B. The objectives
C. A and B
D. **The customers**
171. Pakistan's biggest and most powerful Radio Station is?
A. Lahore B. Karachi
C. **Islamabad** D. Multan
172. Kohat Tunnel Project was completed with the financial aid of?
A. Pakistan B. Japan
C. India D. China
173. Makran Coastal Highway project is being completed with the assistance of?
A. **China. It length is 634km**
B. India
C. Japan
D. None of them
174. Identify the first Pakistani woman who was spokesperson of foreign Ministry?
A. **Mrs. Tasleem Aslam**
B. Naheeda Mehboob Ellahi
C. Namira Saleem
D. Nazir Sabir
175. Which of these Gemstones are found in Pakistan?
A. Lapis B. Lazuli
C. Topaz D. Ruby
(E) All of them
176. On which of the following date Constitutional Assembly was dissolved after completion of its term in 2007?
A. **15th November**
B. 15th September
C. 15th October
D. 15th December
177. Who was the first caretaker President of Pakistan?
A. Malik Meraj Khalid
B. Ch. Shujat Hussain
C. Muhammad Mian Somro
D. **Waseem Sajad**
178. Kamra is famous for?
A. Telephone Industry
B. Wood Industry
C. **Aircraft Industry**
D. Chemicals Industry
179. After Independence first industrial unit inaugurated by Quaid-i-Azam was?
 A. **Valika Textile Mills**
B. Habib Textile Mills
C. Wali Textile Mills
D. None of them
180. Which is the smallest river of the Punjab?
A. Jhelum B. **Ravi**
C. Chenab D. Beas
181. Name the highest award of bravery in the Police Service of Pakistan?
A. Pakistan Police Medal
B. Pakistan Police Gold Medal
C. **Quaid-i-Azam Police Medal**
D. None of them
182. National Police Academy is located in?
A. Lahore
B. Sheikhpura
C. Karachi
D. **hala (Islamabad)**
183. _____ in Police Department is the abbreviation of?

- A. Sub House Officer
 B. Senior House Officer
 C. **Station House Officer**
 D. Second House Officer
184. F.I.R. is an abbreviation of?
 A. Formal Investigation Report
 B. **First Information Report**
 C. Foreign Investigation Report
 D. None of them
185. Aerospace University of Pakistan is located in?
 A. **Islamabad** B. Karachi
 C. Lahore D. Peshawar
186. DPO is the abbreviation of?
 A. Deputy Police Officer
 B. **District Police Officer**
 C. Director Police Officer
 D. None of them
187. FIA stands for?
 A. Federal Information Agency
 B. First class Investigation Agency
 C. **Federal Investigation Agency**
 D. None of them
188. A Second Class Magistrate can award the punishment of imprisonment for a term not exceeding?
 A. Four years B. **One year**
 C. Three years D. Two years
189. The art of writing in code words or cipher is called?
 A. **Cryptography** B. Biography
 C. Bibliography D. Autography
190. Omar Kot is a District of?
 A. Karachi Division
 B. Larkana Division
 C. Hyderabad Division
 D. **Mir Pur Khas Division**
191. Department of Police was introduced in Islam by?
 A. Caliph Hazrat Usman (R.A)
 B. Caliph Hazrat Ali (R.A)
 C. **Caliph Hazrat Umer (R.A)**
 D. None of them
192. The number of jails for prisoners in Punjab is?
 A. 32 B. **34**
 C. 38 D. 36
193. P.P.C. stands for?
 A. **Pakistan Penal Code**
 B. Punjab Penal Code
 C. Provincial Penal Code

- D. None of them
194. River Jhelum, Neelum and Poonch are identification of?
- A. Punjab
B. Gilgit Baltistan
C. KPK
D. A J & K
195. Identify the first woman Ambassador of Pakistan?
- A. Mrs. Tasleem Aslam
B. Naheeda Mehboob Ellahi
C. Namira Saleem
D. **Begum Raana Liaquat Ali**
196. Identify the amount of first budget of Pakistan which was presented in 1948?
- A. 87,7800000 B. **89,5700000**
C. 90,1500000 D. 92,2500000
197. Nankana Sahib is famous for?
- A. **Birth Place of Guru Nanak**
B. Birth Place of Guru Arjun
C. Birth Place of Ranjit Singh
D. None of them
198. National Flag of Pakistan was designed by two brothers Afzal Hussain & _____?
- A. Munir Hussain
B. **Altaf Hussain**
C. Saghir Hussain
D. Tajamul Hussain
199. The total wheat consumption in Pakistan at present is estimated to be around?
- A. 20 Million Tones
B. 21 Million Tones
C. **22 Million Tones**
D. 23 Million Tones
200. Which of the following is the first women university of Pakistan?
- A. Women University Peshawar
B. Hazara University Mansehra
C. Lahore College for Women University
D. **Fatima Jinnah Women University of Rawalpindi**

INFORMATION ABOUT PAKISTAN

1. The Total area of Pakistan is _____
 - A. 802,840 sq km
 - B. 803,840 sq km
 - C. 79,6096 sq km
 - D. 801,940 sq km

2. Ceasefire Line of Kashmir came into existence in _____
 - A. 1949
 - B. 1948

3. The Line of Control came into existence in _____
 A. 1965 B. 1971
 C. 1972 D. 1970
4. The Ceasefire Line was named as Line of Control according to the _____ agreement.
 A. Delhi Agreement
 B. Tashkent Agreement
 C. Simla Agreement
 D. Lahore Agreement
5. The other name of K-2 is _____
 A. Godwin Austen
 B. Barura
 C. Killing Mountain
 D. Broad Peak
6. The Height of K-2 is _____
 A. 7,611 (m) B. 8,611 (m)
 C. 9,511 (m) D. 6,677 (m)
7. The highest peak of Hindu Kush Range is _____
 A. Takht-e-Sulaiman
 B. K-2
 C. Gasherbrum
 D. Tirich Mir
8. The area which separates Pakistan from Tajikistan is called _____
 A. Wakhan B. Pamir Knot
 C. Khyber Pass D. Himalayan
9. In how many natural regions Pakistan can be divided?
 A. seven B. eight
 C. six D. twelve
10. The Chinese Province adjoining Pakistan is _____
 A. Minkiang B. Sinkiang
 C. Shanghai D. Ching Chee
11. Which mountain range is called Roof of the World?
 A. Himalaya B. Hindu Kush
 C. Pamir D. Pamirs
12. The mountain range which is located in Pakistan & China is _____
 A. Sulaiman B. Kirthar
 C. Pamir D. Karakoram
13. Which mountain barrier influences the rainfall pattern in Pakistan by intercepting monsoon winds from the south?
 A. Northern mountains
 B. Eastern mountains

- C. Southern mountains
 D. Western mountains
14. Salt Range starts from Dina and ends at _____
 A. Jhelum B. Noshehra
 C. Mirpur D. Kalabagh
15. The salt range is situated between Rivers Soan and _____
 A. Chenab B. Indus
 C. Jhelum D. Haro
16. Kirthar Range separates the Indus Plain from _____
 A. Balochistan B. Punjab
 C. Sindh D. KPK
17. Lawari Pass connects Peshawar with _____
 A. Babusar Top B. Mala Kand
 C. Dir D. Chitral
18. Which of the following Pass links Chitral with Gilgit?
 A. Babusar Pass
 B. Shandur Pass
 C. Tochi Pass D. Khyber pass
19. The highest peak of the Sulaiman Mountains is _____
 A. Takht-e-Sulaiman
 B. Koh-e-Safed
 C. Nanga Parbat
 D. None of them
20. Which of the following Pass connects the Kachhi-Sibi Plain with Quetta?
 A. Khyber Pass B. Bolan Pass
 C. Tochi Pass D. Lowari Pass
21. Ras Koh range is situated in _____
 A. Balochistan Plateau
 B. Indus Plain
 C. Karakoram
 D. Kirthar Range
22. The Chagai Hills are located _____
 A. At China border
 B. Near Quetta
 C. Near Sibi
 D. Pak-Afghan border
23. The Indus Plain covers an area of about _____
 A. 203,000 sq. miles
 B. 200,000 sq. miles
 C. 206,000 sq. miles
 D. 205,000 sq. miles

24. The five tributaries of the Indus River in Punjab are Jhelum, Chenab, Beas, Sutlej and _____.
- | | |
|----------|-----------------|
| A. Ravi | B. Ganga |
| C. Jamna | D. All of these |
25. Doab means?
- | |
|---|
| A. Land situated between rivers and mountains |
| B. Land situated between two rivers |
| C. Land situated between two regions |
| D. None of them |
26. The second name of Karakoram Highway is _____.
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. Kaghan Road | B. Silk Road ✓ |
| C. China Road | D. None of them |
27. The land between the Ravi and the old course of the Beas is called _____.
- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| A. Ganji Bar | B. Nili Bar |
| C. Chaj Bar | D. None of them |
28. The longest glacier outside the polar region is _____.
- | |
|--------------------|
| A. Batura Glacier |
| B. Baltora Glacier |
| C. Siachin Glacier |
| D. None of them |
29. Identify the Latitude of Pakistan?
- | |
|------------------------|
| A. 23.3° to 36.45° N ✓ |
| B. 24.5° to 36.55° N |
| C. 25.8° to 34.41° N |
| D. 26.3° to 37.48° N |
30. Identify the Longitude of Pakistan?
- | |
|-------------------|
| A. 62° to 77.5° E |
| B. 61° to 75.5° E |
| C. 63° to 75.5° E |
| D. 61° to 76.5° E |
31. Federation of Pakistan consist of how many units?
- | | |
|------|------|
| A. 4 | B. 5 |
| C. 6 | D. 8 |
32. The largest Province of Pakistan is _____.
- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| A. Punjab | B. Balochistan |
| C. Sindh | D. KPK |
33. In which of the following years Pakistan joined the UNO?
- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| A. 1949 | B. 1948 |
| C. 1950 | D. 1947 ✓ |
34. How much area of Pakistan is covered by Mountains and plateaus?
- | | |
|--------|----------|
| A. 56% | B. 58% ✓ |
| C. 60% | D. 62% |

35. Which of the following country is located in south west of Pakistan?
- A. Iran
B. Afghanistan
C. China
D. None of them
36. Which of the following country is situated in the east of Pakistan?
- A. Iran
B. Afghanistan
C. China
D. India

WATER SOURCES

1. Warsak Dam is situated on river _____.
A. Kabul
B. Swat
C. Indus
D. Chenab
2. Which of the following is the oldest dam of Pakistan?
A. Tarbela
B. Mangla
C. Warsak
D. Gomal zam
3. The number of barrages constructed on the River Indus are _____.
A. 6
B. 0
C. 7
D. 4
4. The Kabul River merges into _____.
A. Indus River
B. Jhelum River
C. Kaghan River
D. Kuram River
5. The number of rivers in Balochistan is _____.
A. 10
B. 9
C. 7
D. 8
6. The number of rivers in the Sindh is _____.
A. 3
B. 4
C. 2
D. 5
7. Gomal River starts from _____.
A. Iran
B. Balochistan
C. KPK
D. Afghanistan
8. Bolan & Rukshan are the rivers flowing in _____.
A. KPK
B. Punjab
C. Balochistan
D. KPK & Balochistan
9. In which of the following provinces Swat, Gomal, Karum & Kabul Rivers flow?
A. KPK
B. Punjab
C. Balochistan
D. Sindh
10. Baran River is flowing in the province of _____.
A. Punjab
B. Balochistan
C. Sindh
D. KPK
11. River Ravi originates from _____.
A. Tibet
B. Himachal Pradesh

- C. Northern Areas of Pakistan
D. Jammu and Kashmir
12. The Ravi River falls in?
A. Sutlej B. Indus
C. Jhelum D. **Chenab**
13. Three major groups of canal system are operating in _____
A. **Pakistan** B. Iran
C. UAE D. USA
14. The length of Ravi River is _____
A. 901 km B. 725 km
C. 760 km D. 730 km
15. Indus River originates from _____
A. Ladakh B. **Tibet**
C. Jammu D. Kashmir
16. The length of Indus River is _____
A. 2,996 km B. 2,596 km
C. 2,896 km D. 2,396 km
17. Head Sulamanki is situated on river _____
A. **Sutlej** B. Ravi
C. Jhelum D. None of them
18. A Palla is _____
A. A crocodile
B. A Sindhi folk dance
C. Dolphin Fish
D. **Important fish found in Indus**
19. From where Jhelum River starts?
A. Hemaliah Perdesh
B. Tibet
C. **Indian Held Kashmir**
D. None of them
20. Wular Lake is situated on the river _____
A. **Jhelum** B. Gomal
C. Indus D. Kabul
21. The lower Chenab Canal starts from _____
A. Rasul B. **Khanki**
C. Trimun D. None of them
22. Lower Bari Doab Canal starts from _____
A. **Balloki** B. Marala
C. Sindhnai D. None of them
23. Marala Barrage is constructed on river _____
A. Ravi B. **Chenab**
C. Kabul D. Jhelum
24. The longest River in Punjab is _____
A. Indus B. Beas
C. **Sutlej** D. Ravi
25. The Sutlej River originates from _____
A. **Tibet**
B. Hemachal Pardesh
C. China
D. None of them
26. The Chenab River joins the Sutlej River near _____
A. West of Bahawalpur
B. **Punjad**
C. West of Multan
D. Mailsi
27. The Jinnah Barrage is situated on the river _____
A. Kuram B. **Kabul**
C. Gomal D. **Indus**
28. Taunsa Barrage is situated on _____
A. Ravi B. **Jhelum**
C. Zhob D. **Indus**
29. The Districts irrigated by Taunsa Barrage are _____
A. **D.G. Khan & Muzaffargarh**
B. Bahawalpur & Muzaffargarh
C. Multan & Muzaffargarh
D. Multan & D.G. Khan
30. On which of the following Rivers Guddu, Sukkur, Taunsa, Chashma Jinnah and Kotri Barrages are situated?
A. Chenab B. **Indus**
C. Kabul D. Sutlej
31. The largest barrage in Pakistan is _____.
A. Guddu Barrage
B. Chashma Barrage
C. **Sukkar Barrage**
D. Sulaimanke Barrage
32. Khanpur Dam is located on river _____
A. Chenab B. **Haro**
C. Jhelum D. Indus
33. Simly Lake is located near _____
A. Mirpur B. **Attock**
C. **Islamabad** D. Hassan Abdal
34. The Tanda Dam is located in Province _____
A. **KPK** B. Sindh
C. Balochistan D. Punjab
35. The Hub River is located in _____.
A. **Balochistan** B. Punjab
C. Sindh D. **KPK**
36. The Hub Dam is constructed in the province of _____.
A. **KPK** B. **Balochistan**
C. Punjab D. Sindh

37. The first Barrage in the Sindh is _____
 A. Kotri Barrage B. Indus Barrage
 C. Sukkur Barrage
 D. **Guddu Barrage**
38. Indus Water Treaty was signed on _____
 A. 09 Sept., 1960 B. **19 Sep., 1960**
 C. 19 Oct., 1960 D. 19 Oct., 1960
39. The Indus Water Treaty was mediated by _____
 A. IMF B. USA
 C. **World Bank** D. Britain
40. Under Indus Water Treaty water of three Rivers was given to India. These are _____
 A. **Ravi, Beas & Sutlej**
 B. Ravi & Beas, Jehlum
 C. Indus, Jehlum & Chenab
 D. Sutlej, Indus Chenab
41. Under Indus Water Treaty the water of three Rivers awarded to Pakistan are _____
 A. Ravi, Beas & Sutlej
 B. Ravi, Beas & Chenab
 C. **Indus, Jehlum & Chenab**
 D. Indus, Jehlum & Ravi
42. Balloki Barrage is located on _____
 A. Gomal B. Indus
 C. **Ravi** D. Sutlej
43. Kalabagh Dam is supposed to be built on river _____
 A. Kabul B. Kuram
 C. **Indus** D. None of them
44. Rawal Dam is located in _____
 A. **Islamabad** B. Murree
 C. Attock D. None of them
45. The largest earth filled dam of the world is _____
 A. **Tarbela Dam** B. Warsak Dam
 C. Mangla Dam D. Swan Dam
46. The length of Tarbela Dam across the top is _____
 A. 2843 m B. 2643 m
 C. **2743 m** D. 2,543 m
47. The width of Tarbela Dam at its base is _____
 A. 610 m B. 650 m
 C. 630 m D. **600 m**
48. The height of Tarbela Dam is _____
 A. 395 feet B. 455 feet
 C. **485 feet** D. 495 feet

49. The lake of Tarbela Dam can hold nearly _____ water.
 A. **9.30 MAF** B. 9.35 MAF
 C. 9.47 MAF D. 9.48 MAF
50. The world's largest water channel was constructed by _____
 A. Gomal Zam Dam
 B. **Ghazi Brotha Dam**
 C. Aswan Dam D. Tarbela Dam
51. The maximum electricity generation capacity of Ghazi Brotha Dam is _____
 A. 1550 Mw B. **1450 Mw**
 C. 1650 Mw D. 1050 Mw
52. The largest irrigation system of the world is in _____
 A. Iran B. **Pakistan**
 C. Sudan D. China
53. The second largest earth-filled dam of the world is _____
 A. **Mangla** B. Aswan
 C. Tarbela D. None of them
54. The lake of Tarbela dam is _____
 A. 30 km long B. **40 km long**
 C. 60 km long D. None of them
55. The number of major rivers in Punjab is _____
 A. **5** B. 7
 C. 9 D. 6
56. The length of Sutlej river is _____
 A. **1551 km** B. 1900 km
 C. 2000 km D. None of them
57. Ghazi Brotha Dam is located on river _____
 A. **Indus** B. Chenab
 C. Ravi D. Neelum
58. Gomal Zam Dam is situated on river _____
 A. **Gomal** B. Kuram
 C. Swat D. Kabul
59. Which of the following Dam is constructed on river Pishin?
 A. Mirani Dam B. **B.K.D Khan**
 C. Hub Dam D. None of them
60. Identify the height of Khanpur Dam?
 A. 165 feet B. 166 feet
 C. **167 feet** D. 168 feet
61. In which of the following years Barotha Dam was completed?
 A. **2003** B. 2004
 C. 2005 D. 2006

62. In which of the following year Tarbela Dam was completed?
- A. 1975 B. 1976 ✓
C. 1977 D. 1978
63. Identify the height of Simly Dam?
- A. 215 feet ✓ B. 218 feet
C. 220 feet D. 225 feet
64. In which of the following provinces Brotha is situated?
- A. KPK B. Sindh
C. Punjab D. Balochistan
65. The height of Baran Dam is _____.
- A. 103 feet B. 107 feet
C. 109 feet D. 113 feet
66. The storage capacity of Chashma Barrage is _____.
- A. 0.61 MAF B. 0.71 MAF
C. 0.81 MAF D. 0.91 MAF
67. The length of Hingul River is _____.
- A. 345 miles B. 358 miles
C. 362 miles D. 365 miles

BALUCHISTAN *

1. How many divisions are in Balochistan Province?
A. 5
B. 6 ✓
C. 7
D. 8
2. The number of districts in Balochistan is _____
A. 22
B. 24
C. 26
D. 28
3. The east Balochistan is divided from the rest of Sindh and Punjab by _____
A. Kirthar Ranges
B. Chaghi Ranges
C. Kirthar & Sulaiman ✓
D. Sulaiman Ranges
4. The oldest inhabitants of Balochistan are _____
A. Balochistan
B. Brahvis ✓
C. Pakhtuns
D. Pushtuns
5. Brahvis are centered around _____
A. Quetta
B. Kalat ✓
C. Lasbella
D. Loralai
6. The largest ethnic group in Balochistan is _____
A. Baloch ✓
B. Pathans
C. Brahvi
D. Seraiki
7. The karez is a system of _____
A. Transportation
B. Underground irrigation system ✓

- C. Carriage
D. Mining
8. The important minerals of Balochistan are coal, gold, chrome, fluorite, sulphur, quartz and _____.
- A. Common Salt B. Marble
C. Maganeze D. All of them
9. The Pakistan's fruits garden is _____.
- A. Balochistan B. Punjab
C. Chaman D. Turbat
10. Which area of Pakistan is famous for apples, melons, grapes, apricots, almonds, cherries, and peaches?
- A. Balochistan B. Punjab
C. A J & K D. Sindh
11. A deep sea port being built in Balochistan Province is _____.
- A. Pasni B. Ormara
C. Jiwani D. Gwadar
12. Quetta was almost completely destroyed because of the great earthquake on _____.
- A. 31st May, 1935
B. 19th May, 1935
C. 21st May 1935
D. 30th May, 1935
13. How many people were killed in Quetta in the earth quake?
- A. 35,000 B. 34,000
C. 25,000 D. 38,000
14. The Murdar Mountain is situated near _____.
- A. Ziarat B. Pishin
C. Quetta D. None of them
15. Hanna Lake is located in _____.
- A. A J & K B. Balochistan
C. FATA D. KPK
16. The Quaid-e-Azam stayed during his last illness in 1948 in _____.
- A. Quetta B. Sibi
C. Ziarat D. Makran
17. The highest railway station in Pakistan is _____.
- A. Awaran B. Mastung
C. Kan Mehtarzai D. None of them
18. The Muslimbagh is famous for _____.
- A. Chromite Mines
B. Natural Gas
C. Copper
D. Coal Mine
19. Gomal Pass is situated near _____.
- A. Sibi B. Zhob Valley

20. The Gomal Pass is one of the most important trade routes from subcontinent to _____
- A. Central Asia B. Afghanistan
C. South Asia D. Iran
21. Alongwith Jacobabad which city has the highest record temperature in the subcontinent (54°C)?
- A. Larkana B. Multan
C. Jhal Magsi D. Sibi
22. Khojak pass is located in _____.
- A. Chaman B. Quetta
C. Chaghi D. None of them
23. The Sui is famous for _____.
- A. Natural Gas B. Coal mine
C. Copper D. Sulphur
24. The length of Khojak Tunnel is _____.
- A. 3.2 km B. 5.2 km
C. 7.2 km D. 4.2 km
25. Which is the biggest forest reserve of South Asia?
- A. Mehar Abad B. Jonpur
C. Nasirpur D. Rasul
26. In which of the following year the area of Balochistan was declared a province?
- A. 1970 B. 1971
C. 1972 D. 1973
27. Who was the first Governor of Balochistan?
- A. Lt. General M.K Arif
B. Lt. General Riaz Hussain
C. Sardar M. Akbar Bugti
D. Awais Ghani
28. Who was the first Chief Minister of Balochistan?
- A. Jam Ghulam Qadir Khan
B. Sardar Atta ullah Khan Mengal
C. Sardar M. Akbar Bugti
D. Awais Ghani
29. Identify the district of Balochistan?
- A. Musa Khail
B. Lakki Marwat
C. Tank
D. None of them
30. Identify the, Ex-Chief Minister of Balochistan & Prime Minister of Pakistan?
- A. Sardar Akbar Bugti
B. Mir Taj Muhammad Jamali
C. Mir Zafar ullah Khan Jamali
D. None of them

31. Who was the 10th Governor of Balochistan?
A. Lt. General M.K Arif
B. Lt. General Riaz Hussain
C. Sardar M. Akbar Bugti
D. **General Muhammad Musa Khan**
32. Who was the last Commissioner of Balochistan?
A. **Major R.A.M Shiker**
B. Awais Ghani
C. Sahib Zada Muhammad Khurshid
D. None of them
33. Raskoh range is located in _____
A. Punjab
B. **Balochistan**
C. Sindh
D. KPK
34. Who was Mir Jafar Khan Jamali?
A. **A leader of Pakistan Movement**
B. A leader of Pakistan Peoples Party
C. A leader of Baloch Nationalist Movement
D. None of them
35. Who was Qazi Muhammad Essa?
A. **A leader of Pakistan Movement**
B. A leader of Pakistan Peoples Party
C. A leader of Baloch Nationalist Movement
D. None of them
36. The second name of Khojak Pass is _____
A. Toba Chaman
B. Toba Afghanistan
C. **Toba Kaker**
D. None of them
37. Chamman is famous for?
A. Apples
B. **Grapes**
C. Oranges
D. Gava
38. In which of the following the deserts Kharan is situated?
A. Sindh
B. **Balochistan**
C. Punjab
D. A J & K

PUNJAB

1. The area of Punjab is _____.
- A. 205344 sq.km
 - B. 203344 sq.km
 - C. 205844 sq.km
 - D. 204344 sq.km

2. Punjab is situated on _____ side of Pakistan.
A. Southern B. Eastern
C. Western D. Northern
3. Punjab is bordered by the Indian Held Kashmir to the _____.
A. North East B. East
C. North D. South
4. Punjab is bordered by the Indian states of Punjab and Rajasthan to the _____.
A. East B. South
C. Northeast D. Northwest
5. Which area is located in the South of Punjab?
A. Islamabad B. Sindh
C. KPK D. Balochistan
6. The districts of Sahiwal division are Pakpattan, Sahiwal and _____.
A. Rajanpur B. Muzaffargarh
C. Layyah D. Okara
7. The districts of Bahawalpur division are Bahawalpur, Rahim Yar Khan and _____.
A. Bahawalnagar B. Muzaffargarh
C. Layyah D. Okara
8. How many divisions are in the Punjab?
A. 8 B. 6
C. 3 D. 9
9. The Districts of Sheikhupura, Nankanasahib and Kasur are in _____.
A. Lahore division ✓
B. Rawalpindi division
C. Gujranwala division
D. Sialkot division
10. The capital city police system has been introduced in _____.
A. Lahore ✓ B. Multan
C. Sahiwal D. Faisalabad
11. In Gujranwala division the districts are Gujranwala, Sialkot, Gujrat, Narowal, Hafizabad and _____.
A. Mandi Bahauddin
B. T.T.Sindh
C. Khushab
D. Bhakkar
12. In Faisalabad division the districts are Faisalabad, Jhang and _____.
A. Toba Tek Singh B. Chiniot
C. A & B D. None of them
13. The districts of Sargodha division are Sargodha, Mianwali, Khushab and _____.
A. Hafizabad B. Bhakkar
C. Narowal D. Jhang
14. In which division the districts of Rawalpindi, Attock, Jhelum and Chakwal are located?
A. Multan B. Lahore
C. Rawalpindi D. Faisalabad
15. The districts of Multan division are Multan, Vehari and Khanewal _____.
A. Rajanpur B. Muzaffargarh
C. Layyah D. Lodhran
16. The districts of D.G. Khan, Muzaffargarh, Layyah and Rajanpur are in the division _____.
A. Dera Ghazi Khan
B. Multan
C. Layyah
D. Lodhran
17. Who was the first Chief Minister of Punjab?
A. Feroz Khan Noon
B. Nawab Iftikhar Hussain Khan Mamdot
C. Mumtaz Ahmad Doltana
D. None of them
18. The meaning of Punjab is _____.
A. Place of Five Rivers
B. Corner of Five Rivers
C. Land of Five Rivers
D. Land of Five waters
19. Five rivers of Punjab are Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and _____.
A. Swan B. Rawat
C. Sutlej D. Indus
20. Murree is a hill resort at 2210 m above Sea level and located in North East of _____.
A. Lahore B. Islamabad
C. Peshawar D. Mangla
21. Punjab province is called _____.
A. Beauty of Pakistan
B. Heart of Pakistan
C. Middle of Pakistan
D. Center of Pakistan
22. Lahore is cultural capital of _____.
A. Pakistan B. Bangladesh
C. India D. None of them
23. Which of the following districts is famous for Monsoon rains?
A. Lahore
B. Sialkot
C. Multan
D. Peshawar
24. The desert between the Indus and Jhelum river is named as _____.

25. Which of the following districts is famous for Oranges?
 A. Gujranwala B. Sahiwal
 C. Lahore D. Thal
 C. Sargodha D. Kohat
26. Which of the following area is the symbol of Indus Civilisation?
 A. Harrappa B. Pakpattan
 C. Lahore D. Mianwali
27. Taxila was a centre of culture and learning for thousand of years from 500 BC to AD 500 of _____.
 A. Hindumat B. Buddhism
 C. Islam D. None of them
28. The area between Ravi & Chenab river is called?
 A. Bari doab B. Chaj doab
 C. Rachna doab
 D. Sindh sagar doab
30. The shrine of Khawaja Ghulam Fareed is located in _____.
 A. Pakpattan B. Multan
 C. Lahore D. Mithan Kot ✓
31. Khawaja Ghulam Fareed was a popular poet of _____.
 A. Seraiki Language
 B. Sindhi Language
 C. Both of them
 D. None of these Languages
32. In Southern Punjab the only hill station is _____.
 A. Fort Munro B. Rohtas Fort
 C. Attock Fort D. Fort Abbas
33. Fort Munro is located in district _____.
 A. Multan B. Sahiwal
 C. D.G Khan D. Bahawalpur
34. The waters from Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and Beas all come together at the point of _____.
 A. Punjnad B. Chaj
 C. Neeli Bar D. Trimun
35. Punjnad means _____.
 A. Land of Five Rivers
 B. Five Waters
 C. Confluence of Five Rivers
 D. Five Rivers
36. Uch sharif is located near _____.
 A. Punjnad B. Multan
 C. Mithan Kot D. Dotli Loharan
37. Pakpattan is famous for _____.

- A. Tomb of Baba Fareed
 B. Fort
 C. Old city D. Monoments
38. Which desert of Punjab is the continuation of the Thar Desert in Sindh and Rajasthan Desert in India?
 A. Cholistan B. Thal
 C. Both of them D. None of them
39. Fort Abbas is a famous site of _____.
 A. Thar B. Cholistan
 C. Thal D. Kharan
40. Derawar Fort is located in _____.
 A. Thal B. Cholistan
 C. Thar D. None of them
41. The height of walls of Derawar Fort is _____.
 A. 40 meters B. 30 meters
 C. 15 meters D. 16 meters
42. Identify the city of Thal desert?
 A. Bahawalnagar B. Layyah ✓
 C. Omar Kot D. Mithi
43. The Noor Mahal is located in _____.
 A. Pakpattan B. Bhera
 C. Bahawalpur ✓ D. Jhawzian
44. Bahawalpur Victoria Hospital is in _____.
 A. Bahawalpur ✓ B. Multan
 C. D.G. Khan
 D. Rahimyar Khan
45. The Lal Suhanra National Park is located near _____.
 A. Multan B. Bahawalpur ✓
 C. Ahmadpur East D. D.G. Khan
46. The city famous for heat, beggars, dust and burial grounds is _____.
 A. Bahawalpur B. Lahore
 C. Multan D. Uch Sharif
47. Which city is famous for its 13th and 14th century brick shrines?
 A. Multan B. Mithan Kot
 C. Bahawalpur D. Uch Sharif
48. The Tomb of Shah Rukn-e-Alam is in _____.
 A. Bahawalpur B. Jehanian
 C. Kabir Wala D. Multan
49. The head of the Suhrawardia Sufi Silsila is _____.
 A. Shah Alam
 B. Ghias-ud-Din Alam
 C. Baha-ud-Din Zakariya
 D. Rukn-e-Alam

50. The tomb of Baha-ud-Din Zakariya is situated in _____
 A. Bahawalpur B. **Multan**
 C. Khahewal D. Pak paten
51. The Tomb of Shah Shams Tabriz is in _____
 A. Tabriz B. Uch sharif
 C. Kabul D. **Multan**
52. The Tomb of Bibi Pak Daman, is in _____
 A. Multan B. Layyah
 C. Jhang D. **Lahore**
53. The largest hospital in Pakistan is _____
 A. Nishtar Hospital Multan
 B. **Mayo Hospital Lahore**
 C. Victoria Hospital Bahawalpur
 D. Jinnah Hospital Lahore
54. The Nishtar Hospital is situated in _____
 A. **Multan** B. Bahawalpur
 C. Lahore D. None of them
55. The new name of Lyallpur is _____
 A. **Faisalabad** B. Bahawalpur
 C. Lahore D. Liaquatabad
56. The third largest city of the Pakistan is _____
 A. **Faisalabad** B. Multan
 C. Hyderabad D. Rawalpindi
57. Faisalabad was found in 1890 by _____
 A. Sir Robert Lyall
 ✓ B. **Sir James Lyall**
 C. Sir Mintgomery Lyall
 D. Sir Moor Lyall
58. Faisalabad is also known as _____
 A. England B. California
 C. **Manchester of Pakistan**
 D. Oxford
59. Chiniot city is known for its woodwork and _____
 A. Laquer work
 B. Ornate brick work
 ✓ C. **Bus body work**
 D. None of them
60. Harappa is situated near _____
 A. Kamalia B. **Sahiwal**
 C. Okara D. None of them
61. The shrine of Khawaja Noor Muhammad Moharvi Chishti is situated in _____
 A. Pakpatten
 B. Nankana Sahib
 C. Arifwala
 D. **Chishtian**
62. To which order of Sufis Baba Fareed Shakar Gung belonged?
 A. Qadiryia B. Wahabiya
 C. Sohrawardiya D. **Chishtia**
63. Baba Fareed Shakar Gunj was the first poet of _____
 A. Persian B. **Punjabi**
 C. Seraiki D. Urdu
64. Lahore fort was built by _____
 A. Jahangir B. Babar
 C. **Akbar** D. Sikhs
65. Who enclosed the Lahore city within a red brick wall?
 A. Shah jahan B. **Akbar**
 C. Jehangir D. Humayun
66. How many gates were built in old Lahore city walls?
 A. 10 B. **12**
 C. 16 D. 15
67. Badshahi Mosque Lahore was built by?
 A. Shah Jahan B. **Aurangzed**
 C. Humayun D. Akbar
68. The Sheesh Mehal Lahore was built by?
 A. **Shah Jahan** B. Aurangzed
 C. Humayun D. Akbar
69. The Shrine of Mian Mir is situated in _____
 A. Sheikhupura B. **Lahore**
 C. Kasur D. Layyah
70. The biggest public library in Pakistan is _____
 A. Punjab Public Library
 B. Dyal Singh Library
 C. **Quaid-e-Azam Library**
 D. National Library
71. The tomb of Anarkali is situated in _____
 A. Kamran Baradari
 B. Inside of Lahore Fort
 C. **Inside of Punjab Secretariat**
 D. Anarkali Bazar
72. The shrine of Ali Hajveri is in _____
 A. Sheikhupura B. **Lahore**
 C. Multan D. Gujranwala
73. The real name of Hazrat Ali Hajveri is _____
 A. Sayyed Usman
 B. **Sayyed Ali Abdul Hasan bin Usman**
 C. Abdul Hassan

74. D. Sayyed Ali Hajveri
Hazrat Ali Hajveri came to Lahore in 1039 from _____
A. Kabul B. Ghazni
C. Tashkant D. Bukhara
75. Which tower of Pakistan is called modern Eiffel Tower?
A. Minar-e-Pakistan
B. Summit Minar
C. Hiran Minar
D. Qutub Minar
76. Where are some hair mubarak of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) kept?
A. Badshahi Mosque
B. Hazrat Data Gujjar Baksh Mosque
C. Masjid Wazir Khan
D. Lahore Museum
77. Allama Iqbal is buried _____
A. Just out side the Lahore Fort
B. Near Minar-e-Pakistan
C. Just out side the Badshahi Mosque
D. Near Minto Park
78. Allama Iqbal's Tomb was built in _____.
A. 1931 B. 1951
C. 1851 D. 1921
79. The tomb of Allama Iqbal is constructed by _____.
A. White Marble
B. Red Sandstone
C. Rough Stone
D. Black & Blue stone
80. The Wazir Khan's Mosque is located in _____.
A. Sheikhupura B. Quetta
C. Peshawar D. Lahore
81. Where is the tomb of Jahangir?
A. Narang Mandi B. Shahdara
C. Sheikhupura D. Farozwala
82. Khewra is famous for _____.
A. Salt mines B. Shrines
C. Tombs
D. Rock carvings
83. Kamran's Baradari is located in _____.
A. Sheikhupura B. Wazirabad
C. Lahore D. None of them
84. Who built Jahangir's Tomb?
A. Aurang zeb B. Akbar
C. Noor Jehan D. None of them
85. Shalimar Garden is located in _____.
A. Sheikhupura B. Islamabad
C. Lahore D. Karachi
86. Who built Shalimar Garden?
A. Shah Jehan B. Aurangzeb
C. Shah Alam D. Humayun
87. Shalimar Garden was built in _____.
A. 1612 B. 1622
C. 1542 D. 1642
88. Hazrat Madhu Lal Hussain's Tomb is located in _____.
A. Chunian B. Sheikhupura
C. Lahore D. Kasur
89. Hazrat Madhu Lal Hussain was a poet of _____.
A. Persian B. Seraiki
C. Punjabi D. Sindhi
90. The tomb of first Muslim king of India Qutub-ud-Din Aibak is located in?
A. Islamabad B. Sheikhupura
C. Lahore D. None of them
91. Which King of India died by falling from his horse during a game of polo?
A. Qutub-ud-Din Aibak
B. Akbar
C. Sher Shah Suri
D. Ibrahim Lodhi
92. Qutub-ud-Din Aibak died at Lahore in _____.
A. 1208 B. 1209
C. 1210 D. 1211
93. Who was the 11th Governor of Punjab?
A. Nawab Muhammad Abbas Khan Abbasi
B. Makhdum Sajjad Hussain Qureshi
C. Makhdum Nawab Sadiq Hussain Qureshi
D. Sardar Zulifqar Ali Khan Khosa
94. Chauburji is located in _____.
A. Sheikhupura B. Shahdara
C. Lahore D. Rawalpindi
95. Haran Minar is located in _____.
A. Shahadara B. Sheikhupura
C. Islamabad D. Gujranwala
96. Sheikhupura was a _____ during the reign of Jahangir.
A. Fort
B. Hunting pavillion
C. A&B
D. None of them
97. Identify the area of mango production?
A. Nankana Shahib B. Lahore
C. Sargodha D. Multan

98. Head Ganda Singh is situated on the river
 A. Ravi B. Sutlej
 C. Beas D. Jhelum
99. The Grand Trunk Road (G.T.Road) starts from Calcutta and ends at _____
 A. Peshawar B. Kabul
 C. Dikhau D. Khyber Pass
100. The old name of G.T Road is _____
 A. Imperial Highway
 B. Silk Road
 C. Main Highway
 D. Shahi Road
101. The GT Road is _____ year old.
 A. 300 B. 480
 C. 420 D. 400
102. GT Road was built by _____
 A. Akbar
 B. Sher Shah Suri
 C. Babar D. Humayun
103. How many rivers GT Road crosses from Islamabad to Lahore?
 A. 3 B. 4
 C. 2 D. 6
104. Which city is famous for high quality sports equipment in the world?
 A. Sialkot B. Chiniot
 C. Sillanwali D. None of them
105. The shrine of Shahi Daula is located in _____
 A. Wazirabad B. Gujrat
 C. Lahore D. Multan
106. Sialkot is also famous for saddles & _____
 A. Surgical instruments
 B. Agriculture machinery
 C. Harvesters
 D. Paper manufacturing
107. Sher Shah Suri's Rohtas Fort is located in _____
 A. Jhelum B. P.D.Khan
 C. Dina D. Mangla
108. The Rohatas Fort was built in _____
 A. 1540-50 B. 1540-10
 C. 1540-30 D. 1530-50
109. Islamabad is located at the foothill of _____
 A. Karakoram Hills
 B. Pamirs Hills
 C. Kirthar Range
 D. Margalla Hills
110. The Construction of Islamabad began in _____
 A. 1941 B. 1921
 C. 1960 D. 1951
111. In which constitution of Pakistan Islamabad was confirmed as the capital of the country?
 A. 1962 B. 1932
 C. 1952 D. 1912
112. Where is Shah Faisal Mosque located?
 A. Rawalpindi B. Faisalabad
 C. Lahore D. Islamabad
113. The biggest Mosque in the World after Masjid-e-Nabwi is _____
 A. Badshahi Mosque
 B. Izmir Mosque
 C. Shah Faisal Mosque
 D. Istanbul Mosque
114. The shrine of Syed Abdul Latif Shah (Bari Imam) is located in _____
 A. Rawalpindi B. Islamabad
 C. Jhelum D. Lahore
115. Syed Abdul Latif Shah is popularly known as _____
 A. Bari Imam B. Shah Imam
 C. Latif Imam D. None of them
116. Golra Sharif is located in _____
 A. Rawalpindi B. Murree
 C. Islamabad D. Swat
117. The highest peak of salt range Mount Sakesar has a height of _____
 A. 1521m B. 1421m
 C. 1611m D. 1620m
118. Murree means _____
 A. Highest place B. Resort
 C. High place D. None of them
119. The Hill station Murree is located in _____
 A. Punjab B. KPK
 C. Balochistan
 D. Northern Areas

SINDH

1. The area of Sindh is _____
 A. 140,914sq.km
 B. 130,914sq.km
 C. 140,814sq.km
 D. 120,914sq.km
2. How many divisions are there in Sindh?
 A. 9 B. 4
 C. 5 D. 3
3. Kirthar Hills are located in _____

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 - D. 120,914sq.km
2. How many divisions are there in Sindh?
 - A. 9
 - B. 4
 - C. 5
 - D. 3
3. Kirthar Hills are located in _____.

- A. Sindh
B. Balochistan
C. Sindh & Balochistan
D. None of them
4. The Indus River falls into the _____
A. Arabian Sea
B. Cape Monze
C. Makran Coast
D. None of them
5. Archaeologists have identified some 400 Indus civilization towns, scattered from _____
A. Kabul to Delhi
B. Kabul to Lahore
C. Peshawar to Delhi
D. Kandhar to Delhi
6. Mohenjodaro is most famous town of the Indus civilization, located on the _____
A. Right Bank of Indus River
B. Left Bank of Indus River
C. None of them
7. Sindhi language is based on _____
A. Persian
B. Arabic
C. Dravidian
D. Sanskrit
8. Lari language is spoken in _____
A. Upper Sindh
B. Lower Sindh
C. Central Sindh
D. Sindh & Punjab
9. Where is the National Museum located?
A. Jamshoro
B. Karachi
C. Hyderabad
D. Larkana
10. How many districts are in Sindh?
A. 22
B. 23
C. 21
D. 28
11. Gddani is famous for _____
A. Ship Breaking
B. Ship making
C. Fishing
D. None of them
12. The Cotton Exchange Building is situated in _____
A. Karachi
B. Lahore
C. Faisalabad
D. Multan
13. Clifton Beach is located in _____
A. Hyderabad
B. Karachi
C. Jamshoro
D. Kotri
14. KANUPP is located near _____
A. Cape Monze
B. Baleji Beach
C. Hub
D. Hyderabad
15. Gaddani Beach is located in _____
16. Kaleji Lake, Kadiaro Lake and Keenjhar Lake are located in _____
A. Sindh
B. Balochistan
C. Sindh & Balochistan
D. None of them
17. Where is the French Beach located?
A. Karachi
B. Oman
C. India
D. Balochistan
18. Banbhore is famous for _____
A. Archaeological excavation
B. Art work
C. Sussi & Pannu
D. Wood work
19. The earliest mosque in sub-continent is situated in _____
A. Jacobabad
B. Banbhore
C. Sukkur
D. Rohri
20. Keti Bundar is a _____
A. Coastal area
B. Poet
C. Dialect of language
D. Animal
21. Which is the world's largest graveyard?
A. Kirthar Hills
B. Karachi Graveyard
C. Makli Grave Yard
D. Mohenjodaro Graveyard
22. Shah Jahan Mosque is located in _____
A. Thatta
B. Jacobabad
C. Sibi
D. Larkana
23. Manchar Lake is situated near _____
A. Larkana
B. Jamshoro
C. Thatta
D. None of them
24. The largest Fort of Pakistan is _____
A. Ranikot
B. Fort Abbas
C. Lahore Fort
D. Fort Moeve
25. University of the Karachi is located in _____
A. Jamshoro
B. Hyderabad
C. Larkana
D. Karachi
26. The Super Highway starts from Hyderabad and ends at _____
A. Karachi
B. Thatta
C. Larkana
D. Kotri
27. Ghulam Muhammad Barrage is called _____
A. Indus Barrage
B. Kandyaro Barrage
C. Kotri Barrage

- D. None of them
28. Rilli means _____
 A. Cap B. Place
 C. Dish D. Bedspreads
29. The Sindh Provincial Museum is located in _____
 A. Jamshoro B. Karachi
 C. Larkana D. Hyderabad
30. Who was King Umar?
 A. First King of the Sumarh Dynas
 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. Thar
 C. Seraiki D. Thal
32. How many Barragas are there in Sindh?
 A. 3 B. 4
 C. 5 D. 7
33. The Thar desert is called _____
 A. Friendly Desert B. Hot Desert
 C. Cool Desert D. None of them
34. The shrine of Lal Shahbaz Qalander is situated in _____
 A. Shahbaz Nagar
 B. Uch Sharif
 C. Sehwan Sharif
 D. Karachi
35. Lal Shahbaz Qalander wrote several books in Persian and _____
 A. Persian B. Arabic
 C. Sindhi D. Punjabi
36. The largest Natural fresh Water Lake in the subcontinent is _____
 A. Keenjar Lake
 B. Manchar Lake
 C. Hali Lake
 D. None of them
37. Moenjodaro means _____
 A. Civilised City
 B. Beautiful gardens
 C. Mound of the Dead
 D. Civilization
38. Moenjodaro is a 4,000-year-old city of the _____
 A. Taxila Civilisation
 B. Indus Civilization
 C. Both of them
 D. None of them
39. Moenjodaro is located at the west bank of the Indus in the _____

- A. Upper Sindh
 B. Lower Sindh
 C. Central Sindh
 D. Southern Sindh
40. The hottest place in Pakistan is _____
 A. Bahawalpur B. Multan
 C. Jacobabad D. None of them
41. The shrine of Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai is located in _____
 A. Sibbi B. Bhit Shah
 C. Jacobabad D. Hala
42. Largest city of Pakistan is _____
 A. Karachi B. Sukkar
 C. Hyderabad D. Lahore
43. Shah Abdul Latif is the author of _____
 A. Sassi Pannu B. Heer Ranjha
 C. Shah jo Risalo D. Shahnama
44. Risalo is the best known collection of romantic poetry in the _____ Language.
 A. Urdu B. Sindhi
 C. Arabic D. Persian
45. Which city of the Sindh is popular for woodwork industry?
 A. Thattha B. Kotri
 C. Hala D. Larkana
46. Which city is on the border of Sindh and Punjab Provinces?
 A. Rajanpur B. Mithan Kot
 C. Kashmir D. None of them
47. Malakhra is a traditional game of _____
 A. Sindh B. Punjab
 C. KPK D. None of them
48. The shrine of Abdullan Shah Ghazi is located in _____
 A. Nawab Shah B. Karachi
 C. Hala D. Thatta
49. First Capital of Pakistan was _____
 A. Hyderabad B. Karachi
 C. Lahore D. Rawalpindi
50. The Largest Coal Reservoir are found in _____
 A. Thar B. Karachi
 C. Thal D. Thatta

KHYBER PAKHTOON KHAWAH

1. The capital of KPK is _____
 A. Peshawar B. Abbotabad
 C. D.I. Khan D. None of them
2. Who was the first Chief Minister of KPK?
 A. Khan Abdul Qayum Khan
 B. Sahibzada Zafar Ali Khan

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1. The capital of KPK is _____.
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C. D.I. Khan D. None of them
2. Who was the first Chief Minister of KPK?
A. Khan Abdul Qayum Khan
B. Sahibzada Zafar Ali Khan

- C. Abdul Ghafoor Hoti
D. None of them
3. The area of KPK is?
 - A. 74,421 sq.km
 - B. 75,521 sq.km
 - C. 73,521 sq.km
 - D. 74,521 sq.km
 4. How many Police ranges are in KPK?
 - A. 7
 - B. 4
 - C. 8
 - D. 3
 5. World's largest tribal society is _____.
 - A. Pashtun
 - B. Baloch
 - C. Noro
 - D. Afridi
 6. Lords of the Khyber is written by _____.
 - A. Andre Joseph
 - B. Kipling
 - C. Yousuf Khan
 - D. Andre Singer
 7. The Pukhtunwali is _____.
 - A. A city
 - B. Flower
 - C. Ethical Code
 - D. Dialect of language
 8. Mahabat Khan Mosque is located in _____.
 - A. Mardan
 - B. Kohat
 - C. Hangu
 - D. Peshawar
 9. Where the Cunningham Clock tower is located?
 - A. Kohistan
 - B. Peshawar
 - C. Hangu
 - D. Mansehra
 10. Pakistan Academy for Rural Development is situated in _____.
 - A. Chitral
 - B. Peshawar
 - C. Bannu
 - D. Mardan
 11. How many districts are there in KPK?
 - A. 24
 - B. 28
 - C. 26
 - D. 30
 12. Pakistan Forest Institution is located in _____.
 - A. Karachi
 - B. Rawalpindi
 - C. Lahore
 - D. Peshawar
 13. Jamrud Fort is located near _____.
 - A. Peshawar
 - B. Abbottabad
 - C. Charsadda
 - D. Attock
 14. Jamrud is called gateway to _____.
 - A. Bolan Pass
 - B. Lawari Pass
 - C. Khyber Pass
 - D. None of them
 15. Which area is called 'gun factory of the tribal areas'?
 - A. Darra Isa Khel
 - B. Darra Khyber
 - C. Dir a Adam Khel
 - D. Kohat
 16. Who was first Muslim Governor of KPK after Independence of Pakistan?
 - A. Sahibzada Muhammad Khan Inayat
 - B. Sahibzada Abdul Qayum Khan
 - C. Arbab Sikandar Khan Khalil
 - D. None of them
 17. The Chowk Yadgar is located in _____.
 - A. Peshawar
 - B. D.I Khan
 - C. Dir
 - D. Chitral
 18. Peshawar means _____.
 - A. City of flowers
 - B. City of tombs
 - C. City of gardens
 - D. None of them
 19. Chowk Yadgar Peshawar commemorates the heroes of the _____.
 - A. Kashmir War
 - B. 1965 Indo-Pakistan War
 - C. 1971 war
 - D. None of them
 20. Warsak Dam is situated near _____.
 - A. Chitral
 - B. Peshawar
 - C. Haripur
 - D. Kohistan
 21. The Gomal University is situated in _____.
 - A. D.I Khan
 - B. D.G.Khan
 - C. Attock
 - D. Peshawar
 22. Peshawar University is situated in _____.
 - A. Peshawar
 - B. Hyderabad
 - C. Karachi
 - D. None of them
 23. Mardan is famous for _____.
 - A. Tobacco
 - B. Industry
 - C. Sugar cane
 - D. A,B&C
 24. Bala Hisar Fort is located in _____.
 - A. Peshawar
 - B. Swat
 - C. Mardan
 - D. Dir
 25. Kalam and Behrin are important tourist points of _____.
 - A. Chitral Valley
 - B. Hunza Valley
 - C. Kalam Valley
 - D. Swat Valley
 26. Which mountain range separates Pakistan and Afghanistan?
 - A. Karakoram Range
 - B. Pamirs Range
 - C. The Hindu Kush
 - D. Kirthar Range
 27. Identify the district of Peshawar division?
 - A. Char Saddah
 - B. Mardan
 - C. Kohat
 - D. Swabi
 28. Snow leopard is formed in _____.
 - A. Chitral Region
 - B. Swat Region
 - C. Hunza Region
 - D. Ladakh Region
 29. Kaghan valley is called _____.

- A. Diamond of the Himalaya
 B. **Pearl of the Himalaya**
 C. Heart of the Himalaya
 D. None of them
30. The Malika Parbat is near _____
 A. Neelam Valley
 B. **Kaghan Valley**
 C. Swat Valley
 D. Hunza Valley
31. The Lake Saif-ul-Muluk is situated in _____
 A. **Kaghan Valley**
 B. Nultar Valley
 C. Neelam Valley
 D. Swat Valley
32. The local languages of KPK are:
 A. Pushto B. Hindko
 C. Chitrali D. **All of them**
33. Nathia Gali is located in _____.
 A. Kashmir B. Punjab
 C. **KPK**
 D. Gilgit Baltistan
34. The highest mountain of KPK is _____.
 A. K-2 B. **Tirch Mir**
 C. Nanga Parbat D. All of them
35. The largest city of KPK is _____.
 A. D.I. Khan B. Abbotabad
 C. Kohat D. **Peshawar**
36. The Kalachi sub-division of D.I. Khan is famous for _____.
 A. Dates B. Melons
 C. **A & B** D. None of them
37. Tarbela dam is situated in _____.
 A. Kashmir B. **KPK**
 C. FATA
 D. Gilgit Baltistan

ICT

1. ICT STANDS FOR
 - A. Islamabad Capital Territory
 - B. Islamabad Community Territory
 - C. Islamabad Co-operative Territory
 - D. None of them
2. Total area of ICT is _____.
 - A. 806 sq.km
 - B. 906 sq.km
 - C. 1006 sq.km
 - D. 1106 sq.km
3. Ayoub National park is situated in:
 - A. Rawalpindi
 - B. Murree
 - C. ICT
 - D. None of them
4. The second largest mosque of the world located in Islamabad is called _____.

- A. **Shah Faisal Mosque**
B. Badshahi Mosque
C. Garrison Mosque
D. None of them
5. Famous Shakar Parriian Park is located in _____
A. Rawalpindi B. Murree
C. **Islamabad** D. None of them
6. The Naval Headquarters is located in _____.
A. Rawalpindi B. **Islamabad**
C. Lahore D. None of them
7. Quaid-e-Azam University is located in _____
A. R.Pindi B. Abbotabad
C. Multan D. **Islamabad**
8. The largest source of drinking water for Islamabad is _____
A. **Khanpur Dam** B. Rawal Dam
C. Ghazi Dam D. Haru Dam
9. Golra Sharif is famous for the shrine of _____
A. **Pir Mehar Ali Shah**
B. Bari Imam.
C. Pir of Zakori D. Punj Pir
10. Daman-e-Koh is located in _____
A. Rawalpindi B. Abbotabad
C. Multan D. **Islamabad**
11. Height of Islamabad from sea level is _____
A. 1600 ft B. **1700 ft**
C. 1500 ft D. 1400 ft

GILGIT BALTISTAN

1. Second highest mountain of the world K-2 is located in _____.
A. **Gilgit Baltistan** B. KPK
C. FATA D. Kashmir
2. Karakoram Highway connects Pakistan with _____.
A. China B. Iran
C. India D. Afghanistan
3. Who was the first Governor of Gilgit Baltistan?
A. Begum Shama Khalid
✓ B. **Qamar-u-Zaman Kaira**
C. Wazir Baig
D. Pir Karam Shah
4. Who was the first Women Governor of Gilgit Baltistan?
A. **Begum Shama Khalid**
B. Qamar-u-Zaman Kaira

- C. Wazir Baig
D. Pir Karam Shah
5. Who is the first Chief Minister of Gilgit Baltistan?
A. Syed Mehdi Shah
B. Qamar-u-Zaman Kaira
C. Wazir Baig
D. Pir Karam Shah
6. The Karakoram Highway starts from _____
A. Haripur
B. Hasan Abdal
C. Wah
D. Taxila
7. Karakoram Highway ends at _____.
A. Sost
B. Khunjab
C. Kashgar
D. Sinkiang
8. The Silk Road is actually a series of trade routes linking South Asia with _____.
A. India
B. China
C. Tajikistan
D. Iran
9. Karakoram means _____.
A. High mountain
B. Crumbling rock
C. Dangerous mountains
D. Not passable mountain
10. Out of the 30 highest peaks of the world 12 are in the _____.
A. Himalaya
B. Hindu Kush
C. Pamir
D. Karakoram Range
11. Nanga Parbat is also known as _____.
A. Friendly Mountain
B. White Mountain
C. Hard Mountain
D. Killer Mountain
13. The largest Glacier of the world after South Pole Siachin is located near _____.
A. Astor
B. Baltistan
C. Chilas
D. Skardu
14. Which valley is known as "Roof of the world"?
A. Chitral
B. Chilas
C. Skardu
D. Baltistan
15. Baltistan is called _____.
A. Little Tibet
B. Paradise
C. Beauty of Earth
D. Land of Fairies
16. Which Pakistani area is sandwiched between China and Indian-held Kashmir?
A. Astor
B. Baltistan
C. Chitral
D. Kalash
17. Satpara Lake is located in _____.

- A. Hunza
B. Skardu
C. Swat
D. Chitral
18. The capital of Gilgit Baltistan is _____.
A. Pamir
B. Baltistan
C. Hunza
D. Gilgit
19. About which place it is said "the place where heaven and earth meet"
A. Punal
B. Chitral
C. Kalash
D. Swat
20. Where the deposits of precious and semi-precious stones such as rubies and garnets are found?
A. Gilgit
B. Hunza
C. Skardu
D. Swat
21. Ruby mines are situated in _____.
A. Balestan
B. Skardu
C. Hunza
D. Gilgit
22. Polo game originated from _____.
A. Gilgit Baltistan
B. Iran
C. USA
D. Subcontinent
23. In summer season polo tournaments are held in _____.
A. Gilgit Baltistan
B. Sindh
C. Punjab
D. None of them
24. Rakaposhi Mountain is located in _____.
A. Gilgit Baltistan
B. FATA
C. Punjab
D. ICT
25. Rakaposhi is the _____ highest mountain of the world.
A. 25th
B. 20th
C. 27th
D. 10th
26. Sheena is a local language of _____.
A. Gilgit Baltistan
B. Sindh
C. Punjab
D. None of them
27. Korakoram University is located in:
A. Chilas
B. Gilgit
C. Palmir
D. Sakardu

FATA

1. FATA means _____
A. Federally Administrated Tribal Areas
B. Federally Administered Tribal Areas
C. A & B
D. None of them
2. The total area of FATA is _____.
A. 29,220sq km
B. 28,220sq km
C. 27,220 sq km
D. 30,220sq km
3. Major languages of FATA are _____.

FATA

1. FATA means
 - A. Federally Administrated Tribal Areas
 - B. Federally Administrated Territory
 - C. A & B
 - D. None of them
2. The total area of FATA is _____
 - A. 29,220sq km
 - B. 28,220sq km
 - C. 27,220 sq km
 - D. 30,220sq km
3. Major languages of FATA are _____

- A. Pushto B. Urdu
C. Afghani D. All of them
4. FATA comprises of _____
A. 5 Agencies B. 7 Agencies
C. 8 Agencies D. 6 Agencies
5. Bajur is a city of _____
A. FANA B. FATA
C. KPK D. AJ&K
6. Landi Kotal Last Railway station of Pakistan is located in _____
A. Orakzai Agency
B. **Khyber Agency**
C. Kurram Agency
D. Waziristan Agency
7. In FATA the tribal laws and judiciary function is looked by the _____
A. Jirgha B. Federal Govt
C. Tribes Council D. **All of them**
8. Miran Shah is famous city of _____
A. **North Waziristan Agency**
B. Khyber Agency
C. Kurram Agency
D. Kaeram Agency
9. WANA is famous city of _____
A. North Waziristan Agency
B. **South Waziristan Agency**
C. Kurram Agency
D. Kaeram Agency
10. Torkham check post is located in _____
A. Orakzai Agency
B. **Khyber Agency**
C. Kurram Agency
D. Kaeram Agency
11. Razmak is famous for _____
A. **Cadet College** B. Navel Base
C. Air Base
D. Headquarters of FC
12. In which of the following agency Afridi tribe is settled?
A. Orakzai Agency
B. **Khyber Agency**
C. Kurram Agency
D. Kaeram Agency

AZAD JAMU & KASHMIR (AJ&K) ✓

1. The area of Azad Jammu & Kashmir is

A. 12,297sq km

B. 13,297sq km

C. 14,297sq km

D. 11,297sq km

2. Who was the first President of Azad Kashmir?
- A. Sardar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan
B. Sardar Muhammad Abdul Qayyum Khan
C. Sardar Sikandar Hayat Khan
D. Moulana Muhammad Yousaf
3. National Language of AJ&K is _____.
- A. Urdu B. Kashmiri
C. Punjabi D. None of them
4. Regional Languages of Kashmir are _____.
- A. Kashmiri B. Punjabi
C. Hindko D. All of them
5. How many districts are in Kashmir?
- A. 6 B. 10
C. 8 D. 12
6. The capital of AJ&K is _____.
- A. Muzaffar Abad B. Bhimber
C. Mirpur D. Bagh
7. River Neelum is situated in _____.
- A. AJ&K B. KPK
C. FATA D. Panjab
8. Mangla dam is located in _____.
- A. Punjab B. KPK
C. AJ&K D. FATA
9. Kotli is famous city of _____.
- A. A J & K
B. KPK
C. FATA
D. ICT
10. Who is called Mujahid-e-Awal of the Kashmir Freedom Movement?
- A. Sardar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan
B. Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan
C. Sardar Sikandar Hayat Khan
D. Moulana Muhammad Yousaf

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS AND GLACIERS IN PAKISTAN

1. Nanga Parbat is ranked as the _____ highest mountain peak of the world.
A. 10th B. 8th
C. 5th D. 9th
2. The world's 11th highest peak is _____.
A. Gasherbrum 2
B. Gasherbrum 1
C. Gasherbrum 3
D. Gasherbrum
3. 12th highest peak of the world is _____.
A. Gasherbrum 1 B. K-2
C. Broad Peak D. Everest

4. The Gasherbrum I is located in _____.
 A. **Karakoram Range**
 B. Himalaya Range
 C. Hindu Kush Range
 D. Pir Panjal Range
5. The height of Gasherbrum I is _____.
 A. 6,600 m B. 5,600 m
 C. **8,068 m** D. 9,800 m
6. The height of Nanga Parbat is _____.
 A. **8,125m** B. 7,521m
 C. 6,125m D. 9,500m
7. The height of Rakaposhi is _____.
 A. **7,788m** B. 8,778m
 C. 8,330m D. 9,800m
8. Rakaposhi is located in _____.
 A. Hindu Kush Range
 B. **Karakoram Range**
 C. Himalaya Range
 D. Kirthar Range
9. Rakaposhi ranked as the _____ highest mountain of the world.
 A. 25 B. 28
 C. 27 D. 29
10. The height of Tirich Mir is _____.
 A. 7,160m B. 7,700m
 C. 7,610m D. **7,708m**
11. Tirich Mir is located in _____.
 A. Karakoram Range
 B. **Hindu Kush Range**
 C. Pamirs Range
 D. Himalaya Range
12. What is the world rank of Tirich Mir?
 A. 44th B. 42nd
 C. **41st** D. 43rd
13. The highest Peaks of Pakistan are located in the range of _____.
 A. **Karakoram** B. Hindu Kush
 C. Pamris D. Kirthar
14. How many peaks above 8,000 meters are found in Pakistan?
 A. 7 B. **5**
 C. 9 D. 3
15. To which mountain Siachen Glacier streams down _____.
 A. Rakaposhi B. Astoro
 C. **K-2** D. None of them
16. The length of Siachen Glacier is _____.
 A. 60km B. **75km**
 C. 50km D. 80km
17. What is the length of Baltur Glacier is?
 A. 58km B. **62km**

- C. 65km
D. 70km
18. Baltura Glacier is located in _____.
- A. Punjab
B. Gilgit Baltistan
C. Sindh
D. KPK
19. What is the length of Baltura Glacier?
- A. 60
B. 67
C. 55
D. 70
20. What is the height of Siachin Glacier?
- A. 20,000 feet
B. 23,000 feet
C. 25,000 feet
D. 27,000 feet
21. Identify the second highest Glacier of the world?
- A. Baltora Glacier
B. Baltura Glacier
C. Siachin Glacier
D. None of them
22. Baltora Glacier is located in _____.
- A. Punjab
B. Gilgit Baltistan
C. Sindh
D. KPK

DEFENCE AND ARMED FORCES ✓

1. GHQ Stands for:
 - A. General Head Quarters
 - B. General High Quarters
 - C. General High Quartermaster
 - D. None of them
2. KRL Stands for:
 - A. Khan Research Laboratories
 - B. Kahuta Research Laboratories
 - C. Karachi Research Laboratories
 - D. None of them
3. Who was the first C-in-C of Pakistan Navy?
 - A. Gefford James
 - B. R.L Archy
 - C. Frank Meseri
 - D. None of them
4. Frank Meseri was the first C-in-C of _____.
 - A. Pak Army
 - B. Air Force
 - C. Navy
 - D. None of them
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6. The first Chief of Staff of Pak Army was _____.
 - A. General Takka Khan
 - B. General Ziaul Haq
 - C. General Sharif
 - D. General Ayub Khan

7. Zafar Ahmed Chaudhry was the first Chief of Air Staff of _____.
- A. Pak Army B. Air Force
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8. Defence day is observed on _____.
- A. 6th September
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9. The headquarters of Air Force is located in _____.
- A. Islamabad B. Rawalpindi
C. Peshwar D. Karachi
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- A. General Ayyub Khan
B. Lt. General Gul Hassan
C. General Tikka Khan
D. General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan
28. At the time of Kargil in 1999 the Chief of Army Staff was _____.
- A. General Jehangir Karamat
B. General Aslam Baig
C. General Parvez Musharaf

- D. General Waheed Kakar
29. Tell the name of Chief of Staff of Pak Army who died in uniform?
 - A. General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq
 - B. General Asif Nawaz
 - C. A & B
 - D. None of them
 30. The name of first Pakistan made sub Marine is _____.
 - A. Augusta 90B
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 - C. A&B
 - D. None of them
 31. The name of first Pakistani Aircraft is _____.
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 32. In which of the following city the headquarters of Punjab Rangers is located?
 - A. Karachi
 - B. Lahore
 - C. Multan
 - D. Rawalpindi
 33. Captain Muhammad Sarwar was martyred in the war of _____.
 - A. 1948
 - B. 1971
 - C. 1965
 - D. None of them
 34. On which of the following date Captain Karnal Sher Khan was martyred at Kargil?
 - A. 8th June 1999
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 - C. 8th August 1999
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 41. In which of the following city Military College of Engineering is located?
 - A. Risalpur
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 - C. Gujranwala
 - D. Sargodha
 42. In which of the following city Military College Jhelum is located?
 - A. Risal Pur
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 43. In which of the following city PAF Academy is located?
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 - A. Lahore
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 - D. All of them
 50. Who was the 6th Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee?
 - A. General Muhammad Sawar Khan
 - B. Air Marshal Farooq Feroz Khan
 - C. General Shamim Alam Khan
 - D. None of them

FIVE YEAR PLANS

1. The duration of first five year plan was _____.
 - A. 1955-60
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FIVE YEAR PLANS

1. The duration of first five year plan was

A. 1955-60

B. 1950-55

C. 1960-65

D. 1965-70

2. The period Second five year plan of Pakistan was _____.
- A. 1955-60 B. 1950-55
C. 1960-65 D. 1965-70
3. The duration of 3rd five year plan was _____.
- A. 1955-60 B. 1950-55
C. 1960-65 D. 1965-70
4. The period 4th five year plan of Pakistan was _____.
- A. 1955-60 B. 1970-75
C. 1960-65 D. 1965-70
5. The duration of 5th five year plan was _____.
- A. 1955-60 B. 1950-55
C. 1978-83 D. 1970-77
6. The period 6th five year plan of Pakistan was _____.
- A. 1983-88 B. 1988-93
C. 1993-98 D. 1998-2003
7. The period 7th five year plan of Pakistan was _____.
- A. 1983-88 B. 1988-93
C. 1993-98 D. 1998-2003
8. The period 8th five year plan of Pakistan was _____.
- A. 1983-88 B. 1988-93
C. 1993-98 D. 1998-2003

SPORTS IN PAKISTAN

1. In which of the following year Pakistan was world champion of Cricket, Hockey, Squash and Snooker?
A. 1990 B. 1992
C. **1994** D. 1996
2. The winner of first World Cup Hockey Tournament was _____.
A. India B. England
C. Spain D. **Pakistan**
3. Highest wicket taker bowler from Pakistan in one day international cricket is
A. Imran Khan
B. **Wasim Akram** ←
C. Waqar Younas
D. None of them
4. The highest Pakistani run scorer of one day International cricket is _____.
A. **Inzamam-ul-Haq**
B. Saeed Anwer
C. Salim Malik
D. None of Them

5. Highest wicket taker Pakistani bowler in test cricket is _____.
A. Waqar Younas B. Imran Khan
C. Aqib Javaid
D. Wasim Akram
6. Highest Run Scorer in test cricket for Pakistan is _____.
A. Javaid Miandad
B. Inzamam-ul-Haq
C. Majid Khan
D. Zaheer Abbas
7. The Court of Badminton for doubles is ____ long
A. 44x16ft B. 44x18ft
C. 44x20ft D. 44x22ft
8. Which of the following country was the runners up of ICC T20 Cricket Tournament 2007?
A. Pakistan B. England
C. India D. China
9. In 1954 Pakistan won the first International Medal in _____ Asian Games
A. Bangkok B. Delhi
C. Tokyo D. Manila
10. Ground of which sport has the shape of Diamond?
A. Squash B. Base Ball
C. Table Tennis D. Hockey
11. The Shape of the basketball court is _____.
A. Square
B. Rectangular
C. Hexagonal D. Circle
12. Boxing is called the "noble art of" _____.
A. Fight B. Self defence
C. Love D. Hate
13. The traditional folk game of Punjab is _____.
A. Ice Hockey B. Hockey
C. Foot Ball D. Kabadi
14. In cricket distance between the wickets is _____.
A. 20 yards B. 22 yards
C. 24 yards D. 25 yards
15. First Cricket World Cup was played in England in the year of _____.
A. 1972 B. 1975
C. 1978 D. 1976
16. The Shape of cricket ground is _____.
A. Oval B. Circle
C. Square D. None of them

17. Muhammad Yousaf was World Snooker Champion in the Year _____
 A. 1990 B. 1992
 C. 1993 D. 1994
18. _____ won the hundreded meters dash in 10.6 sec. to became Asia's fastest man and he got first International Medal for Pakistan in Manila Asian games 1954.
 A. Abdul Hamid
 B. Abdul Khaliq
 C. Muhammad Yousaf
 D. Ghulam Murtaza
19. Table Tennis is also called _____
 A. Hong Kong B. Ping Pong
 C. Zing Zong D. Ding Dong
20. Snooker was favourite game of _____
 A. Quaid-e-Azam
 B. Liaquat Ali Khan
 C. Zia-ul-Haq
 D. None of them
21. Pakistan won the Cricket World Cup 1992 under the captaincy of _____
 A. Shahid Afridi B. Younis Khan
 C. Zaheer Abbas D. Imran Khan
22. The "Olympic Games" are held after every _____
 A. 2 Years B. 4 Years
 C. 6 Years D. 8 Years
23. Qaddafi Stadium is a famous cricket ground. It is located in _____
 A. Karachi B. Lahore
 C. Multan D. Peshawar
24. How many Members are there of "International Cricket Council" (ICC)?
 A. 5 B. 9
 C. 7 D. 10
25. Hockey is the National Game of _____
 A. England B. USA
 C. Pakistan D. West Indies
26. "Dribble" is a Term of _____
 A. Cricket B. Hockey
 C. Snooker D. Ice Hockey
27. The number of players in hockey on each side is _____
 A. 5 B. 7
 C. 9 D. 11
28. The duration in the game of Hockey is _____
 A. 50 minutes B. 60 minutes
 C. 70 minutes D. 80 minutes
29. The traditional game of Sindh is _____
30. The President _____ of the Pakistan Olympic Association was the Chief D Mission of Pakistani Contigent in Olympics of 1948.
 A. Mr. Ahmad Munir
 B. Mr. Ahmad E.H. Jaffer
 C. Mr. KH. Dara
 D. None of them
31. In Asian Games 1954 Pakistan won 4 Gold & _____ Silver Medals.
 A. 3 B. 4
 C. 5 D. 7
32. Olympic 2004 were held in _____
 A. Beijing B. Athens
 C. Moscow D. Cape Town
33. The time duration in the game of football is _____
 A. 40 minutes B. 45 minutes
 C. 90 minutes D. 100 minutes
34. The origin of the game of golf is _____
 A. Holland B. France
 C. Scotland D. Sweeden
35. Who was the captain of Pakistan Hockey Team during the World Cup 1971?
 A. Islah-ud-Din
 B. Khalid Mehmood
 C. Shahbaz Senior
 D. Akhtar Rasool
36. Who was the captain of Pakistan Hockey Team during the World Cup 1978?
 A. Islah-ud-Din
 B. Khalid Mehmood
 C. Shahbaz Senior
 D. Akhtar Rasool
37. Who was the captain of Pakistan Hockey Team during the World Cup 1982?
 A. Islah-ud-Din
 B. Khalid Mehmood
 C. Shahbaz Senior
 D. Akhtar Rasool
38. Who was the captain of Pakistan Hockey Team during the World Cup 1994?
 A. Islah-ud-Din
 B. Khalid Mehmood
 C. Shahbaz Senior
 D. Akhtar Rasool
39. Sarfraz Nawaz is famous player of _____
 A. Cricket B. Football
 C. Swimming D. Shooting
- B. Malakhra
 D. None of them

40. The headquarters of Pakistan Olympic Association is located in _____.
- A. Islamabad B. Karachi
C. Lahore D. None of them
41. The first captain of Pakistan Cricket Team was _____.
- A. Abdul Hafeez Kardar
B. Fazal Mahmood
C. Hanif Muhammad
D. Azhar Mehmood
42. The Quaid-e-Azam Trophy is the tournament of _____.
- A. Hockey B. Snooker
C. Cricket D. Table Tennis
43. "Polo" is a famous game of _____.
- A. Balochistan B. KPK
C. Gilgit Baltistan
D. Punjab
44. World record holder Sohail Abbas is the player of _____.
- A. Cricket B. Snooker
C. Hockey D. Squash
45. The term "Chukkar" is used in the game of _____.
- A. Swimming B. Polo
C. Foot Ball D. Horse Riding
46. World Champion Trophy Tournament is associated with?
- A. Hockey B. Cricket
C. Badminton D. Tennis
47. Arbab Niaz Stadium Peshawar is associated with _____.
- A. Swimming B. Wrestling
C. Cricket D. Judo
48. Sana Mir is player of _____.
- A. Football B. Hockey
C. Badminton D. Cricket
49. Salim Jaffer is the famous player of _____.
- A. Foot Ball B. Cricket
C. Somo Wrestling D. Swimming
50. Samiullah is the famous player of _____.
- A. Hockey B. Football
C. Cricket D. None of them
51. How many players participate in volley ball game on each side?
- A. 6 B. 7
C. 10 D. 9
52. Patrons Trophy Tournament is associated with the game of _____.
- A. Cricket B. Table Tennis
C. Squash D. None of them
53. Which of the following players won the "British Open Tournament" for ten times.
- A. Hashim Khan
B. Jhangir Khan
C. Azam Khan
D. Jansher Khan
54. Pakistan won its 1st Gold Medal in "Olympic Games" in the game of _____.
- A. Cricket B. Hockey
C. Swimming D. Wrestling
55. Manzoor Junior is the famous player of _____.
- A. Snooker B. Hockey
C. Beach Volley Ball
D. Wrestling
56. Kiran Khan is the famous player of _____.
- A. Swimming B. Polo
C. Tennis D. Football
57. After Olympic the mega event of Sports is _____.
- A. Football World Cup
B. Cricket World Cup
C. Hockey World Cup
D. None of them
58. The headquarters of Pakistan Cycling Federation is located in _____.
- A. Lahore B. Karachi
C. Peshawar D. Quetta
59. Aisam-u-Haq is a famous player of _____.
- A. Swimming B. Polo
C. Tennis D. Football
60. Azhar Hussain a gold medalist of Commonwealth Games is player of _____.
- A. Snooker B. Hockey
C. Beach Volley Ball
D. Wrestling
61. Azlan Shah Cup is associated with _____.
- A. Badminton B. Polo
C. Golf D. Hockey
62. Inam Khan a gold medalist of commonwealth Games is player of _____.
- A. Snooker B. Hockey
C. Beach Volley Ball
D. Wrestling
63. Which of the following country won the first World Champions Trophy Hockey Tournament?
- A. Pakistan B. India
C. Spain D. England

64. First "Olympic Games" of modern era were staged in _____
 A. 1886 B. 1896
 C. 1906 D. 1920
65. "Malamjabba" is associated with _____.
 A. Skating B. Hockey
 C. Football D. Badminton
66. Which of the following team won the Pakistan National Games 23 times till 2011?
 A. Air force B. Wapda
 C. Pak Army D. PLA
67. Roshan Khan is famous player of _____.
 A. Snooker B. Hockey
 C. Beach Volley Ball
 D. Squash
68. Azam Khan is the famous player of _____.
 A. Hockey B. Cricket
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69. Hockey became an Olympic event in _____.
 A. 1896 B. 1900
 C. 1908 D. 1930
70. Which year Pakistan's Hockey Team took part in the Olympics for the first time?
 A. 1948 (London)
 B. 1952 (Helsinki)
 C. 1960 (Rome)
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 C. 1956 (Melbourne)
 D. 1952 (Helsinki)
72. Pakistan's hockey team won the Gold Medal in Olympics for the 2nd time in _____.
 A. 1972 (Munich) B. 1964 (Tokyo)
 C. 1968 (Mexico City)
 D. 1976 (Montreal)
73. The President of World Squash Federation is _____.
 A. Azam Khan
 B. Jehangir Khan
 C. Jansher Khan
 D. Qamar Zaman
74. In which year Pakistan's Hockey Team won the Gold Medal in Olympics for the 3rd time?
 A. 1984 (Los Angeles) -
 B. 1988 (Seoul)
 C. 1992 (Barcelona)
 D. 1980 (Moscow)
75. In which city the 1st (1971) World Hockey Cup was played _____.
 A. Germany (Berlin)
 B. Netherlands Amesterdawn
 C. Pakistan (Lahore)
 D. Spain (Barcelona)
76. Pakistan has won World Cup Hockey Tournament for _____.
 A. 2 times B. 3 times
 C. 5 times D. 4 times
77. Champion's Trophy Hockey Tournament 2004 was held in _____.
 A. Delhi B. Amsterdam
 C. Karachi D. Lahore
78. 1st Champion's Trophy Hockey Tournament was held in _____.
 A. 1980 (India) Karachi
 B. 1980 Pakistan (Lahore)
 C. 1982 (Netherlands)
 D. 1978 (Pakistan) Lahore
79. Amir Atlas Khan is a famous player of _____.
 A. Hockey B. Cricket
 C. Tennis D. Squash
80. Zeeshan Ashraf is the famous player of _____.
 A. Hockey B. Cricket
 C. Swimming D. Squash
81. Pakistan has won Champion's Trophy Hockey Tournament for _____.
 A. 2 times B. 5 times
 C. 3 times D. 4 times
82. In which of the following city the 3rd World Champions Trophy Hockey Tournament was held?
 A. Delhi B. Amsterdam
 C. Karachi D. Lahore
83. How many times Pakistan has won the Asian Hockey Championship?
 A. 7 B. 9
 C. 8 D. 10
84. The President of Pakistan Olympic Committee is _____.
 A. General Syed Arif Hussain
 B. Wajid Ali Shah
 C. Shahid Ali Shah
 D. Latif Butt
85. First Junior Hockey World Cup was held in _____.

86. First Junior World Cup was won by _____
 A. West Germany B. Australia
 C. India D. Pakistan
87. Mehar ullah is famous player of _____
 A. Boxing B. Cricket
 C. Swimming D. Squash
88. Who won the 1st Australasia Cricket Tournament?
 A. Pakistan B. West Indies
 C. India D. New Zealand
89. Pakistan won World Cup Squash Tournament for first time in _____
 A. 1979 B. 1981
 C. 1992 D. 1996
90. Who won the World Open Squash Tournament in 1996?
 A. Azam Khan
 B. Jehangir Khan
 C. Jansher Khan
 D. Qamar Zaman
91. How many countries have Test status in the game of cricket?
 A. 8 B. 9
 C. 10 D. 12
92. Which of the following country won the second ICC T20 Cricket World Cup 2009?
 A. Pakistan B. West Indies
 C. India D. New Zealand
93. Who won the World Cup Hockey Tournament in 1975?
 A. Pakistan B. Australia
 C. South Africa D. India
94. Which of the following country won the World Champions Trophy Hockey Tournament 1994?
 A. England B. India
 C. Australia D. Pakistan
95. The Largest hockey ground of world is located in _____
 A. Karachi (Pakistan)
 B. Lahore (Pakistan)
 C. Berlin (Germany)
 D. Delhi (India)
96. Hanif Muhammad is the famous player of _____
 A. Tennis B. Football
 C. Swimming D. Cricket
97. The Pakistan Amateur Basketball Federation was formally inaugurated in February _____
 A. 1948 B. 1950
 C. 1952 D. 1958
98. Hashim Khan is a famous player of _____
 A. Tennis B. Football
 C. Swimming D. Squash
99. Which of the following teams won the first National Games of Pakistan?
 A. Punjab B. Karachi
 C. Sindh D. East Pakistan
100. PHF stands for?
 A. Pakistan Hockey Federation
 B. Punjab Hockey Federation
 C. Pakistan Hockey Force
 D. None of them
101. Who was the captain of Pakistan Cricket Team during the World Cup 2011?
 A. Inzamam-ul-Haq
 B. Shahid Afridi
 C. Waqar Younas
 D. Wasim Akram
102. Who was the captain of Pakistan Cricket Team during the World Cup 2007?
 A. Inzamam-ul-Haq
 B. Shahid Afridi
 C. Waqar Younas
 D. Wasim Akram
103. Who was the captain of Pakistan Cricket Team during the World Cup 2003?
 A. Inzamam-ul-Haq
 B. Shahid Afridi
 C. Waqar Younas
 D. Wasim Akram
104. Shindor is famous for _____
 A. Polo game B. Golf
 C. Tennis D. None of them
105. The Headquarters of Pakistan Cricket Board is located at _____
 A. Lahore B. Karachi
 C. Islamabad D. None of them
106. Who was the captain of Pakistan Cricket Team during the World Cup 1999?
 A. Inzamam-ul-Haq
 B. Shahid Afridi
 C. Waqar Younas
 D. Wasim Akram
107. In which of the following year Pakistan won the British Open Squash Championship?

- A. 1930 B. 1926
C. 1951 D. 1928
108. First World Open Squash Championship was played in _____.
- A. 1970 B. 1974
C. 1972 D. 1975
109. World Open Squash Championship is played _____.
- A. 4 years B. 5 years
C. 2 years D. Every year
110. Jansher Khan won his record 8th World Open title in _____.
- A. 1999 B. 1995
C. 1997 D. 1996
111. How many times, Azam Khan won the British Open title?
- A. 4 times B. 10 times
C. 9 times D. 12 times
112. Jehangir Khan won World Open Squash Championship for _____.
- A. 7 times B. 5 times
C. 4 times D. 6 times
113. Col. Dara was the famous player of _____.
- A. Cricket B. Hockey
C. Swimming D. Football
114. Muhib ullah Khan won the British Open Squash Tournament in the year _____.
- A. 1960 B. 1955
C. 1965 D. 1963
115. Qamar-u-Zaman won the British Open Squash Tournament in the year _____.
- A. 1947 B. 1965
C. 1975 D. 1977
116. K.M. Junaid is the famous player of _____.
- A. Football B. Hockey
C. Cricket D. None of them
117. The Headquarters of Pakistan Hockey Federation is located at _____.
- A. Karachi B. Lahore
C. Quetta D. Peshawar
118. The 17th commonwealth Games were held in 2010 at _____.
- A. Manchester (UK)
B. Delhi (India)
C. Sydney (Australia)
D. Nairobi (Kenya)
119. 1st National Hockey Championship was won by _____.
- A. Sindh B. Punjab
C. Bengal D. KPK
120. Bashir Bhola Bhala is the famous player of _____.
- A. Wrestling B. Cricket
C. Football D. Swimming
121. Iqbal Stadium is associated with _____.
- A. Football B. Cricket
C. Swimming D. None of them
122. Which of the following team won the National Games of Pakistan 1968?
- A. Pakistan Navy
B. Pakistan Army
C. Pakistan Railways
D. Pakistan Air Force
123. Tell the name of Pakistani Boxer who won the Bronze Medal in Seoul Olympics 1988?
- A. Asghar Ali Shah B. Mehr Ullah
C. Hussain Shah D. None of them
124. Tell the name of player who scored highest number of goals in International hockey?
- A. Sohail Abbas B. Akram Raza
C. Hanif Khan D. Nazeer Jamil
125. Who inaugurated the first National Games of Pakistan?
- A. Liaquat Ali Khan
B. Quaid-e-Azam
C. Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din
D. None of them
126. Indicate the name of the player who won the World Open Squash Championship 1987?
- A. Azam Khan
B. Jahangir Khan
C. Jansher Khan
D. Qamar Zaman
127. In which of the following city Liaquat Gymnasium is located?
- A. Karachi B. Islamabad
C. Lahore D. Multan
128. Which of the following country was the runner up of World Cup Hockey Tournament 1975?
- A. Pakistan B. England
C. India D. China
129. Indicate the name of player who hit most sixes in international cricket till 2011?
- A. Shahid Afridi B. Jaysoria
C. Peter Son D. None of them
130. Which of the following country was the runners up of World Cup Hockey Tournament 1986?

- A. Pakistan B. England
C. India D. China
131. Which of the following country was the runners up of World Cup Hockey Tournament 1990?
A. Pakistan B. England
C. India D. China
132. Which of the following country was the winner of World Champions Trophy Hockey Tournament 1980?
A. Pakistan B. England
C. India D. China
133. Which of the following country was the runners up of World Champions Trophy Hockey Tournament 1983?
A. Pakistan B. England
C. India D. China
134. Which of the following country was the runners up of World Champions Trophy Hockey Tournament 1984?
A. Pakistan B. England
C. India D. China
135. Which of the following country was the runners up of World Champions Trophy Hockey Tournament 1988?
A. Pakistan B. England
C. India D. China
136. Which of the following country was the runners up of World Champions Trophy Hockey Tournament 1991?
A. Pakistan B. England
C. India D. China
137. Which of the following country was the runners up of World Champions Trophy Hockey Tournament 1996?
A. Pakistan B. England
C. India D. China
138. Which of the following country was the runners up of World Champions Trophy Hockey Tournament 1997?
A. Pakistan B. England
C. India D. China
139. Which of the following country was the runners up of World Champions Trophy Hockey Tournament 1998?
A. Pakistan B. England
C. India D. China
140. Which of the following country was the runners up of Asian Games Hockey Tournament 1954?
A. Pakistan B. England

C. India

D. China

141. Which of the following country was the runners up of Asian Games Hockey Tournament 1966?

A. Pakistan

B. England

C. India

D. China

142. Which of the following country was the runners up of Asian Games Hockey Tournament 1986?

A. Pakistan

B. England

C. India

D. China

143. Which of the following country was the runners up of ICC T20 Cricket Tournament 2007?

A. Pakistan

B. England

C. India

D. China

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION ✕

1. Which of the following is the code name of Karachi, Lahore Peshawar Highway?
A. N6
B. N7
C. N9
D. N5
2. Karachi to Quetta Road is called _____.
A. N25
B. N26
C. N27
D. N28
3. The code name of Karokaram Highway is _____.
A. N30
B. N31
C. N35
D. N36
4. The most preferred mode of the transportation in Pakistan is _____.
A. Road transportation
B. Sea transportation
C. Road & air transportation
D. Air transportation
5. What is total length of N5?
A. 1856 km
B. 1716 km
C. 1756 km
D. 1956 km
6. Total length of Karachi-Khuzdar-Quetta-Chaman road is _____.
A. 716 km
B. 916 km
C. 816 km
D. 516 km
7. N-35 starts from Hasan Abdal through Gilgit to _____.
A. Khunjerab
B. Chitral
C. Malakand
D. Sakardu
8. The length of N-35 is _____.
A. 903 km
B. 803 km
C. 953 km
D. 973 km
9. The code name of Islamabad, Lahore Motorway is _____.

- A. M4
C. M6
- B. M2
D. M3
10. The length of Islamabad, Lahore Motorway is _____
A. 395 km
B. 335 km
C. 355 km
D. 345 km
11. M1 motorway is _____
A. Lahore-Islamabad
B. Islamabad-Peshawar
C. Islamabad-Lahore
D. Lahore-Peshawar
12. The name of Faisalabad, Pindi Bhattian motorway is _____
A. M4
B. M2
C. M3
D. M5
13. Locomotive of Pakistan Railways is located in _____
A. Lahore
B. Peshawar
C. Karachi
D. Sukkar
14. The total length of Islamabad, Peshawar Motorway is _____
A. 154 km
B. 124 km
C. 144 km
D. 134 km
15. The N-55 is also called _____
A. Indus Highway
B. Silk Road
C. Quetta Peshawar Road
D. Peshawar Karachi Road
16. Total length of Indus Highway is?
A. 1265 km
B. 2165 km
C. 1065 km
D. 1165 km
17. NHA Stands For
A. National Highway Authority
B. National House Authority
C. National High profile Authority
D. None of them
18. The headquarters of Pakistan Railways is located in _____
A. Rawalpindi
B. Islamabad
C. Peshawar
D. Lahore
19. Which authority is responsible for the promotion and regulation of civil aviation activities and development of infrastructure of air service in Pakistan?
A. Civil Aviation Authority
B. PIA
C. Airport Authority
D. None of them
20. Which airline is national flag carrier of the Pakistan?
A. Bhoja Airlines
B. Pakistan International Airlines
C. Shaheen Airlines
D. Aero Asia Airlines
21. How many Seaports are operational in Pakistan?
A. Six
B. Three
C. Seven
D. Two
22. Which is the major Seaport of the country?
A. Port Qasim
B. Jiwani
C. Karachi
D. Keti Bundar
23. Which of the following is the length of Kaghan Valley road?
A. 155 km
B. 175 km
C. 185 km
D. 195 km
24. Which one is national flag carrier shipping corporation(s)?
A. Pakistan Naval Shipping Corporation
B. Pakistan National Shipping Corporation
C. Both A & B
D. Neither A nor B
25. Which organization is responsible to regulate the establishment and operation/maintenance of telecommunication system in Pakistan?
A. Pakistan Telecommunication Company Ltd.
B. National Telecommunication Corporation
C. Pakistan Telecommunication Authority
D. None of them
26. Which is the Second Seaport of Pakistan?
A. Gawadar
B. Bin Qasim
C. Jiwani
D. Keti Bundar
27. Which is the third Seaport of Pakistan?
A. Gawadar
B. Ormare
C. Karachi
D. Jiwani
28. Makran Costal highway is called _____
A. N-12
B. N-8
C. N-10
D. N-6
29. Kaghan Valley road is called _____
A. N-9
B. N-13
C. N-11
D. N-15
30. Lak Pass Dal Bandin New Kundi road is called _____
A. N-20
B. N-45
C. N-30
D. N-40
31. Nowshehra Dir Chitral Highway is called _____
A. N-55
B. N-45
C. N-65
D. N-75

32. Quetta Muslim Bagh Highway is called _____.
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. N-50 | B. N-60 |
| C. N-55 | D. N-61 |
33. Identify the length of Nowshehra Dir Chitral Highway?
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. 299 km | B. 305 km |
| C. 309 km | D. 315 km |
34. Sukkar Sibi highway is called _____.
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. N-65 | B. N-85 |
| C. N-75 | D. N-95 |
35. Islamabad Muzzafarabad Highway is called _____.
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. N-75 | B. N-95 |
| C. N-85 | D. N-45 |
36. Identify the length of Islamabad Muzzafarabad Highway?
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. 90 km | B. 97 km |
| C. 102 km | D. 107 km |

IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES OF PAKISTAN

1. Identify the Ex-Chairman WAPDA & Senate of Pakistan?
 - A. Muhammad Mian Somroo
 - B. Ghulam Ishaq Khan
 - C. Wasim Sajjad
 - D. None of them
2. Who was the 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistan?
 - A. Muhammad Ali Bogra
 - B. Ch. Muhammad Ali
 - C. Hussain Shaheed Soharwardi
 - D. None of them
3. Who was the first President of Pakistan?
 - A. Muhammad Mian Somroo
 - B. Ghulam Ishaq Khan
 - C. Wasim Sajjad
 - D. Sikandar Mirza
4. Dr Abdulsalam is known for his Award of _____
 - A. Faisal award
 - B. Noble prize
 - C. A&B
 - D. None of them
5. Sharif-ud-Din ~~Qazi~~ is famous throughout the world because
 - A. He was the first Law Minister of Pakistan
 - B. He was first Tourist in China
 - C. He was inventor of digital Computer
 - D. He was the Secretary General of OIC

6. Dr. Abduslam (Late) is a well-known Pakistani personality in the field of.
- Bio Chemistry
 - Medicine
 - Space technology
 - Physics**
7. Who is the first women Speaker of Pakistan National Assembly?
- Fehmida Mirza**
 - Begum Raana Liaquat Ali Khan
 - Dr. Noor Jehan
 - None of them
8. Identify the Ex-Chief selector of Pakistan Hockey Team and Prime Minister of Pakistan?
- Muhammad Mian Somroo
 - Ghulam Ishaq Khan
 - Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi
 - Mir Zafar ullah Khan Jamali**
9. Who was the Founder of Pakistan Atomic Program?
- Dr. Abduslam
 - Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan
 - Samar Mubarak Mand
 - Dr. Muhammad Rafiq**
10. Who was the Founder of Jamat-e-Islami?
- Mian Tufail Muhammad
 - Ghulam Ishaq Khan
 - Qazi Hussain Ahmed
 - Syed Abul ala Moududi**
11. Identify the Ex-Governor of Balochistan & Khyber Pakhtoon Khawah?
- Awais Ghani
 - Mian Gul Aurangzeb
 - A & B**
 - None of them
12. Syed Wajid Ali Shah was the President of _____.
- Pakistan Olympic Association**
 - Boxing Federation
 - PHF
 - PCB
13. Identify the Ex-Governor of Balochistan & Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee?
- Awais Ghani
 - Mian Gul Orang Zaib
 - General Rahim-ud-Din**
 - General K.M. Arif
14. Identify the Ex-Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtoon Khawah & Chairman WAPDA?
- Muhammad Mian Somroo
 - Ghulam Ishaq Khan
 - Wasim Sajjad

- D. Shamas-ul-Mulk**
15. Maulana Shabbir Ahmed Usmani was died on _____
A. 13th October 1949
B. 13th December 1949
C. 13th August 1949
D. 13th February 1949
16. Who was the founder of Balochistan Students Federation?
A. **Ghazi Fazal Ahmed**
B. Raja Sb. Mehmooda Abad
C. Hamid Nizami
D. T.M Mustafa
17. Who was the editor of Manshoor Newspaper?
A. Molvi Fazal ul Haq
B. **Syed Hassan Riaz**
C. Liaquat Ali Khan
D. None of them
18. Who was the Founder of Jamiat-ul-ulamai Islam?
A. Mian Tufail Muhammad
B. Ghulam Ishaq Khan
C. Qazi Hussain Ahmed
D. **Maulana Shabbir Ahmed Usmani**
19. Identify the Ex-Chief Minister of Sindh & Care taker Prime Minister of Pakistan?
A. Muhammad Mian Somroo
B. Ghulam Ishaq Khan
C. **Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi**
D. Mir Zafar ullah Khan Jamali
20. Who was the first Chief Scout of Pakistan?
A. **Quaid-e-Azam**
B. Liaquat Ali Khan
C. Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din
D. None of them
21. Who was the first vice President of Pakistan?
A. Abu Hussain Sarkar
B. **Noor-ul-Amin**
C. Ch. Fazal Ellahi
D. None of them
22. Who was the founder of Jang Newspaper?
A. Mir Shakeel-u-Rehman
B. Mir Javaid Rehman
C. **Mir Khalil-u-Rehman**
D. Hameed Nizami
23. Who was the first Governor of State Bank of Pakistan?
A. **Zahid Hussain**
B. Ishrat Hussain

C. Fazal Karim

D. Dr. Muhammad Yaqoob

24. Who was the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan?

A. Malik Ghulam Muhammad

B. Sir Zafar ullah Khan

C. Fazal-ur-Rehman

D. None of them

NATIONAL FLAG ✓

1. Which of the following date Pakistan's National Flag was adopted?
 - A. August 11, 1947
 - B. August 12, 1947
 - C. August 14, 1947
 - D. None of these
2. Who presented the National Flag in the Legislative Assembly?
 - A. Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan
 - B. Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan
 - C. Mr. Ghulam Muhammad
 - D. None of these
3. The green portion white crescent and five pointed star represent?
 - A. Muslim Population
 - B. Minorities
 - C. Both Muslim and Non-Muslim population
 - D. None of these
4. White portion of the flag represents?
 - A. Provinces
 - B. Minorities
 - C. Islam
 - D. Muslims & Minorities
5. Pakistan's Flag was hoisted by?
 - A. Abdul Hamid Badayuni
 - B. Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani
 - C. Mufti Muhammad Shafi
 - D. Maulana Ashraf Thanvi

STATE EMBLEM

1. The State emblem of Pakistan consists of the crescent and star and
 - A. The Shield in the center
 - B. Wreath surrounding the Shield represents cultural heritage
 - C. Scroll contains the Quaid's motto
 - D. All of these

2. The Shield of State emblem represents four major?
 - A. Provinces
 - B. Crops
 - C. A&B
 - D. None of these

3. The scroll contains the Quaid's motto
Unity Faith and _____.
- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| A. Work | B. Discipline |
| C. Both A & B | D. None of these |

Unity Faith and _____

- A. Work
B. Discipline
C. Both A & B
D. None of these

NATIONAL SIGNS

1. Pakistan's National Floral Symbol is _____.
A. Jasmine
B. Rose
C. Daffodils
D. None of these
2. National Poet of Pakistan is _____.
A. Hafeez Jullundari
B. Allama Iqbal
C. Naeem Saddique
D. Majeed Amjad
3. Identify the National Dress of Pakistan?
A. Shalwar Qameez
B. Jinnah Cap
C. Sherwani
D. All of these
4. What is the National Tree of Pakistan?
A. Apricot
B. Sheeshum
C. Dewdar
D. None of them
5. Pakistan's National Animal is _____.
A. Markhor
B. Tiger
C. Bear
D. None of these
6. During the Independence Movement, National slogans of Muslims were _____.
A. Pakistan Ka Matlib Kya La Illa'ha Illallah
B. Pakistan Banayen Gay Kufr Ko Mitain Gay
C. Ban Kay Rahay ga Pakistan
D. Both A & C
7. The National Language of Pakistan is _____.
A. English
B. Urdu
C. Persian
D. None of these
8. The prominent languages of Pakistan are Urdu, Punjabi, Balochi, Pashtu, Hindko, Brahwy, Balti and _____.
A. Kashmiri
B. Seraiki
C. Gojri
D. All of these
9. The province of Sindh has adopted Sindhi as _____.
A. Official Language
B. Local Language
C. Simple Language
D. All of these
10. The official language of Pakistan is _____.
A. Urdu
B. English
C. Punjabi
D. Sindhi
11. The official religion of Pakistan is _____.
A. Islam
B. Secularism

C. A & B

D. None of them

12. In Pakistan the percentage of Muslims is

A. 95.7%

B. 96.7%

C. 98.7%

D. None of these

PARACHAM-E-HILAL-E-ISTIQLAL ✓

1. Hilal Istiqlal was awarded to the citizens of Lahore on _____
A. April 4, 1967 B. May 4, 1967
C. June 4, 1967 D. July 4, 1967
2. Hilal Istiqlal was awarded to the citizens of Sialkot on _____
A. April 6, 1967 B. May 4, 1967
C. May 10, 1967 D. July 6, 1967
3. Hilal Istiqlal was awarded to the citizens of Sargodha on _____
A. May 7, 1967 B. May 8, 1968
C. May 9, 1967 D. May 10, 1968

WOMEN IN PAKSITAN

1. Who is Madr-e-Millat?
 - A. Begum Raana Liaqat Ali Khan
 - B. Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah**
 - C. Begum Shaista Ikram Ullah
 - D. Begum Shah Nawaz
2. Who was the first, "First lady" of Pakistan?
 - A. Fatima Jinnah
 - B. Begum Shah Nawaz
 - C. Begum Raana Liaqat Ali Khan**
 - D. Begum Shaista Habib Ullah
3. Who was the first woman Federal Minister of Pakistan?
 - A. Begum Shaista Ikram Ullah**
 - B. Begum Shah Nawaz
 - C. Begum Salma Tassadiq Hussain
 - D. None of these
4. Who was the first woman Ambassador of Pakistan?
 - A. Begum Raana Liaqat Ali Khan**
 - B. Begum Abida Hussain
 - C. Maleeha Lodhi
 - D. Begum Shah Nawaz
5. Who was the first woman Governor of any province of Pakistan?
 - A. Fatima Jinnah
 - B. Begum Ashraf Abbasi
 - C. Begum Nusrat Bhutto
 - D. Begum Raana Liaqat Ali Khan**

6. Who was the first woman Prime Minister of any Islamic Country?
- Khalida Zia
 - Haseena Wajid
 - Banazir Bhutto**
 - Tanso Chellar
7. Who was the first woman Deputy Speaker of National Assembly of Pakistan?
- Begum Ashraf Abbasi**
 - Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan
 - Noor Jehan Panezai
 - None of them
8. Who was first Muslim woman ruler of India?
- Razia Sultana**
 - Noor Jehan (Queen)
 - Princess Razia Balban
 - None of them
9. Who was the first woman Deputy Chairperson of Senate of Pakistan?
- Begum Ashraf Abbasi
 - Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan
 - Dr. Noor Jehan Panezai**
 - None of them
10. Who was first woman Engineer of Pakistan?
- Begum Ashraf Abbasi
 - Shukria Khanum
 - Dr. Noor Jehan Panezai
 - Asifa Aleem**
11. Who was first woman Pilot of Pakistan?
- Begum Ashraf Abbasi
 - Shukria Khanum**
 - Dr. Noor Jehan Panezai
 - Asifa Aleem
12. Who was first woman Governor State Bank of Pakistan?
- Dr. Shamshad Akhter**
 - Shukria Khanum
 - Dr. Noor Jehan Panezai
 - Asifa Aleem
13. Who was first woman Governor of Gilgit Baltistan?
- Begum Ashraf Abbasi
 - Begum Nuzhat Habib
 - Begum Shama Khalid**
 - Asifa Aleem
14. Identify the original name of Begum Muhammad Ali Johar?
- Nusrat Begum
 - Amjadi Begum**

C. Waqar-u-Nisa

D. None of them

15. Identify the name of women Minister who presented Federal Budget?

A. Hina Rabbani Khar

B. Dr. Firdous Ashiq Awan

C. Shama Khalid

D. None of them

16. Who is first woman Foreign Minister of Pakistan?

A. Hina Rabbani Khar

B. Dr. Firdous Ashiq Awan

C. Shama Khalid

D. None of them

ELECTRONIC & PRINT MEDIA ✓

1. In which year Pakistan Television started its transmission?
 - A. 25th November 1964
 - B. 26th November 1964
 - C. 27th November 1964
 - D. 28th November 1964
2. Lahore T.V. Station was established on

 - A. 25th November 1964
 - B. 26th November 1964
 - C. 27th November 1964
 - D. 28th November 1964
3. Rawalpindi Islamabad Television station was established on .
 - A. 15th October 1967
 - B. 2nd November 1967
 - C. 26th November 1974
 - D. 2nd December 1974
4. For the introduction of television in Pakistan an agreement was signed with .
 - A. Phillips Corporation
 - B. Nippon Electric Company
 - C. Siemens Ltd
 - D. Hitachi Corporation
5. The name of the public limited T.V. Company was .
 - A. Pakistan Television Corporation
 - B. Public Television Corporation
 - C. Punjab Television Corporation
 - D. Pakistan Television Company
6. National News Bureau was set up at P.T.V. Islamabad in the year .
 - A. 1972
 - B. 1973
 - C. 1974
 - D. 1975

7. In which of the following year Karachi Television station was established?
 A. 15th October 1967
 B. 2nd November 1967
 C. 26th November 1974
 D. 2nd December 1974
8. The transmission of Quetta Television station started on _____
 A. 15th October 1967
 B. 2nd November 1967
 C. 26th November 1974
 D. 2nd December 1974
9. On _____ Peshawar Television station was established?
 A. 15th October 1967
 B. 2nd November 1967
 C. 26th November 1974
 D. 2nd December 1974
10. The date on which Muzafarabad Television station was established is _____
 A. 15th October 1967
 B. 2nd November 1967
 C. 26th November 1974
 D. 5th February 2004
11. How many Radio Stations were working in Pakistan at the time of Independence?
 A. 1
 B. 4
 C. 3
 D. 6
12. Who was founder of English Newspaper Pakistan Times?
 A. Liaquat Ali Khan
 B. Mustafa Ali Hamdani
 C. Qazi Ahmad Saeed
 D. Quaid-e-Azam
13. Lahore Radio Station started its transmission on _____
 A. Dec. 16, 1934
 B. Dec. 16, 1936
 C. Dec. 16, 1937
 D. Dec. 16, 1935
14. The first Radio Station, after independence, was set up at Karachi, it was inaugurated by the first Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan on _____
 A. Aug. 14, 1947
 B. Aug. 14, 1948
 C. Aug. 14, 1949
 D. Aug. 14, 1950
15. Who made the very first announcement in Urdu from Lahore Radio Station on Aug. 14, 1947?
 A. Liaquat Ali Khan
 B. Mustafa Ali Hamdani
 C. Qazi Ahmad Saeed
 D. Quaid-e-Azam
16. In which of the following year Daily Mashriq began its publication?
 A. 1963
 B. 1964
 C. 1965
 D. 1966
17. Who was the first Director General of Radio Pakistan?
 A. Syed Zulfiqar Ali Bukhari
 B. Syed Rashid Ahmad
 C. Kh. Shahid Hussain
 D. Mustafa Hamdani
18. External services were introduced by Radio Pakistan on _____
 A. Aug. 14, 1948
 B. Aug. 14, 1949
 C. Aug. 14, 1950
 D. Aug. 14, 1951
19. Radio Pakistan Rawalpindi Station was inaugurated in _____
 A. Sept. 1950
 B. Sept. 1951
 C. Sept. 1952
 D. Sept. 1953
20. Commercial Service was first time started in Nov. 1961 by Radio Pakistan from _____
 A. Karachi
 B. Rawalpindi
 C. Lahore
 D. None of these
21. Most widely circulated Urdu Daily Newspaper of Pakistan is _____
 A. Nawa-i-Waqat
 B. Jang
 C. Khabrain
 D. Ausaf
22. The Daily Jang is published from Karachi, Lahore, Multan, Rawalpindi and _____
 A. Quetta
 B. Multan
 C. A & B
 D. None of them
23. The Daily Zamindar Lahore was launched by _____
 A. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
 B. Maulvi Sirajuddin
 C. Munshi Mehboob Alam
 D. Maulana Akhtar Ali
24. The founder Editor of daily Urdu newspaper, The Nawa-i-Waqat was _____
 A. Hameed Nizami
 B. Altaf Hussain
 C. Pothan Joseph
 D. Aziz Ziaey
25. In Pakistan the Daily Jang was first appeared from _____
 A. Calcutta
 B. Lahore

- C. Karachi D. New Delhi
26. Which was the first Urdu Newspaper of the subcontinent?
- A. Jam-e-Jehan Numa
B. Nawa-i-Waqat
C. Mshriq
D. Delhi Urdu Akhbar
27. Name the Newspaper Publishing group, which was victimized by Martial Law Authority in 1959?
- A. Jang Group
B. Progressive group of Newspaper
C. Nawa-i-Waqat
D. Liberty Group
28. When did the Government of Pakistan issue Central Press Special Powers Act?
- A. 1962 B. 1963
C. 1947 D. 1958
29. The Daily Nawa-i-Waqat is simultaneously published from Lahore, Karachi and _____.
- A. Multan B. Sargodha
C. Rawalpindi D. A and C
30. The Daily Pakistan is published from Lahore and _____.
- A. Islamabad B. Peshawar
C. Karachi D. None of them
31. The all Pakistan Newspaper Society (APNS) is the body of _____.
- A. Owners of Publications
B. Workers of the Newspaper
C. Owners and Workers of Newspapers
D. Organization of editors
32. Press Organizations are APNS and _____.
- A. CPNE B. APNEC
C. PFUJ D. All of these
33. Council of Pakistan's Newspapers editors is organization of _____.
- A. Editors B. Workers
C. A and B D. None of these
34. Pakistan Federal Union of Journalist is organization of _____.
- A. Journalists B. Editor
C. Owners D. None of these
35. Pakistan Journalist Welfare Council is organization of _____.
- A. Workers B. Editors
C. Owners D. None of these
36. A.P.P. is the abbreviation of _____.
- A. Allied Papers of Pakistan
B. Association of Pakistan Publication
C. Associated Press of Pakistan

37. The local News Agencies are _____
D. Arabic Press of Pakistan
A. Kashmir Media Services
B. Online International News Network
C. National News International (NNI)
D. All of these

STOCK EXCHANGES

1. How many Stocks Exchanges are there in Pakistan?
A. 3
B. 4
C. 5
D. None of these
2. The oldest Stock Exchange of Pakistan is _____
A. Lahore
B. Karachi
C. Islamabad
D. Peshawar
3. The Karachi Stock Exchange (KSE) was established on _____
A. Sept. 18, 1947
B. Sept. 18, 1948
C. Sept. 18, 1949
D. None of these
4. The second Stock Exchange of the country began working at _____
A. Lahore
B. Islamabad
C. Quetta
D. Multan
5. Lahore Stock Exchange was established in _____
A. 1969
B. 1970
C. 1971
D. None of these
6. The third Stock Exchange of the country was opened at _____
A. Islamabad
B. Multan
C. Abbottabad
D. Peshawar

FIRST IN PAKISTAN

1. Oldest city of Pakistan is _____
A. Lahore
B. Bhera
C. Jhawrian
D. **Multan**
2. Oldest University of Pakistan is _____
A. Islamia University of Bahawalpur.
B. **Punjab University, Lahore.**
C. Peshawar University, Peshawar.
D. None of them.
3. First Capital of Pakistan was _____
A. Karachi
B. Lahore
C. Quetta
D. Peshawar
4. First Metropolitan City of Pakistan is _____
A. Karachi
B. Lahore
C. Multan
D. Quetta
5. First Nuclear Scientist of Pakistan was _____

- A. **Ch. Dr. Muhammad Rafee**
 B. Dr. Ishfaq Khan
 C. Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan
 D. None of them.
6. First Agricultural University of Pakistan is _____
 A. Agricultural University of Peshawar
 B. Agricultural University of Jamsharo
 C. Agricultural University of Quetta
 D. **Agricultural University, Faisalabad**
7. First University of Engineering in Pakistan is _____
 A. NED University Karachi
 B. **UET Lahore**
 C. UET Taxila
 D. UET Balochistan
8. Who had the longest Tenure as President of Pakistan?
 A. Gen. Ayub Khan
 B. Ch. Fazal Elahi
 C. **Gen. Zia-ul-Haq**
 D. Gen. Pervaiz Musharif
9. Who had the longest tenure as the Governor-General of Pakistan?
 A. Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 B. **Malik Ghulam Muhammad**
 C. Khawaja Nazimuddin
 D. Gen. Sikander Mirza
10. Who had the longest tenure as the Governor of any Province of Pakistan?
 A. **Dr. Ishrat-u-Abad**
 B. Ghulam Ishaq Khan
 C. Lt. General Khalid Maqbool
 D. Ayoub Khan
11. Who had the longest tenure as the Prime Minister of Pakistan in single term?
 A. **Liaquat Ali Khan**
 B. Benazir Bhutto
 C. M. Ali Bogra
 D. Ch. Muhammad Ali
12. Which is the largest oil field of Pakistan?
 A. **Mazari Field** B. Kohat Field
 C. Dhodak Field D. Sui Field
13. The Tallest Minarets of Pakistan are _____.
 A. Minar-e-Pakistan
 B. **Shah Faisal Mosque Minarets**
 C. Minarets of Badshahi Mosque Lahore
 D. None of them
14. Which is the largest Cement Plant in Pakistan?
 A. **Lucky Cement Lakki Marwat**

- B. D.G Cement D.G. Khan
 C. Dandot Cement Factory Dandot
 D. None of them
15. Which is the rainiest city of Pakistan?
 A. Islamabad B. Lahore
 C. Rawalpindi D. Multan

LATEST IN SCIENCE ✓

1. Pakistan launched its first satellite Badar Awal into the earth orbit in the year of _____
 A. 1988 B. 1989
 C. 1990 D. 1991
2. Pak-SAT-1 started its operation on ____
 A. 1st February, 2003
 B. 2nd February, 2004
 C. 3rd February, 2003
 D. 3rd February, 2004
3. PAK-SAT-I has been obtained on lease from Australia for _____
 A. 4 years B. 5 years
 C. 6 years D. 7 years
4. Pakistan tested its first Ballistic Missile Shaheen on _____
 A. October 4, 2002
 B. October 8, 2002
 C. October 6, 2003
 D. October 7, 2002
5. Name the Pakistan's first Cruise Missile _
 A. Babar B. Ghouri
 C. Talha D. Tipu
6. Which of the following college first Pakistani Nuclear Lab was established?
 A. FC College Lahore
 B. Govt. College Lahore
 C. Islamia College Civil Lizes Lahore
 D. None of them
7. In which of the following year First Nuclear Power Plant was established in Karachi?
 A. 1955 B. 1968
 C. 1971 D. 1975
8. In which of the following area Second Nuclear Power Plant was established?
 A. Kahuta (Rawalpindi)
 B. Chashma (Mianwali)
 C. Grot (Khushab)
 D. None of them
9. Identify the country who sent a mission to Antarctica?
 A. Nepal B. UAE

- C. Pakistan D. Afghanistan
10. Laser Leveler was prepared by _____.
- A. Agricultural University Faisalabad
 B. Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission
 C. University of Engineering & Technology Lahore
 D. None of them

HISTORY BEFORE 1857

- Bab-ul-Islam means?
 - Sindh
 - Balochistan
 - Punjab
 - Gujrat
- Muhammad Bin Qasim arrived in India and established Dynasty from Daibal to _____
 - Mithan Kot
 - Multan
 - Bahawalpur
 - D.G. Khan
- In which of the following year Muhammad Bin Qasim conquered Sindh?
 - 710
 - 711
 - 712
 - 713
- Who made Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan part of the Ghaznavi empire?
 - Mahmood Ghaznavi
 - Shahab-ud-Din Ghouri
 - Qutab-ud-Din Aibak
 - Sultan Balban
- In which of the following year Mehmood Ghaznavi attacked on subcontinent for the first time?
 - 900
 - 1000
 - 1100
 - 1200
- Who was the first Muslim Governor of Lahore?
 - Malik Kafur
 - Qutab-ud-Din Aibak
 - Malik Ayyaz
 - None of them
- In which of the following year Mehmood Ghaznavi attacked the subcontinent for the last time?
 - 956
 - 1015
 - 1026
 - 1250
- Who destroyed the Somnat Temple?
 - Mahmood Ghaznavi
 - Shahab-ud-Din Ghouri
 - Qutab-ud-Din Aibak
 - Sultan Balban
- In which of the following year Sultan Mehmood Ghaznavi died?
 - 1020
 - 1030
 - 1025
 - 1035

- The Ghaznavi Empire was ended in 12th Century by the _____.
 - Ghoris
 - Lodhis
 - Mughals
 - Sayyed's
- In which of the following year Shahab-ud-Din Ghouri defeated Pirthvi Raj during the second war of Tarain?
 - 1190
 - 1192
 - 1194
 - 1196
- In which of the following year Shahab-ud-Din Ghouri died near Jhelum?
 - 1193
 - 1194
 - 1196
 - 1198
- Tamerlane the great conqueror penetrated in India soon after 1398-9 and _____.
 - Calcutta
 - Lahore
 - Delhi
 - None of them
- Who was the first Muslim King of India?
 - Qutab-ud-Din Aibak
 - Sultan Balsan
 - Sultan Nasir-ud-Din
 - None of them
- Who was the founder of Khilji Empire?
 - Jalal-u-Din Khilji
 - Ala-u-Din Khilji
 - Babar
 - Akbar
- Who was the founder of Tughlaq Empire?
 - Ghias-u-Din Tughlaq
 - Mohammad Tughlaq
 - Feroz-e-Tughlaq
 - None of them
- Who was the founder of Sayyed Empire?
 - Ala-ud-Din Alam
 - Khizar Khan
 - Feroz Khan
 - None of them
- Who was the founder of Lodhi Empire?
 - Behlol Lodhi
 - Ibrahim Lodhi
 - Bilal Lodhi
 - None of them
- Who was the founder of Mughal Empire?
 - Babar
 - Jehangir
 - Humayun
 - Tamur
- Who was the founder of Suri Empire?
 - Qutab-ud-Din Aibak
 - Sultan Balsan
 - Sultan Nasir-ud-Din
 - Sher Shah Suri

21. Sher Shah Suri ousted _____
 A. Humayun B. Babar
 C. Akbar D. Jehangir
22. Humayun regained the empire in _____
 A. 1454 B. 1354
 C. 1555 D. 1504
23. Nadir Shah King of Persia conquered Delhi in _____
 A. 1639 B. 1739
 C. 1539 D. 1745
24. In 1530 Babar was succeeded by _____
 A. Sher Shah Suri B. Akbar
 C. Humayun D. Shah Jehan
25. Humayun, the Mughal emperor died after falling down from his library stairs in _____
 A. 1554 B. 1555
 C. 1556 D. 1557
26. Akbar was a great lover of _____
 A. Mughal art B. Music
 C. Literature D. All of them
27. Who was the founder of Muslim State of Jonpur?
 A. Malik Sarwar B. Malik Bashir
 C. Malik Kafur D. None of them
28. Babur defeated Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi in 1526 at _____
 A. Panipat B. Jhansi
 C. Lahore D. Dehli
29. The Period of Sindh Muslim State was 1336 to _____
 A. 1520 B. 1571
 C. 1591 D. None of them
30. Mughal art and architecture reached their height under the reign of _____
 A. Akbar B. Babar
 C. Shah Jehan
 D. Sher Shah Suri
31. Name the Mughal Emperors who left a legacy of magnificent mosques palaces, forts and gardens embellished with luxurious and delicate decorations?
 A. Jehangir B. Shah Jehan
 C. Aurangzeb D. All of above
32. Identify the famous King of Kashmir?
 A. Jehangir
 B. Zain-ul-Abidin
 C. Aurangzeb
 D. Syed Ali Hamdani
33. The British began to come in subcontinent in _____ century.

- A. 16th B. 17th
 C. 15th D. 14th
34. The battle of Plassey was fought in _____
 A. 1755 B. 1757
 C. 1759 D. 1761
35. War of Independence was fought in _____
 A. 1757 B. 1657
 C. 1857 D. 1457
36. British took over Delhi in _____
 A. 1357 B. 1857
 C. 1457 D. 1557
37. Which area of the subcontinent fell last to the British?
 A. Swat B. Amritsar
 C. Peshawar D. Hunza
38. Muhammad Shah was a famous King of _____
 A. Deccan Behamny
 B. Bengal
 C. Punjab D. Behar
39. The period of State of Muslim Deccan Behamny was from 1347 to _____
 A. 1527 B. 1560
 C. 1596 D. 1590
40. Who was the last Muslim King of India?
 A. Bahadur Shah Zafar
 B. Akbar II
 C. Muhammad Shah
 D. Shah Alam I
41. In which of the following year Vasco Da Gama reached India?
 A. 1496 B. 1498
 C. 1500 D. 1502
42. In 1527 which of the following battle was fought?
 A. Panipat B. Tarain
 C. Palassey D. Kanwaha
43. In which of the following year the second battle of Panipat was fought between Hemubikal and Akbar?
 A. 1556 B. 1557
 C. 1558 D. 1559
44. In which of the following year the battle of Haldighati was fought between Rana Partab and Akbar?
 A. 1572 B. 1573
 C. 1575 D. 1576
45. Who founded the Din-e-Illah in 1582?
 A. Bahadur Shah Zafar
 B. Akbar
 C. Muhammad Shah

46. In which of the following year British East India Company was established?
 A. 1598 B. 1599
 C. 1600 D. 1601
47. Who was the first ambassador of England for India?
 A. Sir Thomas Roe
 B. Sir Adam Thomas
 C. Sir David Thomas
 D. None of them
48. In which of the following year East India Company was permitted to trade in India?
 A. 1631 B. 1632
 C. 1633 D. 1634
49. Who constructed the Taj Mehal in Agra?
 A. Bahadur Shah Zafar
 B. Shah Jehan
 C. Muhammad Shah
 D. Shah Alam
50. Identify the birth year of Shah Wali ullah?
 A. 1703 B. 1704
 C. 1705 D. 1706
51. 3rd battle of Panipat was fought in ____
 A. 1760 B. 1761
 C. 1762 D. 1763
52. In 1764 which of the following war was fought between British Army & Mir Qasim?
 A. Pampat B. Tarain
 C. Palassey D. Buxar
53. In which of the following year British East India Company appointed Mr. Clive as Governor General of India?
 A. 1757 B. 1758
 C. 1759 D. 1760
54. In 1767-69 which war was fought?
 A. Pampat B. Tarain
 C. First War of Mysore
 D. Buxar
- In 1780-84 which war was fought?
 A. Second War of Mysore
 B. Tarain
 C. First War of Mysore
 D. Buxar
56. In 1790-92 which war was fought between Tipu Sultan & British Army?
 A. Second War of Mysore
 B. Third War of Mysore
 C. First War of Mysore
 D. Balakot
57. In which of the following war Tipu Sultan was martyred by British Army?
 A. Second War of Mysore
 B. Third War of Mysore
 C. First War of Mysore
 D. Fourth War of Mysore
58. Who conquered Punjab in 1800?
 A. Sikh
 B. Ahmed Shah Abdali
 C. East India Company
 D. None of them
59. Fort William College was established in 1800 at ____
 A. Mombay B. Punjab
 C. Calcutta D. None of them
60. Who wrote famous book Sirat-i-Mustaqim?
 A. Syed Ahmed Shaheed
 B. Shah Ismaeel Shaheed
 C. Shah Wali ullah
 D. Shah Saghir Ahmed
61. Who was the Founder of Fraizi Movement of Bengal?
 A. Titu Mir B. Dhudhu Mian
 C. Haji Shariat ullah
 D. None of them
62. In which of the following year the Balakot war was fought between Syed Ahmed Shaheed & Sikh Army?
 A. 1830 B. 1831
 C. 1832 D. 1833
63. In which of the following year urdu was declared official language of India?
 A. 1830 B. 1831
 C. 1832 D. 1833
64. During the 1839-42 which war was fought?
 A. First Afghan War
 B. First Anglo Sikh War
 C. Second Afghan War
 D. Second Anglo Sikh War
65. During the 1845-46 which war was fought?
 A. First Afghan War
 B. First Anglo Sikh War
 C. Second Afghan War
 D. Second Anglo Sikh War
66. Which of the following year Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wrote his famous book "Asar as Sanadid"?
 A. 1845 B. 1846

HISTORY AFTER 1857

1. On which date the All-India Muslim League was founded at Dhaka?
A. September 30, 1906
B. October 30, 1906
C. November 30, 1906
D. **December 30, 1906**
2. On which year the Muslim League's first annual session was held in Karachi?
A. 1907
B. 1908
C. 1909
D. 1910
3. On which year the British government declaration agreeing to consider separate representation to Muslims in sub-continent?
A. 1907 *1907*
B. 1908
C. 1909
D. 1910
4. In which of the following year the Delhi Darbar and the annulment of partition of Bengal was occurred?
A. 1910
B. 1911
C. 1912
D. 1913
5. On which year the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah appeal to the Muslim leaders to rally round the flag of the Muslim League?
A. 1912
B. 1913
C. 1914
D. **1915**
6. In which of the following city the Quaid-i-Azam presides over the Bombay Provincial Conference in 1916?

History AFTER Q57

- A. Ahmad Abad B. Bombay
C. Delhi D. Dhaka
7. In which year the Rowlatt Bill is passed after the end of the First World War?
A. 1917 B. 1918
C. 1919 D. 1920
8. Identify the leaders of Khilafat Movement?
A. Moulana Shoukat Ali
B. Moulana Muhammad Ali Johar
C. Dr. Alam **D. All of them**
9. In which year the Muslim League and the Congress decide to draft a constitution for India in reply to the humiliation needed on India by the appointment of the Simon Commission?
A. 1927 **B. 1928**
C. 1929 D. 1930
10. In which year the Fourteen Points of the Quaid-i-Azam was published?
A. 1927 B. 1928
C. **1929** D. 1930
11. The Second Round-Table Conference was held in _____.
A. **London** B. Delhi
C. Bombay D. None of them
12. In which year the Government of India Act enforced and the Muslim League condemns the Act?
A. 1934 **B. 1935**
C. 1936 D. 1937
13. Who was the Sikandar Hayat?
A. **Chief Minister of Punjab**
B. Chief Minister of Bengal
C. Chief Minister of Sindh
D. Chief Minister of UP
14. In which year the Muslim League celebrates the 'First Pakistan Day' at Delhi on 23rd March?
A. 1939 B. 1940
C. **1941** D. 1942
15. In which year the Muslim League Working Committee rejects the Cripps proposals, demanding a definite pronouncement in favour of Pakistan?
A. 1939 B. 1940
C. **1941** **D. 1942**

LARGEST SEAS

Name	Area sq km	sq ml
Coral Sea	4 791 000	1 850 000
Arabian Sea	3 863 000	1 492 000
S China (Nan) Sea	3 685 000	1 423 000
Mediterranean Sea	2 516 000	971 000
Bering Sea	2 304 000	890 000
Bay of Bengal	2 172 000	839 000
Sea of Okhotsk	1 590 000	614 000
Gulf of Mexico	1 543 000	596 000
Gulf of Guinea	1 533 000	592 000
Barents Sea	1 405 000	542 000
Norwegian Sea	1 383 000	534 000

Oceans are excluded.

Areas are rounded to the nearest 1 000 sq km/sq ml.

SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

This chapter is analogous to 'Spotting Errors'. In this type of questions, a sentence is given with a word or phrase *italicised*. The candidate is required to examine this *italicised* part in accordance with the rules of grammar usage and vocabulary and decide upon its correctness.' Some substitutes to the *italicised* part are given below the sentence. The candidate is required to choose the alternative which when substitutes the *italicised* part, the sentence becomes grammatically correct. If the *italicised* part is correct as it is, then the correct option is 'No improvement' or 'No correction required'.

Here are a few examples.

Example 1: This project would encourage development and enable every villager *to govern their* own destiny.

- (a) to govern his
- (b) to governing his
- (c) have governed his
- (d) may govern their
- (e) No correction required

Solution: Clearly, the usage 'to govern' is correct. But since 'villager' is singular, so 'his' should be used instead of 'their'.

Hence, the answer is (a).

Example 2 : He told his friends that he *take* tea every morning.

- (a) will take
- (b) takes
- (c) would take
- (d) took
- (e) No correction required

Solution: Since a habitual action is denoted by Simple Present Tense, so here 'takes' should be used instead of 'took'.

Hence, the answer is (b):

Example 3 : My school is *in a stone's throw* from my house.

- (a) at a stone's throw
- (b) to a stone's throw
- (c) on a stone's throw
- (d) within a stone's throw

PRACTICE SET

Directions: In each question, a part of sentence is printed in italics. Below each sentence, some phrases are given which can substitute the italicised part of the sentence. Find out the phrase which can correctly substitute that part of the sentence. If the sentence is correct as it is, there is 'No correction' required or 'No improvement'.

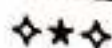
1. All the allegations *levelled against* him were found to be baseless.
A. levelled for
B. level with
C. level against
D. levelling with
E. No correction required
2. Waseem is *as fast as* or perhaps faster than Akram.
A. equally fast
B. almost as fast
C. as fast
D. No correction required
3. I shall be grateful to you if you are *of help to* me now.
A. would help
B. help
C. shall help
D. No improvement
4. He cannot succeed in business because he works *by fits and starts*.
A. with fits and starts
B. fits and starts
C. into fits and starts
D. No improvement
5. He *did many mischiefs*.
A. made many a mischiefs
B. made much mischief
C. committed many mischiefs
D. No improvement
6. You may appoint *whoever you think* can do the job most efficiently.
A. anybody you think
B. someone you think
C. whomever you think
D. whomsoever you think
E. No correction required
7. This carpenter is the most skilled *of all the other carpenters* in our workshop.
A. carpenter
B. of all other carpenters
C. of all carpenters
D. No improvement
8. He has said so out of affection, do' not take *it to heart*.
A. in heart
B. it in the heart
C. by the heart
D. No improvement
9. I love *the literature, the music, the art*.
A. literature, music and art
B. the literature, music and art
C. literature, music and the art
D. the literature, the music and the art
E. No improvement
10. Before I met Imran, I, *had had* a poor opinion of him.
A. had
B. have had

- C. did have D. No improvement
11. I would gladly accompany your sister if you had asked him.
 A. would have gladly accompanied
 B. was to have gladly accompanied
 C. will gladly accompany D. No improvement
12. She was too clever to see through his tricks.
 A. see into his tricks B. see his tricks
 C. see at his tricks D. No improvement
13. The boy told his teacher to explain the passage.
 A. called his teacher B. said to his teacher
 C. asked his teacher D. No improvement
14. What are needed are not large houses but small cottages.
 A. were B. was
 C. is D. No improvement
15. The police broke away the meeting as it turned violent.
 A. broke up B. broke off
 C. broke through D. No improvement
16. I wish my bus did not arrive so late; then I could have reached home before breakfast.
 A. has not arrived B. does not arrive
 C. had not arrived D. No improvement
17. Nazim would have been looked smart in traditional clothes.
 A. was looked B. would be looked
 C. had looking D. would have looked
 E. No correction required
18. If you will pray sincerely, Allah will listen to your prayers.
 A. you pray B. you are praying
 C. you will be praying D. No improvement.
19. Hardly had I finished writing the letter before Zakir arrived.
 A. then B. while
 C. when D. as
 E. No improvement
20. The main point of his speech was well understood.
 A. that he spoke B. in the speech of his
 C. made when he spoke D. made by his speech
 E. No correction required
21. I met the two girls, whom I believe, are twin-sisters.
 A. who I believe, are B. who I believe to be
 C. who, to my belief, are D. No improvement
22. In her views, they are going to present a report soon.

- A. As
C. With
E. No improvement
23. His father won't be able to leave for Okara *until they have arrived*.
A. until they arrive
C. until they will have arrived
24. They *cooked* a conspiracy to overthrow the monarch.
A. created
C. hatched
25. He returned with two *burning* mugs of coffee and set them down on her desk.
A. heating
C. blazing
26. People are *tiring* very soon in an activity which they don't like.
A. tried
C. tired
E. No improvement
27. *All his family members* are in Karachi.
A. All of his family members
C. All the members of his family
28. On hearing the loud noise, he stopped and *got down from* his bicycle.
A. got from
C. got off
29. They felt *humiliated* because they realised that they *had cheated*.
A. had been cheating
C. have been cheated
E. No correction required
30. They are *working* for the *upliftment* of their village.
A. uplift of
C. uplifting
- B. On
D. For
- B. until they will arrive
D. No improvement
- B. fabricated
D. No improvement
- B. steaming
D. No improvement
- B. trying
D. tiring
- B. All the family members of his
D. No correction required
- B. got down
D. No improvement
- B. had been cheated
D. were to be cheated
- B. uplifting of
D. No improvement

Answers

1. (e)	2. (c)	3. (b)	4. (d)	5. (c)	6. (e)	7. (a)	8. (d)	9. (a)	10. (e)
11. (a)	12. (d)	13. (c)	14. (c)	15. (a)	16. (c)	17. (d)	18. (a)	19. (c)	20. (e)
21. (a)	22. (d)	23. (a)	24. (c)	25. (b)	26. (c)	27. (c)	28. (c)	29. (b)	30. (e)



SENTENCE COMPLETION

INTRODUCTION:

Sentence completion is one of the most important tests designed to assess the vocabulary skills of candidates. In a sentence one or two blanks are left out to be filled with one of the alternatives given below it. Let us examine a few such sentences.

DIFFERENT TYPES:

1. One sentence one blank:

Although he was a hardened criminal, his one _____ feature was his love.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| A. Saving | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | B. Redeeming |
| C. Recovering | | D. acquiring |

The answer is B.

2. One sentence two blanks:

Disarmament and development in our time are _____ interrelated but _____ development will depend on a change in the world's political thinking.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Essentially, True | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | B. Naturally, Final |
| C. Closely, Real | | D. Inevitably, Substantial |

The answer is C.

3. Two sentences two blanks:

1. The entire class was invited to _____ the model of the proposed new city.

2. There is a lovely _____ of the town from the window.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------|
| A. Look | | B. Impression |
| C. Sight | | D. View |

The answer is D.

How to Find the Correct Answer

Now, let us analyze the process of finding the correct answer. If you know the answer, you can make a flash response and tick the choice. No technique is required at all. If you do not know the answer, you may use the key words and elimination method (K.E. Method). K stands for keywords. E stands for elimination.

1. Locating the key word:

At times you can find the answer by locating the key words.

Example:

Past is to future as yesterday is to _____.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------|
| A. Today | | B. Tomorrow |
| C. Day after tomorrow | | D. Day before yesterday |

The answer is B., 'tomorrow'. The key word is 'yesterday' for which an opposite has to be found out.

2. Process of elimination:

Sometimes you can find the answer by the process of elimination.

EXAMPLE:

A of ships was kept ready to scour the sea in case of an

A. Group

B. Pack

C. Battalion

D. Fleet

Now we can find out three answer by eliminating different alternatives.

- A. Group – can be eliminated because 'group' is used for human beings or, at least, for living beings.
- B. Pack – is used normally for playing materials. A pack of cards is a popular expression.
- C. Battalion – is normally used for a group of soldiers.

Thus the alternatives A., B., and C. are eliminated. The only alternative left is D. fleet, which is the right answer.

Thus we see that sometimes we find the answer by locating the key words and sometimes throughout the process of elimination. But in most cases, we can find out the answer by combining both. However, we may use some clues for locating key words as well as for eliminating different alternatives.

SIGNIFICANT ARMED CONFLICTS

Main Warring Parties	Year
Middle East:	
Iran vs. Mujahideem Khalq Organization	1979
Iraq vs. Desert Storm Coalition (U.S & U.K.)	1991
Iraq Government (Sunni) vs. Shi'a (Supreme Council for Islamic Revolution in Iraq)	1991
Iraq vs. Kurds	1961
Israel vs. Palestinian Authority/ Hamas/ Hezbollah/ Palestinian separatists	1948
Asia:	
Afghanistan: U.S., U.K., Northern Alliance, and Coalition Forces vs. al-Qaeda	2001
Sri Lanka vs. Tamil Eelam	(1978-2002) Aug 06
India vs. Kashmiri separatist groups/ Pakistan	1948
India vs. Assam insurgents (various)	1979
Indonesia vs. Aceh Separatists	1969
Indonesia vs. Irian Jaya separatist	1969
Philippines vs. Mindanaoan separatists (MILF/ ASG)	1971
Africa:	
Algeria vs. Armed Islamic Group (GIA) Burundi: Tutsi vs. Hutu	1991
Democratic Republic of Congo and allies vs. Rwanda, Uganda, and Indigenous rebels	1997
Liberia vs. LURD rebels	2000
Somalia vs. rival clans	1991
Sudan vs. Sudanese People's Liberation Army	1983
Uganda vs. Lords' Resistance Army (LRA)	1986

Europe:	
Russia vs. Chechen separatists	1994
Latin America:	
Colombia vs. National Liberation Army (ELN)	1978
Colombia vs. Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)	1978
Colombia vs. Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia (AUG)	1990

SPELLINGS

CORRECT ANSWERS ARE BOLD.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | A. Abbreviate | B. Abbraviete |
| | C. Abbreviete | D. Abbrevate |
| 2. | A. Absenc | B. Absence |
| | C. Absince | D. Absance |
| 3. | A. Absolutaly | B. Absolutily |
| | C. Absolutely | D. Absolutele |
| 4. | A. Acommodate | B. Accommodete |
| | C. Accomodate | D. Accommodate |
| 5. | A. Acknowledge | B. Acnowledge |
| | C. Acknowledge | D. Aknowledge |
| 6. | A. Adroite | B. Adroit |
| | C. Adroat | D. Adroet |
| 7. | A. Adversary | B. Advarsary |

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|------------------|
| | C. Adversary | D. Adversari |
| 8. | A. Agreeible | B. Agreeable |
| | C. Agreeabel | D. Agreeable |
| 9. | A. Amusement | B. Amusement |
| | C. Amusemante | D. Amusement |
| 10. | A. Apprentice | B. Apprintice |
| | C. Appreutece | D. Apprentic |
| 11. | A. Assistence | B. Asistance |
| | C. Assistance | D. Asisstance |
| 12. | A. Ballun | B. Balloon |
| | C. Baloone | D. Baloon |
| 13. | A. Beginnar | B. Beginer |
| | C. Beginere | D. Beginner |
| 14. | A. Bitter | B. Bittere |
| | C. Biter | D. Bittare |
| 15. | A. Braive | B. Breve |
| | C. Brawe | D. Brave |
| 16. | A. Brilliant | B. Brillient |
| | C. Briliant | D. Brilliente |
| 17. | A. Calamiti | B. Calamity |
| | C. Calamety | D. Calamiatee |
| 18. | A. Careaful | B. Cereful |
| | C. Carefull | D. Careful |
| 19. | A. Cheap | B. Cheape |
| | C. Cheep | D. Cheip |
| 20. | A. Clearli | B. Clearly |
| | C. Clearly | D. Cleerly |
| 21. | A. Climb | B. Cliemb |
| | C. Climbe | D. Cliimb |
| 22. | A. Comfortabble | B. Comfurtable |
| | C. Comfurtable | D. Comfortable |
| 23. | A. Comendable | B. Commendabl |
| | C. Commendable | D. Commendabel |
| 24. | A. Concantration | B. Concentretion |
| | C. Concentratoin | D. Concentration |
| 25. | A. Congregate | B. Congragate |
| | C. Congregete | D. Congrregate |
| 26. | A. Contemptous | B. Contamptuous |
| | C. Contemptuous | D. Contemptuouse |

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|-----|------------------|-------------------|
| 27. | A. Countarfeit | B. Counterfeit |
| | C. Couterfeit | D. Counterfect |
| 28. | A. Cunning | B. Conning |
| | C. Cuning | D. Cuenning |
| 29. | A. Dangerous | B. Dangerous |
| | C. Dangarous | D. Dengerous |
| 30. | A. Deceitfull | B. Deccaitful |
| | C. Deceitful | D. Deccitfful |
| 31. | A. Deffective | B. Defective |
| | C. Defectiv | D. Defactive |
| 32. | A. Deliberate | B. Deleberate |
| | C. Deliberete | D. Deliberatty |
| 33. | A. Dellicious | B. Delecious |
| | C. Delicious | D. Delicouse |
| 34. | A. Despicabl | B. Despiceble |
| | C. Daspicable | D. Despicable |
| 35. | A. Discipline | B. Dissipline |
| | C. Disciplin | D. Disciplenc |
| 36. | A. Disrespectful | B. Disrespectful |
| | C. Disraspectful | D. Disrespectfull |
| 37. | A. Downhearted | B. Downheartted |
| | C. Downherted | D. Dounhearted |
| 38. | A. Economecal | B. Economical |
| | C. Econnomicall | D. Economicall |
| 39. | A. Elementary | B. Elemantary |
| | C. Elementery | D. Elementari |
| 40. | A. Encourag | B. Encouerge |
| | C. Encorege | D. Encourage |
| 41. | A. Evaporete | B. Ewaporate |
| | C. Evaporate | D. Evapurate |
| 42. | A. Experiencad | B. Experienced |
| | C. Expirienced | D. Expereanced |
| 43. | A. Extraordinary | B. Extreordinary |
| | C. Extraordinery | D. Extraordinari |
| 44. | A. Fabricat | B. Fabricete |
| | C. Fabricate | D. Fabrecate |
| 45. | A. Facilty | B. Facilite |
| | C. Facilliti | D. Facility |
| 46. | A. Familiare | B. Familiar |

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|-----|----|-------------|----|--------------|
| | C. | Fameliar | D. | Familier |
| 47. | A. | Fatigue | B. | Fetigue |
| | C. | Fatigoe | D. | Fategue |
| 48. | A. | Fetting | B. | Fiting |
| | C. | Feting | D. | Fitting |
| 49. | A. | Forgeve | B. | Forgiv |
| | C. | Forgive | D. | Forrgive |
| 50. | A. | Fragmente | B. | Fragment |
| | C. | Fregment | D. | Fragmant |
| 51. | A. | Government | B. | Govarmment |
| | C. | Governmente | D. | Government |
| 52. | A. | Glumy | B. | Gloomy |
| | C. | Gloomi | D. | Glomy |
| 53. | A. | Gorgeouse | B. | Gorgeus |
| | C. | Gorgeous | D. | Gorgeoas |
| 54. | A. | Handsume | B. | Handsom |
| | C. | Handsomm | D. | Handsome |
| 55. | A. | Harmonious | B. | Harmoneous |
| | C. | Harmoniouse | D. | Harmoneus |
| 56. | A. | Hazzardous | B. | Hazardous |
| | C. | Hazardaus | D. | Hazardouse |
| 57. | A. | Hesitat | B. | Hesetate |
| | C. | Hesitate | D. | Hasitate |
| 58. | A. | Honorabal | B. | Honorable |
| | C. | Honorabel | D. | Honorabl |
| 59. | A. | Humane | B. | Humene |
| | C. | Human | D. | Houmane |
| 60. | A. | Humorus | B. | Humorouse |
| | C. | Huemorous | D. | Humorous |
| 61. | A. | Idiotice | B. | Ideotic |
| | C. | Idiotic | D. | Idiutic |
| 62. | A. | Ignorante | B. | Ignorant |
| | C. | Ignorant | D. | Ignorent |
| 63. | A. | Immidiata | B. | Immediat |
| | C. | Immediate | D. | Imediate |
| 64. | A. | Incidentale | B. | Incidental |
| | C. | Incidentall | D. | Incidantal |
| 65. | A. | Incompetent | B. | Incompetente |
| | C. | Incompetant | D. | Incompatent |

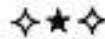
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|-----|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 66. | A. Independance | B. Independance |
| | C. Indipendence | D. Independence |
| 67. | A. Inexperienced | B. Inexpereinced |
| | C. Inexperianced | D. Inexperiencede |
| 68. | A. Inflexibl | B. Inflexible |
| | C. Inflexibel | D. Inflexeble |
| 69. | A. Inteligent | B. Intelligente |
| | C. Intelligent | D. Intalligent |
| 70. | A. Intantionally | B. Intentionaly |
| | C. Intentionalli | D. Intentionally |
| 71. | A. Involuntary | B. Involuntari |
| | C. Involuntery | D. Involuntary |
| 72. | A. Jointe | B. Joint |
| | C. Joant | D. Joent |
| 73. | A. Keen | B. Kein |
| | C. Keene | D. Kean |
| 74. | A. Laboreous | B. Laboriouse |
| | C. Laburious | D. Laborious |
| 75. | A. Lengthen | B. Langthen |
| | C. Lengthan | D. Lengthene |
| 76. | A. Liberete | B. Liberate |
| | C. Liberat | D. Leberate |
| 77. | A. Literate | B. Literat |
| | C. Literete | D. Leterate |
| 78. | A. Logicall | B. Logical |
| | C. Lugical | D. Logccal |
| 79. | A. Luxuriose | B. Louxurious |
| | C. Luxurious | D. Luxoreous |
| 80. | A. Magnificente | B. Magnificant |
| | C. Megnificent | D. Magnificent |
| 81. | A. Maintain | B. Maintaine |
| | C. Mcintain | D. Maintein |
| 82. | A. Marvilous | B. Marvelous |
| | C. Marwelous | D. Marvelouse |
| 83. | A. Measureless | B. Measuraless |
| | C. Measureles | D. Mesureless |
| 84. | A. Memorabble | B. Memorable |
| | C. Memorabel | D. Memorabal |
| 85. | A. Miniatur | B. Meniature |

86. C. Miniature
A. Minimiz
C. Minimieze
87. A. Moderate
C. Moderat
88. A. Momentouse
C. Momentous
89. A. Monumentale
C. Monumantal
90. A. Mysterious
C. Mysteriouse
91. A. Narow
C. Narrow
92. A. Necessari
C. Necessary
93. A. Nervouse
C. Nerwous
94. A. Noureshment
C. Nourishment
95. A. Obedience
C. Obediance
96. A. Objaction
C. Obgection
97. A. Observante
C. Obsarvant
98. A. Occasionally
C. Ocasionally
99. A. Oppresion
C. Oppression
100. A. Originatore
C. Origenator
101. A. Outstanding
C. Outstending
102. A. Perallel
C. Paralel
103. A. Peaceable
C. Peacable
104. A. Padestrian
C. Pedistrian
- D. Miniatoore
B. Minimize
D. Minemize
B. Modarate
D. Moderete
B. Momantous
D. Momentose
B. Monumental
D. Monumentel
B. Misterious
D. Mystarious
B. Nerrow
D. Narowe
B. Necessary
D. Necessary
B. Nervous
D. Narvous
B. Nourishmente
D. Nourishmant
B. Obidience
D. Obedienc
B. Obgaction
D. Objection
B. Observant
D. Observent
B. Occasionalli
D. Occasionally
B. Opression
D. Opprassion
B. Originator
D. Oreginator
B. Outstandding
D. Outstannding
B. Parallal
D. Parallel
B. Peiceable
D. Peaceabal
B. Pedestrian
D. Pedestrien

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|------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 105. | A. Parmanent | B. Permanant |
| | C. Permanent | D. Permanente |
| 106. | A. Parsuasive | B. Persuasive |
| | C. Persuesive | D. Persuaseve |
| 107. | A. Piecemeal | B. Piecemeel |
| | C. Pecemeal | D. Piecemeil |
| 108. | A. Pleasante | B. Pleasent |
| | C. Pleasant | D. Pleasant |
| 109. | A. Plentifull | B. Plantiful |
| | C. Plentiful | D. Plenteful |
| 110. | A. Positive | B. Positiv |
| | C. Posetive | D. Posative |
| 111. | A. Pradominant | B. Predominant |
| | C. Predomenant | D. Predominent |
| 112. | A. Productive | B. Productiv |
| | C. Producteve | D. Pruductive |
| 113. | A. Prohibetion | B. Prohibition |
| | C. Prohibiteon | D. Prohibetion |
| 114. | A. Prudence | B. Proodence |
| | C. Prudence | D. Prudince |
| 115. | A. Prodent | B. Prudent |
| | C. Prudente | D. Prudent |
| 116. | A. Quaint | B. Quainte |
| | C. Queint | D. Quaent |
| 117. | A. Questeon | B. Quastion |
| | C. Quesstion | D. Question |
| 118. | A. Radeant | B. Radiante |
| | C. Radiant | D. Rediant |
| 119. | A. Rationel | B. Rational |
| | C. Rationale | D. Retional |
| 120. | A. Revive | B. Rivive |
| | C. Reviwe | D. Reviave |
| 121. | A. Romantec | B. Romentic |
| | C. Romantic | D. Rumantic |
| 122. | A. Roundaboute | B. Roundabout |
| | C. Roundabout | D. Roundebout |
| 123. | A. Sacred | B. Sacrede |
| | C. Sacrad | D. Secred |
| 124. | A. Satisfactori | B. Satisfactory |

- | | | | | |
|------|----|---------------|----|---------------|
| | C. | Satisfactory | D. | Satisfactory |
| 125. | A. | Scanti | B. | Scenty |
| | C. | Scanty | D. | Scantee |
| 126. | A. | Sensibal | B. | Sensible |
| | C. | Sensibel | D. | Sansible |
| 127. | A. | Shipshape | B. | Shipshap |
| | C. | Shipshepe | D. | Shepshape |
| 128. | A. | Similare | B. | Similar |
| | C. | Semilar | D. | Simelar |
| 129. | A. | Slander | B. | Slendar |
| | C. | Slender | D. | Slendere |
| 130. | A. | Soleman | B. | Solimn |
| | C. | Sulemn | D. | Solemn |
| 131. | A. | Sometimes | B. | Sometims |
| | C. | Sumetimes | D. | Somtimes |
| 132. | A. | Spaceous | B. | Spacious |
| | C. | Spaciouse | D. | Specious |
| 133. | A. | Spectatur | B. | Spactator |
| | C. | Spectator | D. | Spectetor |
| 134. | A. | Spontaneous | B. | Sponteneous |
| | C. | Spontaneouse | D. | Spontaneous |
| 135. | A. | Stupid | B. | Stuped |
| | C. | Stapid | D. | Stupide |
| 136. | A. | Sabside | B. | Subside |
| | C. | Subsied | D. | Subsid |
| 137. | A. | Substantial | B. | Substantiale |
| | C. | Substantiel | D. | Substential |
| 138. | A. | Surrendar | B. | Surrender |
| | C. | Surrander | D. | Surender |
| 139. | A. | Suspact | B. | Suspecte |
| | C. | Suspect | D. | Saspect |
| 140. | A. | Simpathetic | B. | Sympathetec |
| | C. | Sympathatic | D. | Sympathetic |
| 141. | A. | Systematic | B. | Systematic |
| | C. | Systematec | D. | Sistematic |
| 142. | A. | Tamperamental | B. | Temperamental |
| | C. | Temparamental | D. | Temperamentel |
| 143. | A. | Tenderhearted | B. | Tanderhearted |
| | C. | Tenderharted | D. | Tendarhearted |

144. A. Terminat
C. Tarminate
145. A. Thoroughfere
C. **Thoroughfare**
146. A. Tolarant
C. Tolerent
147. A. Transparant
C. **Transparent**
148. A. Treacheri
C. Treechery
149. A. **Typical**
C. Tipical
150. A. Unassumming
C. Unassoming
- B. **Terminate**
D. Terminete
B. Thoroughfare
D. Thoroughfar
B. **Tolerant**
D. Tulerant
B. Transparente
D. Transperent
B. Treachary
D. **Treachery**
B. Typecal
D. Typicall
B. **Unassuming**
D. Unasuming



SPORTING ERRORS.

INTRODUCTION:

Spotting errors is a common test and forms a part of almost all the important examinations that have objective English Test. It requires an awareness of the basic Rules or grammar - Parts of Speech, noun, pronoun, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, genders, infinitives, participles, subject-verb accord, form of Tenses, use of articles and certain exceptional usages.

RULES AND EXAMPLES:

Rule-1: Some nouns always take a singular verb:

Scenery, advice, information, machinery, stationery, furniture, abuse, fuel, rice, gram, issue, bedding, repair, news, mischief, poetry, business, economics, physics, mathematics, classics, ethics, athletics, innings, gallows.

EXAMPLES:

- (1) A. Title scenery of Kashmir are enchanting. (Incorrect)
B. The scenery of Kashmir is enchanting. (Correct)

- (2) A. He has given advises.
B. He has given advised.



(Incorrect)
(Correct)

NOTE:

If you have to indicate that the number of news, advice, information or furniture is more than one, the examples listed below can be followed:

- A. I have a lot of news to tell you.
B. He has sold many pieces of his furniture.

Rule-2: Some nouns are singular in form, but they are used as plural nouns and always take a plural verb; Cattle, gentry, vermin, peasantry, artillery, people, clergy, company, police.

EXAMPLES:

- (1) A. The cattle is grazing in the ground. (Incorrect)
B. The cattle are grazing in the ground. (Correct)
(2) A. The clergy is in the church. (Incorrect)
B. The clergy are in the church. (Correct)

Rule-3: Some nouns are always used in a plural form and always take a plural verb:

Trousers, scissors, spectacles, stockings, shorts, measles, goods, alms, premises, thanks, tidings, annals, chattels, etc.

EXAMPLES:

- (1) A. Where is my trouser. (Incorrect)
B. Where are my trousers? (Correct)
(2) A. Spectacles is now a costly item. (Incorrect)
B. Spectacles are now a costly item. (Correct)

Rule-4: There are some Bonus that indicate length, measure, money, weight or number. When they are preceded by a numeral, they remain unchanged in form:

Foot, meter, pair, score, dozen, head, year, hundred, thousand, million.

EXAMPLES:

- (1) A. It is a three-years degree course. (Incorrect)
B. It is a three-year degree course. (Correct)
(2) A. I have ten dozens of shoes. (Incorrect)
B. I have ten dozen of shoes. (Correct)

Rule-5: Collective nouns such as:

Jury, public, team, committee, government, audience, orchestra, company, etc. are used both as singular and plural depending on the meaning. When there words indicate a unit the verb is singular, otherwise the verb will be plural.

EXAMPLES:

- (1) A. The jury was divided in this case. (Incorrect)
B. The jury were divided in this case. (Correct)

- (2) A. The teen have not come to yet. (Incorrect)
 B. The team has not come to yet. (Correct)

Rule-6: Some nouns have ---- meaning in the singular and another in the ----al:

Advice	=	counsel	Advice	=	information
Air	=	atmosphere.	Airs	=	proud
Authority	=	command.	Authorities	=	person in power.
Good	=	wise	Goods	=	property.
Iron	=	metal	Irons	=	fetters, chains.
Force	=	strength	Forces	=	army.
Content	=	satisfaction	Contents	=	things contained.
Physic	=	medicine	Physics	=	physical sciences
Respect	=	regards	Respects	=	compliments
Work	=	job	Works	=	Compositions. Factories
Earning	=	income	Barrings	=	sowings
Quarter	=	one fourth	Quarters	=	houses

EXAMPLES:

- (1) A. Air is necessary for human life. (Incorrect)
 B. It is bad to put on airs. (Correct)
- (2) A. I have eaten one quarter of the cake. (Incorrect)
 B. I live in the government quarters. (Correct)

Rule-7: People are often confused or they commit mistakes in the use of certain nouns:

EXAMPLES:

- (1) A. There are twenty candidates for lectureship (Incorrect)
 B. There are twenty candidates for lectureship (Correct)
- (2) A. Mohsin lives in a boarding. (Incorrect)
 B. Mohsin lives in a boarding house. (Correct)
- (3) A. Naheed is my cousin sister. (Incorrect)
 B. Naheed is my cousin (Correct)

Note:

The same principle applies to yours, 'hers' and 'theirs'. Wages means punishment when used in singular.

A. The wages of sin is death.

It also means charges for the labour when used in plural sense.

B. The wages of daily workers have been raised.

Rule-8: Also remember the subtle differences in the usage of these pairs of nouns:

EXAMPLE:

- A. The noun 'habit' applies only to an individual whereas 'custom' applies to a society or country.
- A. Poor children often become a victim of bad habits.
 - B. Tribes in Pakistan have many interesting customs.
- B. Cause produces a result, while reason explains or justifies a cause.
- A. Scientists try to find out the cause of a phenomenon.
 - B. You have a good reason to be pleased with your students.
- C. 'Man' — used in ordinary sense, while 'gentleman' is a man of character.
- A. Man is mortal.
 - B. He is a gentleman at large.
 - D. 'Men' — plural of man. 'People' — used for person.
 - A. There are five men in the room.
 - B. The people of Bihar are simple.
- E. 'Shade' — a place sheltered from the sun. 'Shadow' — the shade of a distinct form or object.
- A. The villagers sat under the shade of trees.
 - B. He is even afraid of his own shadow.
- (f) Cost' — amount spent by the manufacturer; 'price' amount paid by the customer.
- A. The cost of production of automobile items has gone up.
 - B. Sometimes the buyers have to pay higher price for a necessary item.
- (g) 'House' — a building to live in; 'Home' one's native place.
- A. Quarters are houses allotted to us for a definite period.
 - B. My home town is Nurpur.
- (h) Customer — a buyer of goods; Client — one who avails oneself of a service.
- A. The shopkeepers welcome customers with smiles.
 - B. The lawyer discusses the cases of his clients.

Rule-9: A pronoun must agree with its antecedent in person, number and gender:

EXAMPLES:

- (1) Every man must bring his luggage.
- (2) All students must do their home work
- (3) Each of the girls must carry her own bag.
- (4) Each student must bring their books. (Incorrect)
- (5) Each student must bring his books. (Correct)

Rule-10: While using 'everybody', 'anyone', 'anybody', and 'each' the pronoun of the masculine or the feminine gender is used according to the content:

I shall be happy to help each of the boys in his practice?

But when the sex is not mentioned, we use the pronoun of the masculine gender.

Anyone can do this job if he tries.

EXAMPLES:

- (1) Each of the six boys in the class has finished their task. (Incorrect)
- (2) Each of the six boys in the class has finished his task. (Correct)

Rule-11: The pronoun 'one' must be followed by 'one's':

EXAMPLES:

- (1) One must finish his task in time. (Incorrect)
- (2) One must finish one's task in time. (Correct)

Rule-12: Enjoy, apply, resign, acquit, drive, exert, avail, pride, absent, etc., when used as transitive verbs, always take a reflexive pronoun after them when 'self' is added to 'my', 'you', 'him', 'her' and 'it', and 'selves' to our and them - they are known as reflexive pronouns:

EXAMPLES:

- (1) He absented from the class. (Incorrect)
- (2) He absented himself from the class. (Correct)

Rule-13: 'Who' denotes the subject and 'whom' is used for the object:

EXAMPLE:

- (1) A. Whom do you think won the award? (Incorrect)
- B. Who do you think won the award? (Correct)
- (2) A. Who are you talking to? (Incorrect)
- B. Whom are you talking to? (Correct)

Rule-14: When two or more singular nouns are joined together by either 'or', 'neither nor', or the pronoun is singular:

EXAMPLES:

- (1) A. Either Anwar or Aslam will give their book. (Incorrect)
- B. Either Anwar or Aslam will give his book. (Correct)
- (2) A. Neither Shahid nor Akram has done their work. (Incorrect)
- B. Neither Shahid nor Akram has done his work. (Correct)

Rule-15: When a singular and a plural noun are joined by 'or', 'nor', the pronoun must be plural:

EXAMPLE:

- A. Either the engineer or his mechanics failed in his duty. (Incorrect)
- B. Either the engineer or his mechanics failed in their duty. (Correct)

Rule-16: 'Whose' is used for living persons and 'which' for lifeless objects:

EXAMPLES:

- (1) A. Which book did you select? (Incorrect)
- B. Whose photograph is lying there? (Correct)
- (2) A. What book do you read? (Incorrect)
- B. Which book do you read? (Correct)

Rule-17: 'Each other' is used when there are two subjects or objects and 'one another' when there are more than two: Romeo and Juliet loved each other. Those five friends, who were sitting there, love one another.

EXAMPLES:

- A. All the students of the class are friendly; they love each other.
- B. All the students of the class are friendly; they love one another.

Rule-18:

When a pronoun stands for a collective noun, it must be in the singular number and in the neuter gender if the collective noun is viewed as a whole: The Jury gave 'its' verdict. Here the 'jury' gives the idea of one whole. If the collective noun conveys the idea of separate individuals comprising the whole, the pronoun standing for it must be plural. The jury were divided in their opinions. Here the 'jury' gives the idea of several individuals.

EXAMPLES:

- A. The team are divided in this opinion about playing on Sunday. (Incorrect)
- B. The team are divided in their opinion about playing on Sunday. (Correct)

Rule-19:

If pronouns of different persons are to be used together in a sentence, the serial order of persons should be as follows-second person + third person + first person in a good normal sentence. But if a fault is to be confessed, the order will be: first person - + second person + third person: You, he and I have finished the work. (Normal sentence) I, you and he are to blame. (Confession):

EXAMPLES:

- A. Ram, I and you have finished our studies. (Incorrect)
- B. You, Ram and I have finished our studies. (Correct)

Rule-20:

'Some' is used in affirmative sentences to express quantity or degree. 'Any' is used in negative or interrogative sentences: I shall buy some apples. I shall not buy any apples. Have you bought any apples? But 'some' may be correctly used in interrogative sentences which are, in fact requests. Will you please give me some milk?

EXAMPLES:

- (1) A. I shall read any book. (Incorrect)
- B. I shall read some book. (Correct)
- (2) A. -Have you bought some apples? (Incorrect)
- B. Have you bought any apples? (Correct)

Rule-21:

The use of 'Few', 'a few' and 'the few' should be used with care. They denote 'number': 'Few' means 'not many'. It is the opposite of many. A 'Few' --- is positive and means 'some at least'. It is the opposite of none. 'The few' means whatever there is'.

EXAMPLES:

- (1) A. a few men are free from fault. (Incorrect)
- B. Few men are free from fault. (Correct)

Here the sense is negative and thus 'a few' is wrong.

- (2) A. Few boys will pass in the examination. (Incorrect)
- B. A few boys will pass in the examination. (Correct)

Here the sense is positive and thus 'few' is incorrect.

Rule-22: Here the sense is 'whatever there is', Use of 'Less' and 'fewer': 'Less' denotes quantity and 'fewer' denotes number.

Examples:

- (1) A. No less than fifty person were killed. (Incorrect)

- B. No fewer than fifty person were killed. (Correct)
- (2) A. there are not fewer than five litters of water in the jug. (Incorrect)
- B. There are no less then five litters of water in the jug. (Correct)

Rule-23: Use of little; a little; the little: 'Little' means 'hardly any'.

Examples:

- (1) A. There is a little hope of his recovery. (Incorrect)
- B. there is little hope of his recovery. (Correct)

'A little' means 'some', though not much.

- (2) A. Litter knowledge is a dangerous thing. (Incorrect)
- B. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. (Correct)

The little' means not much but 'all there is.

- (3) A. A little milk that is in the pot may be used for the patient. (Incorrect)
- B. The little milk that is in the pot may be used for the patient. (Correct)

Rule-24: Use of Elder, older: 'Older' refers to persons as well as things and is followed by than.

Examples:

- (1) A. Akbar is elder than all other boys of this area. (Incorrect)
- B. Akhabr is older than all other boys of this area. (Correct)

'Elder' is used for members of the family.

- (2) A. Aslam is my older brother. (Incorrect)
- B. Aslam is my elder brother. (Correct)

Rule-25: Normally 'than' is used in the comparative degree, but with words like superior, inferior, senior, junior, prior, anterior, posterior and prefer 'to' is used:

Examples:

- (1) A. Shelley is junior than Wordsworth. (Incorrect)
- B. Shelley is junior to Wordsworth. (Correct)
- (2) A. I prefer reading than sleeping. (Incorrect)
- B.. I prefer reading to sleeping. (Correct)

Rule-26: When a comparison is made by using a comparative followed by 'than', the word 'to' must be used to exclude the thing compared from the class of things with which it compared:

Examples:

- (1) A. He is stronger than any man. (Incorrect)
- B. He is stronger than any other man. (Correct)

Any man \ includes the man himself and thus the sentence will be absurd

Rule-27: In some cases, the comparison is subtle and must be given proper attention:

Examples:

- (1) A. The climate of Murree is better than Lahore. (Incorrect)
- Here the comparison should be between the climate of Murree and the climate of Lahore

B. The climate of Murree is better than the climate of Lahore. (Correct)

OR

(a) The climate of Murree is better than that of Lahore. (Correct)

That of means the climate of. If the traits are in plural, it will be 'those of.'

(2) A. The scenery of Kas:Imir is better than Shimla. (Incorrect)

B. The scenery of Kashmir is better than that of Shimla. (Correct)

Rule-28: 'Many a' is always followed by the singular verb:

Examples:

(1) A. Many a man were drowned in the sea. (Incorrect)

B. Many a man was drowned in the sea. (Correct)

Rule-29: If the subject is 'there number of the singular verb is used:

Examples:

(1) A. The number of students are very small. (Incorrect)

B. The number of students is very small. (Correct)

If the subject is a number of, the plural verb is used.

(2) A. A number of books is missing. (Incorrect)

B. A number of books are missing. (Correct)

Rule-30: When 'as well as', along with, 'together with', 'no less than', 'in addition to' and not and 'with' join two subjects, the verb will be according to the first subject:

Examples:

(1) A. Saleem as well as his ten friends, are going. (Incorrect)

B. Saleem as well as his ten friends, is going. (Correct)

(2) A. The teacher, along with the students, were going. (Incorrect)

C. The teacher, along with the students, was going. (Correct)

Rule-31: 'A great many' is always followed by a plural noun and a plural verb:

Examples:

A. A great many students has been declared successful. (Incorrect)

B. A great many students have been declared successful. (Correct)

Rule-32: If two subjects are joined by 'Either or, neither nor', the verb agrees with the subject that is near:

Examples:

(1) A. Either he or I are to do this work. (Incorrect)

B. Either he or I am to do this work. (Correct)

(2) A. Neither he nor his friends is reading. (Incorrect)

B. Neither he nor his friends are reading. (Correct)

Rule-33: When two singular nouns joined by 'and' point of It the same thing or person, the verb will be singular:

Examples:

(1) A. Bread and butter make a good breakfast. (Incorrect)

B. Bread and butter makes a good breakfast. (Correct)

- (2) A. The Collector and the District Magistrate are on leave. (Incorrect)
 B. The Collector and District Magistrate is on leave. (Correct)
 'One of' always takes a plural noun after it:

Rule-34:

Example:

- A. It's one of the important day in my life. (Incorrect)
 B. It is one of the important days in my life. (Correct)

Rule-35: Use of not only and but also examine the sentences given below:

Examples:

- A. He not only comes for swimming but also for coaching the learners. (Incorrect)
 B. He comes not only for swimming but also for coaching the learners. (Correct)

Here the error is due to misplacement. The expression 'not only' must be placed before the right word, otherwise the meaning changes. Here this expression is meant for swimming and not for coming.

Rule-36: 'Scarcely' and 'hardly' are followed by 'when' and not by 'than':

Example:

- A. I had scarcely entered the room than the phone rang. (Incorrect)
 B. I had scarcely entered the room when the phone rang. (Correct)

Rule-37: 'Though' is followed by 'yet' and not by 'but':

Examples:

- (1) A. Though he is poor but he is honest. (Incorrect)
 B. Though he is poor, yet he is honest. (Correct)
 (2) A. Though he is weak but he can walk. (Incorrect)
 (h) Though he is weak yet he can walk. (Correct)

Rule-38: 'No sooner' is followed by 'than';

Examples:

- (1) A. No sooner had I entered the class when the students stood up. (Incorrect)
 B. No sooner had I entered the class than the students stood up. (Correct)

Attention must also be given to the verb form while using 'no sooner than'. The correct forms are past perfect or put indefinite.

- (2) A. No sooner had I entered the class than the students stand up. (Incorrect)
 B. No sooner did I enter the class than the students stood up. (Correct)

Rule-39: 'Lest' must be followed by 'should':

Examples:

- (1) A. Read regularly lest you will fail. (Incorrect)
 B. Read regularly lest you should fail. (Correct)
 (2) A. Work hard lest you will fail. (Incorrect)
 B. Work hard lest you should fail. (Correct)

Rule-40: 'Such' is followed by 'as':

Example:

- A. He is such a writer that everybody should read his books. (Incorrect)

B. He is such a writer as everybody should read his books. (Correct)

'Such', is also followed by 'that' if we emphasise the degree of something by mentioning the result. The extent of the deserter was such that the authorities were quite unable to cope.

Rule-41: 'So' is followed by 'that':

Example:

A. Shazia was popular with her classmates that she always had some people coming to her for advice. (Incorrect)

B. Shazia was so popular with her classmates that she always had some people coming to her for advice. (Correct)

Rule-42: 'Unless' expresses a condition. It is always used in the negative sense. Thus 'not' is never used with 'unless':

Example:

A. Unless you do not labour hard, you will not pass. (Incorrect)

B. Unless you labour hard, you will not pass. (Correct)

Rule-43: 'Until' expresses time. It has a negative sense and thus 'not' should never be used with it:

Example:

A. Wait here until I do not return. (Incorrect)

B. Wait here until I return. (Correct)

Rule-44: 'Since' indicates a point of time and 'for' stands for the length of time:

Examples:

(1) A. He has been reading the book since two hours. (Incorrect)

B. He has been reading the book for two hours. (Correct)

Two hours is a length of time and thus 'for' is correct.

(2) A. It has been raining for Monday last. (Incorrect)

B. It has been raining since Monday last. (Correct)

Rule-45: 'As if' is used to convey the sense of pretension. When 'as if' is used in this sense 'were' is used in all cases, even with third person singular:

Example:

A. He behaves as if he was a king. (Incorrect)

B. He behaves as if he were a king. (Correct)

The sense of time and tense is also very important. Certain important rules are listed below.

Rule-46: A past tense in the principal clause is followed by a past tense in the subordinate clause:

Examples:

(1) A. He saw that the clock has stopped. (Incorrect)

B. He saw that the clock had stopped. (Correct)

There are, however, two exceptions to this rule:

A. A past tense in the principal clause may be followed by a present tense in the subordinate clause, when it expresses a universal truth.

(2) A. The teacher observed that the Earth moved round the Sun. (Incorrect)

B. The teacher observed that the Earth moves round the Sun. (Correct)

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B. When the subordinate clause is introduced by 'than', even if there is past tense in the principal clause, it may be followed by any tense required by the sense in the subordinate clause.

- (3) A. He helped him more than he helped his own children. (Incorrect)
B. He helped him more than he helps his own children. (Correct)

Rule-47: If two actions in a sentence are shown happening in the past, one after the other, the tense of the action happening first should be past perfect and that of the second should be past indefinite:

Example:

- A. The patient died before the doctor arrived. (Incorrect)
B. The patient had died before the doctor arrived. (Correct)

Rule-48: Two actions in the past, one depending on the other, should have the sequence as follows:

Past perfect + Perfect

Had + past participle + would + have + past participle.

If you had worked hard, you would have succeeded in the examination.

OR

Had you worked hard, you would have succeeded in the examination.

Example:

- A. If you would have practiced regularly, you would win the match. (Incorrect)
B. If you had practiced regularly, you would have won the match. (Correct)

Rule-49: If in a sentence, two actions are indicated and both are to take place in future, the sequence of tenses will be as follows:

The principal clause in present indefinite; and the subordinate clause in future indefinite.

If I go to Lahore I shall attend the seminar.

If I go to Lahore is the principal clause and I shall attend the seminar is the subordinate clause.

Example:

- A. If it will rain, I shall not attend the meeting. (Incorrect)
B. If it rains, I shall not attend the meeting. (Correct)

Rule-50: When an action, that has taken place in the two clauses of a sentence, are different, it is used in both the clauses according to the requirement:

Example:

- A. My brother has and is still doing excellent work for his organization. (Incorrect)
B. My brother has done and is still doing excellent work for his organization. (Correct)

Rule-51: When there is a sense of continuity, that is, when a thing has taken place in the past and still continues in the present, the perfect continuous tense form of the verb should be used:

Example:

- A. Pakistan is independent for the last 49 years. (Incorrect)
B. Pakistan has been independent for the last 49 years. (Correct)

Rule- A. Before a consonant is used: A boy, a horse, a woman. But 'a' is also used before words like university, useful unicorn, union. European, and one, etc. because these words begin with a consonant sound.

Examples:

- | | | |
|--------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| (1) A. | Here is an university. | (Incorrect) |
| B. | Here is a university. | (Correct) |
| (2) A. | An European lives in my area. | (Incorrect) |
| B. | A European lives in my area. | (Correct) |
| (3) A. | It is an one-rupee note. | (Incorrect) |
| B. | It is a one-rupee note. | (Correct) |

Rule-B. Similarly, words like 'hour', 'honest', 'heir', etc. take 'an' before them as they begin with a vowel sound:

Example:

- | | | |
|----|--|-------------|
| A. | I have been waiting for him for a hour. | (Incorrect) |
| B. | I have been waiting for him for an hour. | (Correct) |

Rule-53: Some important points to remember regarding the omission of a/an/the:

1. Before a common noun used in its widest sense, e.g., Man is mortal.
2. Before names of materials e.g. Bronze is a useful metal.
3. Usually before proper names as
"Islamabad is the capital of Pakistan".
4. Before abstract nouns used in general sense as
"beauty fascinates people".
5. Before languages.
"English is a very popular language in the Punjab University".
6. Before 'school', 'college', church, 'bed', 'table', 'hospital', market', and 'prison', when these places are visited or used for their common purpose.

My Christian friends go church every Sunday.

But 'the' is used with these words when we refer to them as a definite place, building or object rather than to the normal activity that goes on there.

I met my friend at the church.

7. Before names of relations. like 'father', 'mother', 'aunt', 'uncle' 'cook' and 'nurse'. Father is very happy (day).
8. Before predicative nouns denoting a unique position that is normally held at one time by one person only.
He was elected chairman of the Board.

Rule-54: Uses of ' the':

1. When the object is unique. The earth; the sky, the equator.
2. Before superlative; The best, the finest; the most.
3. With proper nouns like 'seas', 'rivers', 'group of islands', 'chains of mountains', 'deserts', 'newspapers', 'buildings', 'religious books', 'gulfs'. The Arabian sea, the Ganges, the Taj Mahal.
4. Before a proper noun, when it is qualified by an adjective; The immortal Ghalib.

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5. Before an adjective, when the noun is hidden;
The rich should be kind and helping.
 6. Before musical instruments; I know how to play the harmonium.
 7. With a class of things; The crow is a clever bird.
 8. The should be used before both comparative degrees when they are used in a sentence for proportion.

Example:

- A. Higher we go, cooler we feel. (Incorrect)
 B. The higher we go, the cooler we feel. (Correct)

Rule-55: 'What to speak is incorrect; the correct expression is 'not to speak or:

Example:

- A. What to speak of running, he cannot even walk. (Incorrect)
 B. Not to speak of running, he cannot even walk. (Correct)

Rule-56: When there is the sense of dislike, hesitation, 'risk, etc., in a sentence, we should use gerund instead of a verb. A gerund is that form of the verb which ends in 'ing' and can be used in the place of a noun:

Examples:

- (1) A. I dislike to see a film late in the night. (Incorrect)
 B. I dislike seeing a film late in the night. (Correct)
 (2) A. Young girls hesitate, to talk to strangers. (Incorrect)
 B. Young girls hesitate talking to strangers. (Correct)

Rule-57: 'Cent per cent' and 'word by word' are wrong. Hundred per cent and word for word are correct expressions:

Examples:

- (1) A. You are never cent per cent sure of your success in a competitive examination. (Incorrect)
 B. You are never hundred per cent sure of your success in a competitive examination. (Correct)
 (2) A. I can reproduce this lesson word by word. (Incorrect)
 B. I can reproduce this lesson word for word. (Correct)

Rule-58: 'Since', 'because', 'as' and 'for' - all mean 'because', but there is a difference in their degree. 'Since' and 'because' are used for stronger cases and 'as' and 'for' for weak cases:

Examples:

- (1) A. I respect him as he is my teacher. (Incorrect)
 B. I respect him because he is my teacher. (Correct)
 (2) A. I could not attend the meeting because it was very hot today. (Incorrect)
 B. I could not attend the meeting as it was very hot today. (Correct)

Rule-59: Use of 'when' and 'while' : Proper attention must be paid to these words. 'When' indicates a general sense and 'while' implies a time during the process of doing a work

Examples:

- A. When learning to swim, one of the most important things is to relax. (Incorrect)
- B. While learning to swim, one of the most important things is to relax. (Correct)

Rule-60: Sometimes the error lies in the use of words. Proper attention must, therefore, be given to the appropriateness of words.

Examples:

- A. Aslam was leading a happy and leisurely life after his retirement from his service. (Incorrect)
- B. Aslam was living a happy and leisurely life after his retirement from his service. (Correct)

Here the word 'leading' is 'inappropriate'. Now let us try the questions of an examination.



PRACTICE SET

Directions: In each of the following questions, find out which part of the sentence has an error. If there is no mistake, the answer is 'No error'.

1. The road (a) / to famous monument (b) / passes through a forest (c) / No error (d)
2. Our Housing Society comprises of (a) / six blocks and (b) / thirty three flats in an (c) / area of about thousand sq. metres. (d) / No error (e)
3. Now that she is living in her own flat, (a) / she cleans the windows, (b) / twice a week in the summer and once a week in the winter. (c) / No error (d)
4. With little imagination and enterprise, (a) / the tournament could have been transformed (b) / into a major attraction (c) / No error (d)
5. These display (a) / the (b) / remarkable variety. (c) / No error (d)
6. If you have faith in Almighty (a) / everything will turn out (b) / to be all right. (c) / No error (d)
7. No question
8. I am not wealthy, (a) / so I cannot afford (b) / to buy a expensive car. (c) / No error (d)
9. Sana opened a almirah (a) / full of books (b) / and took one of them (c) / for reading. (d) / No error (e)
10. Most people would have (a) / attended the union meeting (b) / if they had (c) / had longer notice of it. (d) / No error (e)
11. My father is (a) / in bad mood (b) / today. (c) / No error (d)
12. The need to set up (a) / a good library in the locality (b) / has been in the minds of people (c) / for some time now (d) / No error (e)
13. On my request (a) / Ali introduced me (b) / to his friend (c) / who is singer and a scientist. (d) / No error (e)
14. This town isn't very well known (a) / and there isn't much to see, (b) / so a few tourists come here. (c) / No error (d)
15. He took to (a) / reading Times (b) / for better knowledge (c) / of the facts. (d) / No error (e)
16. The accelerating pace of life in our metropolitan city (a) / has had the tremendous effect (b) / on the culture and life-style of the people. (c) / No error (d)
17. Both the civilians (a) / and army-men (b) / joined the First World War. (c) / No error (d)
18. The school is (a) / within hundred yards (b) / from my house. (c) / No error (d)

- Dogar's Revision
19. The majority of the (a) / computer professionals recommends (b) / that effective measures (c) / should be taken against software piracy. (d) / No error (e)
 20. He obtained good marks (a) / not only in English essay (b) / but also in arithmetic which was (c) / full of complicated calculations. (d) / No error (e)
 21. The famous Dr. Mushtaq (a) / is only dentist (b) / in our village. (c) / No error (d)
 22. This candidate lacks (a) / an experience (b) / otherwise he is well qualified. (c) No error (d)
 23. A person I met (a) I in the theatre (b) I was the playwright himself. (c) I No error (d)
 24. No Question
 25. The interviewer asked me (a) / if I knew that (b) / Iqbal was the greater (c) / than any other poet. (d) / No error (e)
 26. The reason we have not been able to pay income tax (a) / is due to fact (b) / that we did not receive pay on time. (c) / No error (d)
 27. Even now when I see the spot (a) / I am reminded of an unique incident (b) / that took place several years ago. (c) I No error (d)
 28. As soon as the teacher entered, (a) / everyone fell (b) / in a silence. (c) / No error (d)
 29. As he had taken only a few sips (a) / there was still little water (b) / left in the glass. (c) I No error (d)
 30. As I was to reach (a) / early I left in aeroplane (b) / instead of (c) / going by train. (d) / No error (e)

Answers:

1. (b): Add 'the' before 'famous' 'the' is used before particular objects.
2. (d): Add 'a' before 'thousand'. Here, 'a' is before 'thousand'.
3. (c): Remove 'the' before 'winter' and 'summer'.
4. (a): Add 'a' before 'little'.
5. (b): Replace 'the' by 'a'.
6. (a): Add 'the' before 'Almighty'.
7. (b): No Question.
8. (c): Replace 'a' by 'an' because 'expensive' begins with a vowel.
9. (a): Replace 'a' by 'an'.
10. (d): Add 'a' before 'longer'.
11. (b): Add 'a' before 'bad mood'.
12. (c): Add 'the' before 'people'.
13. (d): Add 'a' before 'singer'.
14. (c): Remove 'a'.
15. (b): Add 'the' before 'Times'.
16. (b): Replace 'the' by 'a'.
17. (b): Add 'the' before 'army men'.
18. (b): Add 'a' before 'hundred', Here, 'a' is used for 'one'.
19. (a): The correct form is 'A majority of the ...'.
20. (b): Add 'the' before 'English essay'.
21. (b): Add 'the' before 'only'.

-
22. (b) : Remove 'an'.
 23. (a) : Replace 'A' by 'The' 'The' is used before specified objects.
 24. (a) : No Question
 25. (e) : Remove 'the', 'the' is used before superlative degree i.e. 'greatest'
 26. (b) : Add 'the' before 'fact'
 27. (b) : Replace 'an' by 'a' because unique begins with the sound 'yu' and 'y' is a consonant.
 28. (e) : Remove 'a'.
 29. (b) : Add 'a' before 'little'.
 30. (b) : Add 'an' before 'aeroplane'.

◆★◆

RECENTLY SUSPENDED ARMED CONFLICTS

Main Warring Parties	Year Began	Year Ceasefire Declared
Angola vs. UNITA	1975-2002	8900
Chad vs. Muslim separatists (MDJT)	1998-2002	500 d
Sierra Leone vs. RUF	1991-2002	11400
Taliban vs. Northern Alliance	1995-2001	1400
Tajikistan vs. United Tajik Opposition (UTO)	1992-2000	
Indonesia vs. East Timor	1975-2000	567
Ethiopia vs. Eritrea	1998-2000	
Fiji vs. Insurgents	2000	20
Nepal vs Mao Nawaz	Nov.2006	
Sri Lanka vs. Tamil Eelam	1978-2009	

TIPS FOR FINDING THE CORRECT ANSWER

- (1) When the test is made through a sentence, try to find the key word and then use the technique of elimination.

He had the nerve to suggest that I was cheating.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. strength | B. capacity |
| C. audacity | D. courage |

The key word here is cheating and the sense therefore is negative. Now strength capacity and courage - all these have a positive sense. Thus they have to be eliminated. Audacity is therefore the right answer.

- (2) Suppose we have been given this sentence.

He had the nerve to face the robbers all alone.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. strength | B. capacity |
| C. audacity | D. courage |

Here the key word is face and the sense is positive. Thus courage becomes the right choice.

The same word nerve has different nuances in different contexts. Thus one should try to locate the sense behind the word. If the test is made directly try to use the same form of word and tense.

- (3) Wane:

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| A. decline | B. tired |
| C. dead | D. shine |

Now wane is used here as a verb. Tired and dead are not in the verb form but in the adjective form and thus they can be eliminated. The correct answer is decline which is also a verb here.

- (4) Baptize.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| A. Christian | B. holy |
| C. dehumanize | |
| D. something that had been ostracized | |

The word baptize is in the present tense: it is a verb and it is in the active voice. Holy is an adjective. Something that had been ostracised is in the past tense. Thus, both these alternatives are antonyms.

- (5) One of the frequent tricks used by the examiner is to include an antonym in choices given as answers for a synonym's question. Hence be careful whether you are looking for an antonym or a synonym's.

- (6) Benediction:

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| A. rise | B. blessing |
| C. curse | D. prayer |

The alternative C., curse, is an antonym here. One should be alert in such a case.

PRACTICE SET

1. **AFFLUENT**

A. Prosperous

C. Talkative

B. Poor

D. Close

2. **LIMP**

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | A. Kneel | B. Bend |
| | C. Falter | D. Stoop |
| 3. | INFREQUENT | |
| | A. Never | B. Usual |
| | C. Rare | D. Sometime |
| 4. | MASSACRE | |
| | A. Stab | B. Slaughter |
| | C. Murder | D. Assassinate |
| 5. | BELITTLE | |
| | A. Diminish | B. Mock |
| | C. Disparage | D. Scoff |
| 6. | REVISE | |
| | A. Edit | B. Alter |
| | C. Connect | D. Reconsider |
| 7. | DISTINGUISH | |
| | A. Darken | B. Abolish |
| | C. Differentiate | D. Confuse |
| 8. | ACCUSE | |
| | A. Absolve | B. Exonerate |
| | C. Vindicate | D. Impeach |
| 9. | RECOVER | |
| | A. Recoup | B. Revive |
| | C. Heal | D. Return |
| 10. | ADMONISH | |
| | A. Threaten | B. Praise |
| | C. Appeal | D. Support |
| 11. | GRATIFY | |
| | A. Frank | B. Appreciate |
| | C. Pacify | D. Indulge |
| 12. | PENCHANT | |
| | A. Like | B. Eagerness |
| | C. Disability | D. Dislike |
| 13. | BARTER | |
| | A. Deal | B. Return |
| | C. Lend | D. Exchange |
| 14. | UNCONSCIONABLE | |
| | A. Distasteful | B. Unmanageable |
| | C. Excessive | D. Unmindful |
| 15. | TERMINATE | |

- Dogar's Test
- | | | |
|-----|------------------|-----------------|
| | A. Suspend | B. Dismiss |
| | C. End | D. Interrupt |
| 16. | DANK | B. Ugly |
| | A. Dangerous | D. Damp |
| | C. Plunder | |
| 17. | BOUNTY | B. Gift |
| | A. Donation | D. Reward |
| | C. Pleasure | |
| 18. | DIVVY | B. Foolish |
| | A. Selfless | D. Pioneer |
| | C. Follower | |
| 19. | OBJECT | B. Challenge |
| | A. Disobey | D. Disapprove |
| | C. Deny | |
| 20. | RANGE | B. Expanse |
| | A. Level | D. Standing |
| | C. Grade | |
| 21. | BASH | B. Neglect |
| | A. Strike | D. Embrace |
| | C. Ignore | |
| 22. | HAGGLE | B. Accept |
| | A. Postpone | D. Reject |
| | C. Bargain | |
| 23. | ABSTRUSE | B. Irrelevant |
| | A. Awful | D. Profound |
| | C. Shallow | |
| 24. | YOB | B. Intelligent |
| | A. Annoyed | D. Aggressive |
| | C. Humble | |
| 25. | APOGEE | B. Beginning |
| | A. Climax | D. Bottom |
| | C. Middle | |
| 26. | MOROSE | B. Diseased |
| | A. Gloomy | D. Disappointed |
| | C. Calm | |
| 27. | ADVERSITY | B. Misfortune |
| | A. Crisis | D. Helplessness |
| | C. Failure | |
| 28. | CANDID | |

29. **EPHEMERAL**
- A. Rude
C. Blunt
- B. Impertinent
D. Frank
30. **STUBBORN**
- A. Unreal
C. Short-living
- B. Mythical
D. Artificial
- A. Easy
C. Willing
- B. Obstinate
D. Pliable

Answers

1. A.	2. C.	3. D.	4. B.	5. C.	6. D.	7. C.	8. D.	9. A.	10. A.
11. C.	12. A.	13. D.	14. C.	15. C.	16. D.	17. B.	18. D.	19. D.	20. B.
21. A.	22. C.	23. D.	24. D.	25. A.	26. A.	27. B.	28. D.	29. C.	30. B.

PRACTICE SET

Direction.: In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives choose the one best expresses the meaning of the given word.

20

1. **ALERT**

- A. Smart ✓
- C. Watchful

- B. Active
- D. Live ✓

2. **MAJESTIC**

- A. Attractive
- C. Grand

- B. Extraordinary ✓
- D. Interesting

3. **FAITH**

- A. Proof
- C. Repose

- B. Belief
- D. trust

4. **TARNISH**

- A. Ornate
- C. Destroy

- B. Blemish
- D. Scrub

5. **ARTIFACT**

- A. Synthetic
- C. Natural

- B. Manmade
- D. Exact copy ✓

6. **VESTIGE**

- A. Invention
- C. Evidence

- B. Example
- D. Experiment

7. **AMPLE**

- A. Sufficient
- C. Detailed

- B. Swift
- D. Huge

8. **OGLE**

- A. Complain

- B. Mix ✓

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-----------------|
| | C. Separate | D. Stare |
| 9. | PILFER | |
| | A. Destroy | B. Damage |
| | C. Steal | D. Snatch |
| 10. | TRIUMPH | |
| | A. Joy | B. Excitement |
| | C. Gain | D. Victory |
| 11. | DEplete | |
| | A. Destroy | B. Finish |
| | C. Exhaust | D. Vanish |
| 12. | APPORTIONMENT | |
| | A. Allotment | B. Bestowal |
| | C. Delivery | D. Presentation |
| 13. | DEAR | |
| | A. Due | B. Close |
| | C. Costly | D. Young |
| 14. | PREDICT | |
| | A. Explain | B. Foretell |
| | D. Assert | D. Observe |
| 15. | LUDICROUS | |
| | A. Absurd | B. Clear |
| | C. Simple | D. Dismal |
| 16. | NEMESIS | |
| | A. Victory | B. Adventure |
| | C. Reward | D. Punishment |
| 17. | LETHAL | |
| | A. Dreary | B. Dreadful |
| | C. Deadly | D. Strange |
| 18. | GAMBIT | |
| | A. Expression | B. Trick |
| | C. Explanation | D. Appeal |
| 19. | FAD | |
| | A. Charity | B. Weakness |
| | C. Fashion | D. Folly |
| 20. | BOWDLERISE | |
| | A. Dictate | B. Persuade |
| | C. Confuse | D. Censor |
| 21. | INFINITE | |
| | A. Strange | B. Endless |

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|----------------|
| | C. Indefinite | D. Vague |
| 22. | FADE | |
| | A. Suffer | B. Fall |
| | C. Wither | D. Lose |
| 23. | BAULK | |
| | A. Identify | B. Prevent |
| | C. Encourage | D. Verify |
| 24. | FERRY | |
| | A. Bargain | B. Celebrate |
| | C. Transport | D. Drown |
| 25. | LOQUACIOUS | |
| | A. Sad | B. Secretive |
| | C. Quiet | D. Talkative |
| 26. | TEDIOUS | |
| | A. Painful | B. Troublesome |
| | C. Lengthy | D. Tiresome |
| 27. | CELIBATE | |
| | A. Saint | B. Widower |
| | C. Bachelor | D. Teetotaller |
| 28. | DEARTH | |
| | A. Decrease | B. Loss |
| | C. Reduction | D. Scarcity |
| 29. | EXPOSE | |
| | A. Open | B. Reveal |
| | C. Declare | D. Conceal |
| 30. | OBSCENE | |
| | A. Objectionable | B. Indecent |
| | C. Displeasing | D. Condemnable |

Answers

1. C.	2. C.	3. D.	4. B.	5. B.	6. C.	7. A.	8. D.	9. C.	10. D.
11. C.	12. A.	13. C.	14. B.	15. A.	16. D.	17. C.	18. B.	19. C.	20. D.
21. B.	22. C.	23. B.	24. C.	25. D.	26. D.	27. C.	28. D.	29. B.	30. B.



PRACTICE SET

Direction.: *In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives choose the one best expresses the meaning of the given word.*

1. **ADEPT**

A. Intelligent

B. Sufficient

C. Proficient

D. Professional

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2. | LURID | A. Happy | B. Abundant |
| | | C. Bright | D. Shocking |
| 3. | BUFF | A. Slave | B. Enthusiast |
| | | C. Clown | D. Simpleton |
| 4. | BLUSTER | A. Abuse | B. Tolerate |
| | | C. Suffer | D. Boast |
| 5. | PREEN | A. Redeem | B. Groom |
| | | C. Ponder | D. Prick |
| 6. | BRASH | A. Slow | B. Cultured |
| | | C. Aggressive | D. Humble |
| 7. | ADMONITION | A. Warning | B. Pardon |
| | | C. Amazement | D. Award |
| 8. | CENROUS | A. Difficult | B. Awesome |
| | | C. Burdensome | D. Dutiful |
| 9. | APPLAUD | A. Flatter | B. Pray |
| | | C. Praise | D. Request |
| 10. | IDENTIFY | A. Picture | B. Envision |
| | | C. Notice | D. Recognise |
| 11. | RETICENCE | A. Reserve | B. Sincerity |
| | | C. Frankness | D. Generosity |
| 12. | CONCEAL | A. Steal | B. Hid |
| | | C. Avoid | D. Keep |
| 13. | RECTIFY | A. Contract | B. Mend |
| | | C. Resolve | D. Solve |
| 14. | IMPINGE | A. Soak | B. Ridicule |
| | | C. Argue | D. Strike |

15. TENTATIVE
 A. Unreliable
 C. Provisional
 B. Current
 D. Final
16. OBTUSE
 A. Distant
 C. Excessive
 B. Blunt
 D. Vague
17. RENEGADE
 A. Remember
 C. Forget
 B. Revive
 D. Recover
18. RECALL
 A. Remember
 C. Forget
 B. Revive
 D. Recover
19. THRIFT
 C. Wickedness
 C. Economy
 D. Miserliness
 D. Extravagance
20. TEEMING
 C. Encroaching
 C. Surrounding
 D. Abounding with
 D. Working together
21. STRINGENT
 A. Tense
 C. Strict
 B. Stringy
 D. Causing to shrink
22. PREVENT
 A. Restrict
 C. Interrupt
 B. Stop
 D. Obstruct
23. GORGEOUS
 A. Refined
 C. Elegant
 B. Tasteful
 D. Dazzling
24. HUMBUG
 A. Deceit
 C. Craving
 B. Desire
 D. Illusion
25. IMPROVEMENT
 A. Promotion
 C. Betterment
 B. Advancement
 D. Preference
26. RESTITUTE
 A. Help
 C. Revenge
 B. Avenge
 D. Repair
27. ENTANGLE
 A. Confuse
 C. Perplex
 B. Trap
 D. Submerge

28. RETRIBUTION
 A. Contempt
 C. Compensation
 B. Revenge
 D. Discount
29. INTRINSIC
 A. Introvert
 C. Complicated
 B. Intricate
 D. Secrete
30. APPRAISAL
 A. Estimation
 C. Approval
 B. Praise
 D. Investigation

Answers

1. C.	2. D.	3. B.	4. D.	5. B.	6. C.	7. A.	8. C.	9. C.	10. D.
11. A.	12. B.	13. B.	14. D.	15. C.	16. B.	17. A.	18. A.	19. C.	20. B.
21. C.	22. B.	23. D.	24. A.	25. C.	26. D.	27. B.	28. C.	29. A.	30. A.

◆◆◆



PRACTICE SET

Direction.: In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives choose the one best expresses the meaning of the given word.

1. **INDICT**
A. Accuse
C. Allege
B. Condemn
D. Reprimand
2. **SUPERANNUATED**
A. Accepted
E. Retired
B. Senile
D. Experienced
3. **ENDORSEMENT**
A. Reprimand
C. Commendation
B. Censure
D. Reproach
4. **STAMINA**
A. Endurance
C. Eagerness
B. Intensity
D. Energy
5. **BRASH**
A. Invective
C. Abusive
B. Rude
D. Superficial
6. **DECRY**
A. Deviate
C. Demure
B. Despoil
D. Disparage
7. **MOLLIFY**
A. Chastise
C. Rebuke
B. Testify
D. Appease
8. **RECALL**

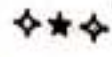
- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|----------------|
| | A. Speak | B. Receive |
| | C. Face | D. Remember |
| 9. | JEOPARDY | |
| | A. Magi | B. Adventure |
| | C. Enmity | D. Danger. |
| 10. | ECONOMISE | |
| | A. Accumulate | B. Minimise |
| | C. Save | D. Reduce |
| 11. | JUVENILE | |
| | A. Hidden | B. Young |
| | C. Humorous | D. Tedious |
| 12. | VENTURE | |
| | A. Entrust | B. Risk |
| | C. Travel | D. Adventure |
| 13. | IMPERTINENT | |
| | A. Impudent | B. Sceptical |
| | C. Thoughtless | D. Irritable |
| 14. | IMPEDMENT | |
| | A. Passage | B. Obstruction |
| | C. Fateful | D. Destruction |
| 15. | LURID | |
| | A. Sensational | B. Old |
| | C. Obscene | D. Pale |
| 16. | MASTERPIECE | |
| | A. Sample | B. Wonder |
| | C. Miracle | D. Model |
| 17. | ALERT | |
| | A. Watchful | B. Intelligent |
| | C. Observant | D. Energetic |
| 18. | ARTICULATE | |
| | A. Distinct | B. Aggressive |
| | C. Wayward | B. confused |
| 19. | VEER | |
| | A. Shift | B. Dominate |
| | C. relegate | D. Concentrate |
| 20. | SUPERCILIOUS | |
| | A. Indifferent | B. Annoyed |
| | C. Haughty | D. Angry |
| 21. | DEMIT | |

5	A. I
51	B. II
155	D. IS

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|----------------|
| | A. Promote | B. Judge |
| | C. Appoint | D. Resign |
| 22. | BERSERK | |
| | A. Clever | B. Morose |
| | C. Cheerful | D. Wild |
| 23. | GROTESQUE | |
| | A. Fantastic | B. Exaggerated |
| | C. Colourful | D. Pompous |
| 24. | COUNSEL | |
| | A. Correct | B. Publish |
| | C. Oppose | D. Advise |
| 25. | SUCCULENT | |
| | A. Fluid | B. Sucking |
| | C. Juicy | D. Sweet |
| 26. | TESTIFY | |
| | A. Witness | B. Describe |
| | C. Recognise | D. Appreciate |
| 27. | ASCEND | |
| | A. Leap | B. Mount |
| | C. Deviate | D. Grow |
| 28. | OSTRACIZE | |
| | A. Cut off | B. Expedite |
| | C. Welcome | D. Include |
| 29. | FORLORN | |
| | A. Uncared | B. Funny |
| | C. Fearful | D. Fortunate |
| 30. | RILE | |
| | A. Drag | B. Agree |
| | C. Please | D. Annoy |

Answers

1. A.	2. C.	3. C.	4. D.	5. B.	6. D.	7. D.	8. D.	9. D.	10. C.
11. B.	12. B.	13. A.	14. B.	15. A.	16. D.	17. A.	18. A.	19. A.	20. C.
21. D.	22. D.	23. A.	24. D.	25. C.	26. A.	27. B.	28. A.	29. A.	30. D.



TYPE 2 : CHOOSING THE SYNONYM OF A WORD AS USED IN A SENTENCE

In this type of questions, you are given a sentence in which a word has been italicised. Some alternatives are suggested below it. The candidate is required to choose that word which can substitute the italicised word in the sentence without changing the meaning of the sentence.

EXAMPLE:

Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the word printed in italics bold in the sentence.

He gave an **expeditious** reply.

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| A. prompt | B. slow |
| C. elaborate | D. exact |

SOLUTION:

In the above example, the word 'prompt' is nearest in meaning to 'expeditious'. Hence, the answer is A.



PRACTICE SET

DIRECTIONS:

In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the italicised bold part of the sentence.

- Ahmed has a **penchant** for fine poetry.
A. desire
B. bias
C. liking
D. training
- The defendant was grateful for the judge's **clemency**.
A. patience
B. mercy
C. relaxed attitude
D. politeness
- He **hardly** works.
A. strenuously
B. scarcely
C. mostly
D. arduously
- This machine was **fabricated** in our own workshop.
A. operated
B. constructed
C. installed
D. designed
- The number of **aboriginal** inhabitants in Australia is considerable.
A. primitive
B. ancient
C. unoriginal
D. irrational
- The quiz game **comprises** three rounds.
A. involves
B. incorporates
C. retains
D. consists of
- Haris **ran** the marathon race in less than two hours.
A. succeeded
B. rushed

8. C. completed D. scored
Since he promised to do so, I *presume* he will come.
- A. think B. guess
C. suppose D. believe
9. The inspector was a *vigilant* young man.
A. smart B. watchful
C. ambitious D. intelligent
10. The American policy did much to *escalate* the conflict.
A. to spread in a wider area B. to scale up
C. to reduce in intensity D. to put an end to
11. Ahmed did not *admit* his mistake in the beginning.
A. commit B. apologize
C. accept D. realise
12. Man has to *encounter* many hardships in life.
A. solve B. face
C. bear D. overcome
13. His wife *enjoined* him to change his ways.
A. asked B. pleaded
C. urged D. threatened
14. He would have been successful, but for his lack of *temerity*.
A. audacity B. sincerity
C. confidence D. strength
15. That was the time when there was a *hunger* for foreign knowledge and foreign thought.
A. wish B. appetite
C. desire D. greed
16. I could achieve success through *conscious efforts*.
A. efforts done after gaining consciousness
B. efforts made with critical awareness
C. efforts done without any desire
D. tremendous efforts
17. He is quite *meticulous* in his dealings with others.
A. reserved B. haughty
C. indifferent D. very careful
18. Fahim is going to *foot* the bill for the repairs.
A. Own B. pay
C. bear D. stand
19. He used to *regale* us with anecdotes.
A. bore B. flatter
C. entertain D. tire

20. Different races follow different *modes* of living.
 A. ways B. standards
 C. customs D. attitudes
21. The operator was commended for his *dexterity*.
 A. cooperation B. courtesy
 C. punctuality D. skill
22. Millionaires become *eccentric* in their old age.
 A. irritable B. peculiar
 C. dull D. miserly
23. She would take a deep sigh and *lapse* into silence.
 A. pass B. revert
 C. turn D. get
24. His *judicious* handling of the matter saved the situation from going out of control.
 A. nervous B. helpful
 C. sensible D. cautious
25. The prisoners of war were subjected to bestial *atrocities*.
 A. hardships B. punishments
 C. cruelties D. jobs
26. We didn't believe in his statement, but *subsequent* events proved that he was right.
 A. later B. earlier
 C. many D. few
 E. conclusive
27. The *lurid* details of the murder in broad day light sent chilling sensations down the spine of everybody.
 A. realistic B. vivid
 C. bleak D. ghastly
28. The sight moved him to pity and *compunction*.
 A. confusion B. wonder
 C. regret D. anger
29. Few teachers have been spared the problem of an *obstreperous* pupil in the class.
 A. awkward B. lazy
 C. unruly D. sullen
30. Ali Ahmed does *unpaid* work for the charity school.
 A. honourable B. honorary
 C. honest D. honorific

Answers

1. C.	2. B.	3. B.	4. D.	5. A.	6. D.	7. C.	8. C.	9. B.	10. B.
11. C.	12. B.	13. C.	14. A.	15. C.	16. B.	17. D.	18. B.	19. C.	20. A.
21. D.	22. B.	23. A.	24. C.	25. C.	26. A.	27. D.	28. C.	29. C.	30. B.

PRACTICE SET

DIRECTIONS:

In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which can best replace the italicised word in the sentence without changing the meaning of the sentence.

1. Many species of animals have become *extinct* during the last hundred years.
A. feeble
B. aggressive
C. scattered
D. non-existent
2. Fifty years after independence there can be no *alibi* for not providing basic amenities to every citizen.
A. cause
B. plea
C. factor
D. reason
3. The community is *agog* with speculation about the fate of the money collected.
A. excited
B. worried
C. depressed
D. annoyed
4. The President of the party *deprecatd* the move of the Government to introduce electoral reforms in a haste.
A. extricated
B. humiliated
C. denied
D. protested
E. welcomed
5. He was drawn to the *vortex* of politics at a very early age.
A. whirlpool
B. field
C. arena
D. hell
6. Quite often parents have to cut a sorry figure when their children display *fractious* reaction over trifles.
A. pleasing
B. absurd
C. comic
D. irritable
E. disheartening
7. He enjoys *vicarious* authority.
A. tenuous
B. limited
C. delegated
D. wide
8. He has *propensity* for getting into debt.
A. characteristic
B. quality
C. natural tendency
C. aptitude
9. If you lack in *magnanimity*, all your wealth and luxury is useless.
A. planning
B. purposiveness
C. management
D. generosity
10. Seeds need sufficient water and air to *germinate*.
A. grow
B. reproduce
C. breed
D. sprout
11. They tolerated him though they disliked his *craven* behaviour.

12. For quick promotion, he hit on a plan to *propitiate* the Manager.
- A. silly
B. cowardly
C. indecent
D. mean
13. The *antidote* to these problems is hard to find.
- A. evict
B. incite
C. praise
D. conciliate
14. Poets and writers are *sensuous* by nature.
- A. remedy for
B. consequence of
C. cause for
D. result of
15. I am quite *content* to stay here.
- A. sensible
C. sentimental
B. happy
D. sensitive
16. The petals of the flowers are usually *conspicuous* to attract birds for pollination.
- A. eger
B. determined
C. frightened
D. happily shape
17. The man *vehemently* denied all the charges of corruption that were leveled against him.
- A. prominent
B. beautifully shape
C. colourful
D. scented
18. The man *vehemently* denied all the charges of corruption that were leveled against him.
- A. devoutly
B. hysterically
C. forcefully
D. serenely
19. The artists worked with tremendous *felicity* in expressive poetic language.
- A. zeal
B. excitement
C. happiness
D. expertise
20. Those who *man* government-run shops also have their palm greased.
- A. control
B. operate
C. administer
D. rule
21. The cyclone had blown some of the cars on to *funny* places.
- A. humorous
B. cranky
C. irregular
D. odd
E. unconventional
22. Despite his pompous style and gestures, the audience failed to *evince* any interest in his lecture.
- A. display
B. hide
C. develop
D. take
23. I have worked in this organization for five years trying to check the *erosion* of ethical values.
- A. decay
B. corrosion
C. misuse
D. expansion
24. When he returned he was accompanied by a *sprightly* young girl.
- A. sportive
B. intelligent
C. lively
D. beautiful

24. The story which Ali *narrated* was very exciting.
 A. disclosed B. told
 C. revealed D. explained
25. It was *presumptuous* of him to make a remark in the assembly.
 A. ridiculous B. unthoughtful
 C. self-confident D. ambiguous
26. The earth from here is a grand *oasis* in the vastness of space.
 A. greenland B. landscape
 C. waterhole D. ~~wetland~~
27. It is quite *unseemly* that person should so behave with his elders.
 A. childish B. ugly
 C. discourteous D. improper
28. The police need *tangible* proof of his guilt before they can act against him.
 A. convincing B. strong
 C. emphatic D. clear and certain
29. It is a popular *fallacy* that all man-eaters are old and mangy.
 A. observation B. belief
 C. fact D. illusion
30. Her new glasses make her look rather *owlish*.
 A. foolish B. solemn
 C. silly D. stupid

Answers

1. D.	2. B.	3. A.	4. D.	5. A.	6. D.	7. C.	8. C.	9. D.	10. D.
11. B.	12. D.	13. A.	14. D.	15. B.	16. A.	17. C.	18. C.	19. B.	20. D.
21. A.	22. B.	23. C.	24. B.	25. C.	26. C.	27. D.	28. D.	29. D.	30. B.

◆★◆

SYNONYMS

A Synonym is a word which has the same or nearly same meaning which another word has.

Examples: Choose the word nearest in meaning to the given word.

(1) **Fragile:**

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| A. strong | B. grave |
| C. weak | D. showy |

The answer is C.. Weak as this is similar in meaning to fragile.

(2) **Esoteric:**

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A. fair | B. popular |
| C. alluring | D. private |

The answer is D. private. This is not exactly equivalent to esoteric but it is nearest in meaning among the alternatives. The test can be given directly as shown above or sometimes through a sentence.

EXAMPLES:

(1) **He used to regale us with anecdotes:**

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| A. flatter | B. bore |
| C. fix | D. entertain |

The answer is D. entertain. It is nearest in meaning among the alternatives.

(2) **He is believed to be a very industrious worker:**

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| A. successful | B. sensible |
| C. punctual | D. diligent |

The answer is D. diligent: it is similar in meaning.

Tips For Finding Key Words

Key words are the words which assist you to get at the idea being expressed in the sentence.

1. It may be preposition.

Every sensible citizen abides _____ the law of the country.

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| A. To | B. By |
| C. For | D. With |

The answer is B., 'by'.

2. It may be rule of grammar.

I never miss a football match. I _____ fond of it since my childhood.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A. Am | B. Have been |
| C. Has been | D. Will be |

The answer is B., 'Have been'.

3. It may be a substitute for a group of words.

His wife died five years ago; since then he has been living as a _____.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| A. Divorcee | B. Widower |
| C. Misogynist | D. Celibate |

The answer is B., 'widower', because the word for 'a man whose wife is dead' is 'widower'.

4. It may be an idiom or phrase.

The judge decided to resign when he was _____ for promotion to Chief Justice.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. Passed by | B. Passed over |
| C. Passed off | D. Passed out |

The answer is B. because the idiom with the meaning that is required here is 'passed over'.

5. It may be an opposite word.

Most of the issues discussed here in the meeting were trivial and only a few were _____.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. Interesting | B. Practical |
| C. Significant | D. Irrelevant |

The answer is C., 'significant'; it is the opposite word.

6. It may be a word denoting a group.

Questions will be answered by a _____ of experts.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A. Staff | B. Panel |
| C. Bunch | D. Band |

The answer is B., 'Panel' because the word denoting a group for experts is 'panel'.

7. It may require an idea of the nuance or sage of a particular word.

(1) According to the weather _____ it is going to be cloudy today.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A. Announcement | B. Indication |
| C. Prediction | D. Forecast |

The alternatives here have similar meaning, but they have different nuances. 'Announcement' is used for proclaim something in common usage. 'Indication' denotes pointing out something. 'Prediction' is normally used for an 'prophecy or statement for the future. For indicating the weather, 'forecast' is appropriate.

(2) The villagers _____ the death of their leader by keeping all the shops closed.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A. Consoled | B. Avenged |
| C. Mourned | D. Protested |

Here the answer is C., 'mourned' because the word in use for expressing sorrow over the death of someone is 'mourn'. This is a matter of usage.

8. It may require a simple inference.

I had not expected to meet him. It was quite an _____ meeting.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. Organized | B. Intentional |
| C. Accidental | D. Undesirable |

The answer is C., 'accidental'.

The key words here are 'not expected' and thus it can be easily inferred that 'accidental' is the right choice. There is a logical relationship between the two.

Tips For The Process Of Elimination

Similarly, there are certain helping clues for elimination. It has five stages.

- Stage 1. Structure**
- Stage 2. Meaning**
- Stage 3. Usage / nuances**
- Stage 4. Clues**
- Stage 5. Reasoning**

Step 5 – If the final choice has not been reached even now, apply the method of Reasoning to hit the target.

Elimination Technique



Alternatives



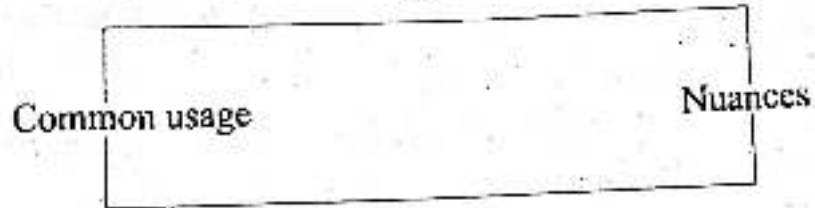
Step 1 – Structure



Step 2 Meaning



Step 3



Step 4 Clues



Step 5 Reasoning



**Target
or Correct choice**

NUMBER SERIES

سوال کا طریقہ کار

اس ٹیسٹ میں چند ایک نمبر مخصوص تعداد میں دیئے گئے ہیں۔ اور طالب علموں سے کہا جائے گا کہ وہ اس سیکم کے مطابق آنے والا اگلا نمبر معلوم کریں۔ یہ مشکل ہے کہ اس قسم کے تمام طریقہ کار کو سمجھیں تاہم ان میں سے زیادہ تر درج ذیل ہیں۔

سیریز نمبروں کی اقسام

1- جمع، تفریق

بعض دفعہ پچھلے ہندسے میں جمع کر کے اگلا نمبر معلوم کیا جاتا ہے یا پھر کوئی نمبر تفریق کر کے اگلا نمبر معلوم کیا جاتا ہے۔

جمع کی سیریز

سیریز کو مکمل کریں۔

1, 4, 9, 16, 25, ?

اس پہلے مرحلے میں 3 کو جمع کیا جاتا ہے پھر 5 پھر 7 اور اسی طرح دوسرے نمبر، نمبر جو جمع کیا جاتا ہے۔ 2 مرتبہ بڑھتا ہے اس طرح اگلا

عدد 36 ہے۔

تفریق کی سیریز (نیچے آتی سیریز)

38, 34, 30, 26, 22, ?

35, 30, 24, 17, ?

4, 8, 10, 20, 22, ?

پہلے مرحلے میں یہ ہندسے سے چار کو تفریق کر کے اگلا ہندسہ آتا ہے۔ اس طرح اگلا ہندسہ 18 ہے۔ دوسرے مرحلے میں تفریق ہوتے نیچے ترتیب دار آتے ہیں۔ (15, 6, اس طرح اگلا نمبر 9 ہے)۔

2- ضرب

دوسرا نمبر پہلے نمبر کا ضرب ہو سکتا ہے یہ مرل، کیوب یا کسی نمبر سے ضرب دیں۔ سیریز مکمل کریں۔

2, 4, 8, 16, 32, ?

ہر نمبر کو 2 سے ضرب دی تاکہ اگلا نمبر آ جائے اگلا نمبر 64 ہے۔

3- تقسیم

دی ایک نمبر کو تقسیم کرنے سے اگلا نمبر آ جاتا ہے۔

تقسیم کی سیریز

سیریز کو مکمل کریں۔

128, 64, 32, 16, ?

سیریز میں ہر نمبر کو 2 پر تقسیم کیا گیا تاکہ اگلا نمبر آ جائے۔ اس لئے سیریز میں اگلا نمبر 8 ہے۔

4- بسروں کو جمع کرنا

ایک ہندسے کے دو نمبر۔ مثال کے طور پر 74 اس طرح ہوگا۔ $7+4=11$

5- مربع سیریز (A):

سیریز کو مکمل کریں۔

25, 36, 49, ?

اس سیریز میں پہلا نمبر 5 کا مربع ہے۔ دوسرا 6 کا اور تیسرا 7 کا مربع ہے۔ اس طرح اگلا نمبر 8 کا مربع ہونا چاہیے اور جواب 64 ہوگا۔

مربع سیریز (B)

سیریز کو مکمل کریں۔

4, 16, 5, 25, 6, ?

اس سیریز میں دوسرا نمبر پہلے کا مربع ہے۔ چوتھا تیسرے کا۔ اس لئے 6 کا مربع 36 ہوگا۔

مربع سیریز (C)

سیریز کو مکمل کریں۔

2, 4, 16, 256, ?

دوسرا نمبر پہلے کا مربع ہے۔ اور تیسرا دوسرے کا۔ اس لئے اگلا نمبر 65536 ہے۔

6- مربع جذر سیریز

سیریز کو مکمل کریں۔

64, 8, 49, 36, 6, 25, ?

دوسرا نمبر پہلے کا مربع جذر ہے۔ چوتھا تیسرے کا دوسرا نمبر 5 ہے۔

7- مربع جذر سیریز

یہ سب سے مشکل سیریز ہے۔ اس میں تقسیم، تفریق، جمع اور ضرب یا کوئی بھی طریقہ کار اختیار کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ سیریز کو مکمل کریں۔

3, 6, 10, 4, 8, 12, 5, ?

8, 12, 9, 13, 10, 14, ?

پہلے نمبر سے ہندسے کو 2 سے ضرب دی گئی دوسرا عدد حاصل کرنے کیلئے۔ چوتھے نمبر کا تعلق دوسرے سیٹ کے نمبر سے ہے۔ اس کو 2 سے ضرب دی گئی

تاکہ پانچواں نمبر آجائے اور پانچواں میں 4 کو جمع کیا گیا تاکہ چھٹا نمبر آجائے۔ اس طرح اگلا نمبر $10(5 \times 2)$ ہے۔

دوسری سیریز میں 4 جمع کیا گیا اور اگلے میں 3 کو تفریق کر لیا گیا پھر 4 کو جمع کیا گیا اور 3 کو تفریق کیا گیا اس طرح اگلا نمبر 11 ہے۔

اس سوال کو کیسے حل کرنا ہے۔

(i) دی گئی سیریز کی قسم کو تلاش کرنا۔

(ii) سیریز کو مکمل کرنے کیلئے اس سیریز کی قسم کے اصول کو لاگو کریں۔

Exercise

Directions: In each of the following questions, a number series is given with one term missing. Choose the correct alternative that will continue the same pattern and fill in the blank spaces.

1. 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, (....)
(a) 35 (b) 36
(c) 48 (d) 49
2. 20, 19, 17, (....), 10, 5
(a) 12 (b) 13
(c) 14 (d) 15
3. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, (....), 17
(a) 12 (b) 13
(c) 14 (d) 15
4. 6, 11, 21, 36, 56, (....)
(a) 42 (b) 51
(c) 81 (d) 91
5. 1, 6, 13, 22, 33, (....)
(a) 44 (b) 45
(c) 46 (d) 47
6. 3, 9, 27, 81, (....)
(a) 324 (b) 243
(c) 210 (d) 162
7. 1, 9, 17, 33, 49, 73, (....)
(a) 97 (b) 98
(c) 99 (d) 100
8. 2, 5, 9, (....), 20, 27
(a) 14 (b) 16
(c) 18 (d) 24
9. 5, 9, 17, 29, 45, (....)
(a) 60 (b) 65
(c) 68 (d) 70
10. 3, 7, 15, 31, 63, (....)
(a) 92 (b) 115
(c) 127 (d) 131
11. 1, 6, 15, (....), 45, 66, 91
(a) 25 (b) 26
(c) 27 (d) 28
12. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, (....)
(a) 9 (b) 11

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| (c) 13 | (d) 15 |
| 13. 0.5, 1.5, 4.5, 13.5, (....) | |
| (a) 45.5 | (b) 39.5 |
| (c) 30.5 | (d) 40.5 |
| 14. 121, 225, 361, (....) | |
| (a) 441 | (b) 484 |
| (c) 529 | (d) 729 |
| 15. 0, 2, 8, 14, (....), 34 | |
| (a) 24 | (b) 22 |
| (c) 20 | (d) 18 |
| 16. 19, 2, 38, 3, 114, 4, (....) | |
| (a) 228 | (b) 256 |
| (c) 352 | (d) 456 |
| 17. 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18, (....), 54 | |
| (a) 18 | (b) 27 |
| (c) 36 | (d) 81 |
| 18. 4, 5, 9, 18, 34, (....) | |
| (a) 43 | (b) 49 |
| (c) 50 | (d) 59 |
| 19. 3, 6, 18, 72, (....) | |
| (a) 144 | (b) 216 |
| (c) 288 | (d) 360 |
| 20. 66, 36, 18, (....) | |
| (a) 3 | (b) 6 |
| (c) 8 | (d) 9 |
| 21. 21, 25, 33, 49, 81, (....) | |
| (a) 145 | (b) 129 |
| (c) 113 | (d) 97 |
| 22. 12, 32, 72, 152, (....) | |
| (a) 312 | (b) 325 |
| (c) 515 | (d) 613 |
| 23. 3, 6, 5, 20, 7, 42, 9, (....) | |
| (a) 54 | (b) 60 |
| (c) 66 | (d) 72 |
| 24. 1, 3, 4, 8, 15, 27, (....) | |
| (a) 37 | (b) 44 |
| (c) 50 | (d) 55 |
| 25. 2, 15, 41, 80, (....) | |
| (a) 111 | (b) 120 |

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| (c) 121 | (d) 132 |
| 26. 8, 10, 14, 18(.....), 34, 50, 66 | |
| (a) 24 | (b) 25 |
| (c) 26 | (d) 27 |
| 27. 1, 2, 6, 24, (.....) | |
| (a) 60 | (b) 95 |
| (c) 120 | (d) 150 |
| 28. 2, 3, 8, 63, (.....) | |
| (a) 1038 | (b) 1998 |
| (c) 3008 | (d) 3968 |
| 29. 95, 115.5, 138, (.....) 189 | |
| (a) 154.5 | (b) 162.5 |
| (c) 164.5 | (d) 166.5 |
| 30. 4, 10, (.....) 82, 244, 730 | |
| (a) 24 | (b) 28 |
| (c) 77 | (d) 218 |
| 31. 4, 32, 128, (.....) | |
| (a) 128 | (b) 144 |
| (c) 192 | (d) 256 |
| 32. 2, 5, 9, 19, 37, (.....) | |
| (a) 76 | (b) 75 |
| (c) 74 | (d) 72 |
| 33. 24, 60, 120, 210, (.....) | |
| (a) 300 | (b) 336 |
| (c) 420 | (d) 525 |
| 34. 165, 195, 255, 285, 345, (.....) | |
| (a) 375 | (b) 420 |
| (c) 435 | (d) 390 |
| 35. 5, 17, 37, 65, (.....), 145 | |
| (a) 95 | (b) 97 |
| (c) 99 | (d) 101 |
| 36. 9, 11, 20, 31, (.....), 82 | |
| (a) 41 | (b) 51 |
| (c) 60 | (d) 71 |
| 37. 5, 16, 49, 104, (.....) | |
| (a) 115 | (b) 148 |
| (c) 170 | (d) 181 |
| 38. 34, 18, 10, 6, 4, (.....) | |
| (a) 0 | (b) 1 |

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| (c) 2 | (d) 3 |
| 39. 462,420, 380,(.....), 306 | |
| (a) 322 | (b) 332 |
| (c) 342 | (d) 352 |
| 40. 3,8,22,63,185,(.....) | |
| (a) 550 | (b) 310 |
| (c) 295 | (d) 285 |
| 41. 1,2,5,12, 27, 58, 121, (.....) | |
| (a) 246 | (b) 247 |
| (c) 248 | (d) 249 |
| 42. 0.5, 0.55, 0.65, 0.8, (.....) | |
| (a) 0.9 | (b) 0.82 |
| (c) 1 | (d) 0.95 |
| 43. 3,8,13,24, 41, (.....) | |
| (a) 70 | (b) 75 |
| (c) 80 | (d) 85 |
| 44. 97, 86, 73, 58, 45, (.....) | |
| (a) 34 | (b) 54 |
| (c) 55 | (d) 56 |
| 45. 17,19, 23, 29,(.....), | |
| (a) 31 | (b) 33 |
| (c) 35 | (d) 36 |
| 46. 5, 6, 9, 15, (.....),40 | |
| (a) 21 | (b) 25 |
| (c) 27 | (d) 33 |
| 47. 3, 12, 27, 48,75, 108,(.....) | |
| (a) 147 | (b) 162 |
| (c) 183 | (d) 192 |
| 48. 134, 245, 356, 467, (.....) | |
| (a) 579 | (b) 578 |
| (c) 568 | (d) 478 |
| 49. 6, 13, 28, (.....) | |
| (a) 56 | (b) 57 |
| (c) 58 | (d) 59 |
| 50. 563,647,479,815, (.....) | |
| (a) 672 | (b) 386 |
| (c) 279 | (d) 143 |

Answers

1. (b) : The numbers are $1^2, 2^2, 3^2, 4^2, 5^2$.
∴ Missing number = $6^2 = 36$
2. (c) : The pattern is $-1, -2, \dots$
∴ Missing number = $17 - 3 = 14$
3. (b) : Clearly, the given series consists of prime numbers starting from 2. The prime number after 11 is 13. So, 13 is the missing number
4. (c) : The pattern is $+ 5, + 10, + 15, + 20, \dots$
∴ Missing number = $56 + 25 = 81$
5. (c) : The pattern is $+ 5, + 7, + 9, + 11, \dots$
∴ Missing number = $33 + 13 = 46$.
6. (b) : Each term of the given series is obtained by multiplying its preceding term by 3.
∴ Missing number = $81 \times 3 = 243$
7. (a) : The pattern is $+ 8, + 8, + 16, + 16, + 24, \dots$
∴ Missing number = $73 + 24 = 97$
8. (a) : The pattern is $+ 3, + 4, \dots$
∴ Missing number $9 + 5 = 14$.
9. (b) : The pattern is $+ 4, + 8, + 12, + 16, \dots$
∴ Missing number = $45 + 20 = 65$.
10. (c) : Each number in the series is the preceding number multiplied by 2 and then increased by 1.
Thus, $(3 \times 2) + 1 = 7, (7 \times 2) + 1 = 15, (15 \times 2) + 1 = 31$ and so on.
∴ Missing number = $(63 \times 2) + 1 = 127$.
11. (d) : The pattern is, $+ 5, + 9, \dots, + 21, + 25$
∴ Missing number = $15 + 13 = 28$.
12. (c) : Each term in the series is the sum of the preceding two terms.
Thus, $1 + 2 = 3; 2 + 3 = 5; 3 + 5 = 8$ and so on.
∴ Missing number $5 + 8 = 13$
13. (d) : Each term of the series is obtained by multiplying the preceding term by 3.
∴ Missing number = $13.5 \times 3 = 40.5$
14. (c) : The numbers are $11^2, 15^2, 19^2, \dots$ i.e. $11^2, (11 + 4 \times 1)^2, (11 + 4 \times 2)^2, \dots$
∴ Missing number = $(11 + 4 \times 3)^2 = (23)^2 = 529$.
15. (a) : The numbers are $1^2 - 1, 2^2 - 2, 3^2 - 1, 4^2 - 2, \dots$
∴ Missing number = $5^2 - 1 = 24$.
16. (d) : The sequence is a combination of two series:
I. 19, 38, 114, (....) and II. 2, 3, 4
The pattern followed in I. is $\times 2, \times 3, \dots$
∴ Missing number = $114 \times 4 = 456$.

17. (b): The numbers are alternately multiplied by 2 and $\frac{3}{2}$.

$$\text{Thus, } 1 \times 2 = 2, 2 \times \frac{3}{2} = 3, 3 \times 2 = 6, 6 \times \frac{3}{2} = 9 \text{ and so on.}$$

$$\therefore \text{Missing number} = 18 \times \frac{3}{2} = 27$$

18. (d): The pattern is + 1, + 4, + 9, + 16,..... i.e., + 1², + 2², + 3², + 4², Missing number = 34 + 5² = 34 + 25 = 59.

19. (d): The pattern is $\times 2, \times 3, \times 4, \dots$

$$\therefore \text{Missing number} = 72 \times 5 = 360.$$

20. (c): Each number in the series is the product of the digits of the preceding number.

$$\text{Thus, } 6 \times 6 = 36, 3 \times 6 = 18 \text{ and so on.}$$

$$\therefore \text{Missing number} = 1 \times 8 = 8.$$

21. (a): The pattern is + 4, + 8, + 16, + 32, i.e. + 2², + 2³, + 2⁴, + 2⁵, ...

$$\therefore \text{Missing number} = 81 + 2^6 = 81 + 64 = 145.$$

22. (a): The pattern is + 20, + 40, + 80,.....

$$\therefore \text{Missing number} = 152 + 160 = 312.$$

23. (d): The sequence is a combination of two series:

$$\text{I. } 3, 5, 7, 9 \quad \text{and} \quad \text{II. } 6, 20, 42, (\dots)$$

The pattern followed in II is + 14, + 22, ...

$$\therefore \text{Missing number} = 42 + 30 = 72.$$

24. (c): The sum of any three consecutive terms of the series gives the next term.

$$\text{Thus, } 1 + 3 + 4 = 8; 3 + 4 + 8 = 15; 4 + 8 + 15 = 27 \text{ and so on.}$$

$$\therefore \text{Missing number} = 8 + 15 + 27 = 50.$$

25. (d): The pattern is + 13, + 26, + 39, ...

$$\therefore \text{Missing number} = 80 + 52 = 132.$$

26. (c): The pattern is + 2, + 4, + 4, ... + 16, + 16.

$$\therefore \text{Missing number} = 18 + 8 = 26.$$

27. (c): The pattern is $\times 2, \times 3, \times 4,$

$$\therefore \text{Missing number} = 24 \times 5 = 120.$$

28. (d): Each term in the series is one less than the square of the preceding term.

$$\text{Thus, } 2^2 - 1 = 3, 3^2 - 1 = 8, 8^2 - 1 = 63$$

$$\therefore \text{Missing term} = (63)^2 - 1 = 3969 - 1 = 3968.$$

29. (b): The pattern is + 20.5, + 22.5,.....

$$\therefore \text{Missing term} = 138 + 24.5 = 162.5.$$

30. (b): Each number in the series is the preceding number multiplied by 3 and then decreased by 2.

31. (d): The pattern is $\times 8, \times 4, \dots$

$$\therefore \text{Missing term} = 128 \times 2 = 256.$$

32. (b): The pattern is $x^2 + 1, x^2 - 1, x^2 + 1, x^2 - 1, \dots$
 \therefore Missing number = $37 \times 2 + 1 = 75$.
33. (b): The pattern is $+ 36, + 60, + 90.. i.e.$
 $+ [6 \times (6 + 0)], + (6 \times (6 + 4)], + [6 \times (6 + 9)], \dots$
 \therefore Missing number = $210 + [6 \times (6 + 15)] = 210 + 126 = 336$.
34. (c): Each number is 15 multiplied by a prime number i.e. $15 \times 11, 15 \times 13, 15 \times 17, 15 \times 19, 15 \times 23$.
 \therefore Missing term = $15 \times 29 = 435$
35. (d): The numbers are $2^2 + 1, 4^2 + 1, 6^2 + 1, 8^2 + 1, \dots, 12^2 + 1$.
 \therefore Missing number = $10^2 + 1 = 101$
36. (b): Each term in the series is the sum of the preceding two terms.
 \therefore Missing number = $20 + 31 = 51$.
37. (d): The pattern is $+ 11, + 33, + 55, \dots$ i.e. $+ (11 \times 1), + (11 \times 3), + (11 \times 5), \dots$
 \therefore Missing number = $104 + (11 \times 7) = 181$.
38. (d): Each term is divided by 2 and then increased by 1 to obtain the next term.
 \therefore Missing term = $(4 + 2) + 1 = 3$.
39. (c): The pattern is $- 42, - 40, \dots$
 \therefore Missing number = $380 - 38 = 342$.
40. (a): The pattern is $x^3 - 1, x^3 - 2, x^3 - 3, x^3 - 4, \dots$
 \therefore missing number = $(185, x^3) - 5 = 550$.
41. (c): The pattern is $x^2 + 0, x^2 + 1, x^2 + 2, x^2 + 3, x^2 + 4, x^2 + 5, \dots$
 \therefore Missing number = $121 \times 2 + 6 = 248$
42. (c): The pattern is $+ 0.05, 0.10, + 0.15, \dots$
 \therefore Missing number = $0.8 + 0.20 = 1$.
43. (a): The pattern followed is
 n th term + $(n + 1)$ th term + $(n + 1) = (n + 2)$ th term.
 Thus, 1st term + 2nd term + 2 = 3rd term;
 2nd term + 3rd term + 3 = 4th term and so on.
 \therefore Missing term; = 6th term = 4th term + 5th term + 5
 $= 24 + 41 + 5 = 70$.
44. (a): The pattern is $- 11, - 13, - 15, - 13, \dots$
 \therefore Missing number = $45 - 11 = 34$.
45. (a): The given series consists of consecutive prime numbers starting from 17.
 The next prime number after 29 is 31.
 So, the missing number is 31.
46. (b): The pattern is $+ 1 + 3, + 6, \dots$ i.e. $+ 1, + (1 + 2), + (1 + 2 + 3), \dots$
 \therefore Missing number = $15 + (1 + 2 + 3 + 4) = 25$.
47. (a): The numbers are $3 \times 1^2, 3 \times 2^2, 3 \times 3^2, 3 \times 4^2, 3 \times 5^2, 3 \times 6^2, \dots$
 \therefore Missing number = $3 \times 7^2 = 3 \times 49 = 147$.

48. (b): Each term is obtained by adding 111 to the preceding term.

$$\therefore \text{Missing number} = 467 + 111 = 578.$$

49. (d): The pattern is $x 2 + 1, x 2 + 2, \dots$

$$\therefore \text{Missing number} = 28 \times 2 + 3 = 59 \dots$$

50. (d): The pattern is, $+ 84, - 168, + 336, \dots$ i.e. $+ 84, - (84 \times 2), + (84 \times 2^2), \dots$

$$\therefore \text{Missing number} = 815 - (84 \times 2^3) = 815 - 672 = 143.$$

Letter Series: لیٹر سیریز

سوال کا طریقہ کار

چند ایک عدد (عام طور پر پانچ یا چھ)۔ "سیریز" سے ہماری مراد عدد جو ایک خاص ترتیب سے آتے ہیں۔ ایک یا بہت سی جگہوں پر سیریز میں ایک یا چند عدد نہیں ہیں۔ ان خالی ہندسوں کی جگہ خالی جگہ یا سوالیہ نشان ہے۔ آپ سے کہا جائے گا کہ ان خالی جگہوں کو دیئے گئے انتخابات سے پر کریں۔

مثال

سوال۔ کن ہندسوں کی ترتیب خالی جگہوں کو پر کرے گی جو کہ نیچے دیئے گئے جواب میں سے انتخاب کر کے اس کو مکمل کرے۔

ab-cbb-a-cca-ba

(a) acbc

(b) bbca

(c) aacb

(d) ccab

حل: سیریز میں سے صحیح ترتیب وار ہندسہ ہے۔

abc/cb/bca/cab/ba

سیریز تین ہندسوں کے گروپ پر مشتمل ہے۔ جس کے بعد ہندسے آتے ہیں۔ اس کے بعد تین ہندسوں کا گروپ آتا ہے اور اس کے بعد دو اور اسی طرح آگے بڑھتا ہے۔ تین ہندسوں کے گروپ میں لہذا ہندسہ گروپ کے تیسرے ہندسے کو بناتا ہے۔ abc پہلے گروپ کا بدل جاتا ہے۔ bca میں دوسرے گروپ ہیں اور bca بدل جاتا ہے۔ cab تیسرے گروپ ہیں۔ دو ہندسوں کا گروپ بنتا ہے۔ تین ہندسے گروپ کے آخری دو ہندسے لینے سے اور اس طرح دو ہندسوں کی حالت ایک دوسرے کے لئے بدلتی ہے۔ اس طرح جواب 'D' ہے۔

ہندسوں کی ترتیب سیریز میں درج ذیل کوئی ایک ہو سکتی ہے۔

- (a) ایک سیریز کے ہندسے نہیں اس کو آگے سے بدل (ختم) کر دیا جاتا ہے۔ یا پھر پیچھے سے۔ مثال کے طور پر۔ ہندسہ 'a' کے بعد ہندسہ 'c' دیا جاتا ہے۔ اور 'c' کے بعد ہندسہ 'f' دیا جاتا ہے اس طرح دو ہندسے ختم کر دیئے جاتے ہیں آگے کی جانب سے۔
- (b) بعض دفعہ ہندسے ہندسوں کے فوراً بعد یا پہلے ہوتے ہیں۔ جب یہ دو لائنوں میں لکھے جائیں جیسا کہ درج ذیل ہندسے، مثال کے طور پر اگر ہم درج ذیل ترتیب کو جو دو لائنوں میں ہے۔

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M

Z, Y, X, W, V, U, T, S, R, Q, P, O, N

- ہم کہہ سکتے ہیں۔ کہ اس قسم کی سیریز میں ہندسہ 'A' کے بعد 'Z' آ سکتا ہے۔ اور ہندسہ 'I' آ سکتا ہے۔ 'K' کے بعد کیونکہ یہ ہندسہ ایک دوسرے کے اوپر یا نیچے ہیں۔
- (c) ہندسہ سیریز پر مشتمل ہو سکتی ہے۔ تین ہندسہ گروپ دو ہندسہ پر۔ درج ذیل گروپ بناتے ہیں۔ ان میں ہندسہ کو ان کی حالت بدلنے سے۔ مثال کے طور پر پہلے گروپ میں 'abc' ہیں اور دوسرے میں 'cab' ہیں اور تیسرے گروپ میں 'bca' دیئے جاتے ہیں۔ دوسرے الفاظ میں دوسرا گروپ بنتا ہے آخری ہندسہ کو شروع میں رکھا جائے اور پہلی طریقہ کار اپنایا جائے کہ تیسرا گروپ بن جائے۔

آپ کا لائحہ عمل

پہلی طرز کا سوال

سیریز بنانے کے لئے طریقہ کار وضع کریں۔ درج بالا طریقوں میں سے کوئی طریقہ اپنائیں۔ ایک دفعہ آپ طریقہ وضع کر لیتے ہیں تو دیئے گئے جوابات کے انتخابات میں سے جواب کا تلاش آسان ہوگا۔

دوسرا طریقہ

- (a) وضع کریں کہ سیریز دو یا تین یا کسی تین میں سے ایک گروپ کی بنتی ہے۔ اور درج ذیل دو ہندسے گروپ دوسری ٹائپ کے سیریز سے ہیں۔ اس کو وضع (کرنے) کا کوئی مشکل طریقہ کار نہیں۔
- (b) پھر وضع کریں کہ دوسرا گروپ کیسے بنتا ہے۔ اور یہی طریقہ کار تیسرا گروپ بنانے کے لئے اختیار کیا جائے اور اسی طرح چوتھا اور تبا پنچواں گروپ۔
- (c) تب وضع کریں کہ کونسا جواب کا انتخاب گروپ کو مکمل کرتا ہے۔ دونوں طرح کے معاملات میں سخت مشق کی ضرورت ہے۔

Exercise

Directions: In each of the following letter series, some of the letters are missing which are given in that order as one of the alternatives below it. Choose the correct alternative.

QUESTIONS 1 TO 5

1. ___ aba ___ ba ___ ab
(a) abba (b) abbab (c) baabb (d) bbaba
2. ab ___ b ___ bbaa ___
(a) abaab (b) abbab (c) baaab (d) babba
3. ___ baa ___ aab ___ a ___ a
(a) aabb (b) aaba (c) abab (d) baab
4. ___ babbba ___ a ___
(a) ababb (b) baaab (c) bbaba (d) babbb
5. aa ___ ab ___ aaa ___ a
(a) aaab (b) aabb (c) abab (d) baaa

QUESTIONS 6 TO 10

6. a ___ bbc ___ aab ___ cca ___ bbcc
(a) bacb (b) acba (c) abba (d) caba
7. ab ___ aa ___ bbb ___ aaa ___ bbba
(a) abba (b) baab (c) aaab (d) abab
8. bc ___ b ___ c ___ b ___ ccb
(a) cbcb (b) bbcb (c) cbbc (d) bcbc
9. abb ___ baa ___ a ___ bab ___ aba
(a) abba (b) abab (c) ccac (d) aabb
10. abca ___ bcaab ___ ca ___ bbc ___ a
(a) ccaa (b) bbaa (c) abac (d) abba

QUESTIONS 11 TO 15

11. ___ bbca ___ bcca ___ ac ___ a ___ cb
(a) abcba (b) acbab (c) bacab (d) bcaab
12. ___ bcc ___ ac ___ aabb ___ ab ___ cc
(a) aabca (b) abaca (c) bacab (d) bcaca
13. a ___ bccb ___ ca ___ cca ___ baab ___ c
(a) ababc (b) abcaa (c) accab (d) bacaa
14. ab ___ aa ___ caab ___ c ___ abb ___ c
(a) bbcaa (b) bcbea (c) cabac (d) cbbac
15. c ___ baa ___ aca ___ cacab ___ acac ___ bca
(a) acbaa (b) bbcaa (c) bccab (d) cbaac

QUESTIONS 16 TO 20

16. ___ aba ___ cabc ___ dcba ___ bab ___ a
(a) abdca (b) bcadc (c) abedd (d) cbdaa
17. a ___ cdaab ___ cc ___ daa ___ bbb ___ cddd
(a) bdbda (b) bddca (c) dbbca (d) bbdac

18. a __ abbb __ ccccd __ ddccc __ bb __ ba
 (a) abcda (b) abdbc (c) abdcb (d) abcad
19. __ bcdbe __ dcabd __ bcdbe __ dc __ bd
 (a) aaaaa (b) ccccc (c) bbbbb (d) ddddd
20. adb __ ac __ da __ cddeb __ dbc __ cbda
 (a) bccba (b) cbbaa (c) ccbba (d) bbcad

QUESTIONS 21. TO 25

21. __ bbb __ abbbb __ abbb
 (a) aabcb (b) abccb (c) abacb (d) bacbb
22. b __ abbc __ bbca __ bcabb __ ab
 (a) acaa (b) acba (c) cabc (d) cacc
23. ac __ cab __ baca __ aba __ acac
 (a) aacb (b) acbc (c) babb (d) bcbb
24. __ acc __ ccca __ accc __ aaa
 (a) acca (b) caaa (c) ccaa (d) caac
25. __ bc __ bb __ aabc
 (a) acac (b) babc (c) abab (d) aacc

QUESTIONS 26 TO 31

26. aa __ aaa __ aaaa __ aaaa __ b
 (a) baaa (b) bbaa (c) bbbb (d) bbba
27. aba __ baca __ ba __ bacaabac __ aca
 (a) bacb (b) ccab (c) cabc (d) abcc
28. ab __ bc __ c __ ba __ c
 (a) baac (b) aabb (c) caab (d) aaab
29. a __ ca __ bc __ bcc __ bca
 (a) bbaa (b) bbab (c) aabb (d) baba
30. ab __ bcbca __ c __ bab
 (a) acbc (b) baaa (c) abcc (d) ccaa
31. a __ cacbc __ baca __ b
 (a) baba (b) babc (c) abac (d) cacb

QUESTIONS 32 TO 36

32. __ aaba __ bba __ bba __ abaa __ b
 (a) aabab (b) ababa (c) baaba (d) bbaba
33. ab __ bbc __ c __ ab __ ab __ b
 (a) ccaac (b) cbabc (c) cacac (d) bccab
34. __ bca __ cca __ ca __ b __ c
 (a) aaaaa (b) bbbab (c) aabaa (d) bbabb
35. b __ ac __ cc __ cb __ ab __ ac
 (a) cbaba (b) bbaac (c) abbbc (d) aabba
36. c __ ac __ aa __ aa __ bc __ bcc
 (a) cabba (b) ccbbb (c) bbbbb (d) cbacb

QUESTIONS 37 TO 40

37. abc _ d _ bc _ d _ b _ cda
 (a) bacde (b) cdabc (c) dacab (d) dccdb
38. ba _ b _ aab _ a _ b
 (a) abaa (b) abba (c) baab (d) babb
39. gfc _ ig _ eii _ fei _ gf _ ii
 (a) eifgi (b) figie (c) ifgie (d) ifige
40. mnonopqopqrs _ _ _ _ _
 (a) mnopq (b) oqrst (c) pqrst. (d) qrstu

QUESTIONS 41 TO 50

41. aab _ ab _ cabcca _ bcab _ c
 (a) bbbc (b) bbab (c) cabc (d) cbab
- 42 ccbab _ caa _ bccc _ a _
 (a) babb (b) bbba (c) baab (d) babc
43. ba _ b _ aabb _ a _ a _ bb
 (a) bbaabb (b) ababba (c) ababab (d) bababa
44. a _ c _ abb _ a _ bc _ bc _ ab
 (a) cbcaaa (b) bcccab (c) bccaac (d) acbabc
45. cab _ a _ c _ bc _ bc _ b _ ab
 (a) bcbbab (b) bcbbbc (c) acacab (d) cbaaac
46. cccbb _ aa _ cc _ bbbaa _ c
 (a) acbc (b) baca (c) baba (d) acba
47. _ abb _ bb _ a _ bbab _ ba
 (a) bababa (b) bbabbb (c) ababaa (d) aaaabb
48. ccb _ c _ bbc _ b _ cc _ ccbb
 (a) bccbbb (b) bcccbb (c) aaaaba (d) bbbbbb
49. abca _ bcaab _ aa _ caa _ c
 (a) bbac (b) bbaa (c) acbb (d) acac
- 50 b _ b _ bb _ bbb _ bb _ b
 (a) bbbba (b) bbaaab (c) ababab (d) aabaab

QUESTIONS 51 TO 55

51. c _ bba _ cab _ ac _ ab _ ac
 (a) abcbc (b) acbcb (c) babcc (d) bcacb
52. a _ bc _ c _ abb _ bca _
 (a) cccbc (b) cbbac (c) accba (d) abbba
53. _ c _ bd _ cbcda _ a _ db _ a
 (a) adabcd (b) cdbbca (c) daabbc (d) bdbcba
54. a _ bc _ a _ bcda _ ccd _ bcd
 (a) adbcad (b) adbbad (c) acbdbb (d) abddbd
55. _ cb _ ca _ bacb _ ca _ bac _ d
 (a) bdddb (b) bbbddd (c) addddb (d) addbbb

Directions (Questions 66 to 60) : In each of the following questions, three sequences of letters/ numerals are given which correspond to each other in some way. In each question, you have to find out the letters/numerals that come in the vacant places marked by (?). These are given as one of the four alternatives under the question. Mark your answer as instructed.

56. CB __ D __ B A B C C B
 __ __ 1 2 4 3 __ __ ? ? ? ?
 a __ a b __ c __ b __
 (a) 3, 4, 4, 3 (b) 3, 2, 2, 3 (c) 3, 1, 1, 3 (d) 1, 4, 4, 1
57. __ A C __ B D __ C D C D
 2 __ 4 1 __ 1 4 __
 c d __ b c __ a ? ? ? ?
 (a) a, b, a, b (b) a, c, a, c (c) c, b, c, b (d) c, d, c, d
58. C __ B __ D __ A __ B B D D
 2 __ 4 __ 3 4 __ ? ? ? ?
 __ a __ c b a __ d __
 (a) 2, 2, 1, 1 (b) 2, 2, 3, 3 (c) 3, 3, 4, 4 (d) 3, 3, 1, 1
59. A __ B A C __ D __ B C D C
 __ 3 __ 2 __ 1 __ 4 ? ? ? ?
 d c __ b a c b __
 (a) 1, 3, 4, 3 (b) 1, 4, 3, 4 (c) 2, 3, 4, 3 (d) 3, 4, 1, 4
60. __ A D A C B __ B D C C
 1 3 __ 1 2 4 2 __
 a __ b __ c d ? ? ? ?
 (a) a, c, d, d (b) a, d, c, c (c) c, a, d, d (d) d, c, a, a

ANSWERS

1. (b): The series is ab/ab/ab/ab/ab/ab.
Thus the pattern ab is repeated.
2. (c): The series is abb/aab/abb/aab.
Thus, the pattern abb, aab is repeated.
3. (c): The series is aba/aba/aba/aba.
Thus, the pattern aba is repeated.
4. (d): The series is bababb/bababb.
Thus, the pattern bababb is repeated.
5. (a): The series is aaaaba/aaaaba.
Thus, the pattern aaaaba is repeated.
6. (b): The series is aabbcc/aabbcc/aabbcc.
Thus, the pattern aabbcc is repeated.
7. (b): The series is abb/aaabbb/aaaabbbb/a.
Thus, the letters are repeated twice; then thrice, then four times and so on.
8. (a): The series is bccb/bccb/bccb.

- Thus, the pattern bccb is repeated.
9. (a): The series is abba/baab/abba/baab/a.
Thus, the pattern abba, baab is repeated.
10. (c): The series is abc/aabc/aabbc/aabbbc/a.
11. (b): The series is abbc/ac/bcca/bc/caab/cb.
12. (c): The series is bbccaa/ccaabb/aabbcc.
The letter pairs move in a cyclic order.
13. (a): The series is aabcc/bhcaa/ccabb/aabcc.
The letters move in a cyclic order and in each group, the first and third letters occur twice.
14. (d): The series is abc/aabc/aabbc/aabbbc.
First all the letters occur once, then a occurs twice, then both a and b occur twice and finally all the three letters appear twice.
15. (a): The series is cab/aa/cacab/cacab/aa/cacab/ca.
Thus, the pattern cacab, cacab, aa is repeated.
16. (a): The series is aahabcabcddcbacbabaa.
Thus, the letters equidistant from the beginning and the end of series are the same.
17. (d): The series is abcd/aabbccdd/aaabbbccddd.
Thus, each letter of first sequence is repeated two times in the second sequence and three times in the third sequence.
18. (c): The series is aaa/bbb/cccc/dddd/cccc/bbb/a.
19. (a): The series is abcd/bcad/cabd/abcd/bcad/cabd.
Thus, the pattern abcd/bcad/cabd is repeated twice.
20. (b): The series is adbc acbd abcd dcba dbca cbda.
Thus, the letters equidistant from the beginning and the end of series are the same.
21. (b): The series is cabbbb/cabbbb/cabbbb.
Thus, the pattern cabbbb is repeated.
22. (c): The series is bcab/bcab/bcab/bcab/bcab.
Thus, the pattern bcab is repeated.
23. (a): The series is acac/abab/acac/abab/acac.
Thus, the pattern acac, abab is repeated.
24. (b): The series is ca/ccaa/cccaga/ccccaaaa.
25. (a): The series is abc/cab/bca/abc.
26. (d): The series is aab/aaab/aaaab/aaaaab.
Thus, the number of a's is increasing by one in the successive sequence.
27. (a): The series is abac/bac/abac/bac/abac/bac.
Thus, the pattern abac, bac is repeated.
28. (c): The series is abc/bca/cab/abc.
Thus, the letters are written in a cyclic order.
29. (a): The series is abcab/bcabc/cabca.
30. (d): The series is abcbc/bcac/caab.

Thus, the series consists of three sequences. The first sequence begins with a, the second with b and the third with c. Each sequence consists of a letter followed by other two letters repeated twice.

31. (b): The series is abcac/ bcaba/ cabcb.

Thus, the series consists of three sequences. The first three letters of each sequence are in a cyclic order and the last two letters of each sequence are the same as the first and third letters of the sequence.

32. (a): The series is aaab/ aabb/ abbb/ aaab/ aabb.

33. (c): The series is abc/ bca/ cab/ aabc/ b.

34. (b): The series is bbca/ bcca/ bcaa/ bbc.

35. (d): The series is baac/ accb/ cbba/ baac.

36. (b): The series is ccacc/ aabaa/ bbccb/ cc.

37. (c): The series is abcdd/ abccd/ abbcd/ a.

38. (b): The series is baab/ baab/ baab.

Thus, the pattern baab is repeated.

39. (c): The series is gf*e*ii/ gf*e*ii/ gf*e*ii/ gf*e*ii.

Thus, the pattern gfeii is repeated.

40. (c): The series is mno/ nopq/ opqr/ pqrst.

41. (d): The series is aa/ bcab/ bcab/ ccaa/ bcab/ bc.

Thus, the pattern ccaa followed by bcab repeated twice, makes up the series.

42. (a): The series is ccba/ bbca/ aabc/ ccba/ b.

43. (b): The series is baab/ baab/ baab/ baab/ b.

Thus, the pattern baab is repeated.

44. (c): The series is abccab/ bcaabc/ abccab.

Obviously, the pattern abccab/bcaabc is repeated.

45. (d): The series is cab/ cab/ cab/ cab/ cab.

Thus, the pattern cab is repeated.

46. (b): The series is ccc bbb aaa/ ccc bbb aaa/ c.

Thus, the pattern ccc bbb aaa is repeated.

47. (b): The series is babb/ babb/ babb/ babb/ ba.

Thus, the pattern babb is repeated.

48. (a): The series is ccbb/ ccbb/ ccbb/ ccbb/ ccbb.

Thus, the pattern ccbb is repeated.

49. (c): The series is a/ bcaa/ bcaa/ bcaa/ bcaa/ bc.

Thus, the pattern bcaa is repeated.

50. (c): The series is babb/ bbab/ bbbba/ bbbb.

Thus, in each sequence, 'a' moves one step forward and b takes its place and finally in the fourth sequence, it is eliminated.

51. (b): The series is cabbac/ cabbac/ cabbac.

Thus, the pattern cabbac is repeated.

52. (c): The series is aa/ b/ cccc/ a/ bbbb/ c/ aa.

53. (a): The series is acdb/ dacb/ cdab/ acdb/ da.

The third letter in each sequence becomes the first letter in the following sequence.

54. (b): The series is aabcd/abbcd/abccd/abcdd.
Thus, a, b, c and d are repeated twice one by one.
55. (c): The series is acbd/cadb/acbd/cadb/acbd.
Thus, the pattern acbd cadb is repeated.
56. (c): Comparing the positions of the capital letters, numbers and small letters, we find: a correspond to C and 1 corresponds to a. So, a and 1 correspond to c.
b corresponds to A and 2 corresponds to b. So, b and 2 correspond to A. Also; 4 corresponds to D.
So, the remaining number i.e. 3 corresponds to B. so, BCCB corresponds to 3,1,1,3.
57. (a): Clearly, 4 corresponds to C and a corresponds to 4. So, a corresponds to C. 1 corresponds to D and b corresponds to 1. So, b corresponds to D.
Thus, CDCD corresponds to a, b, a, b.
58. (d): Clearly, 2 corresponds to C and 4 corresponds to A. So, 1 and 3 correspond to B and D. Thus, the missing sequence is 1, 1, 3, 3 or 3, 3, 1, 1.
59. (b): Clearly, 2 corresponds to A.
Now, b corresponds to C and 4 corresponds to b. So, 4 corresponds to C. c corresponds to D and 3 corresponds to c. So, 3 corresponds to D.
So, the remaining number i.e., 1 corresponds to B.
Thus, BCDC corresponds to 1, 4, 3, 4.
60. (d): Clearly, b corresponds to A.
1 corresponds to C and a corresponds to 1. So, a corresponds to C.
2 corresponds to B and d corresponds to 2. So, d corresponds to B.
So, the remaining letter i.e., c corresponds to D. Thus, BDCC corresponds to d,c,a,a.

ALPHABET SERIES

Ex. 1. What terms will fill the blank spaces?

Z, X, V, T, R, (.....), (.....)

(a) O, K (b) N, M (c) K, S (d) M, N: (e) P, N

Sol. Clearly, the given series consists of alternate letters in a reverse order. So, the missing terms would be P and N.

Hence, the answer, is (e).

Ex. 2. Which term comes next in the sequence: nd iy dt yo tj?

(a) mp (b) nq (c) of, (d) oe (e) me

Sol. Clearly, the first and second letters of each term are moved five steps backward to obtain the corresponding letters of the next term.

Hence, the answer is (d).

Ex. 3. What will be the next term in : BDF, CFI, DHL,?

(a) CJM (b) EIM (c) EJO (d) EMI

Sol. Clearly, the first, second and third letters of each term are respectively moved one, two and three steps forward to obtain the corresponding letters of the next term. So, the missing term is EJO.

Hence, the answer is (c).

Ex. 4. Which term comes next in the series: YEB, WFD, UHG, SKI? (a)

QOL

(b) QGL (c) TOL (d) QNL

Sol. Clearly, the first letter of each term is moved two steps backward to obtain the first letter of the next term. So, the first letter of the missing term will be Q.

The second letter of the first, second, third, fourth terms are respectively moved one, two, three and four steps forward to obtain the corresponding letter of the subsequent term. So, the second letter in the missing term will be O.

The third letter is alternately moved two and three steps forward to obtain the corresponding letter of the subsequent term. So, the third letter in the missing term will be L.

Thus, the missing term is QOL.

Hence; the answer is (a)

Ex. 5. Which term will replace the question mark in the series:

ABD, DGK; HMS, MTB, SBL?

(a) ZKW (b) ZKU (c) ZAB (d) XKW

Sol., Clearly, the first letter's of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth terms are moved three, four, five, six and seven steps forward respectively to obtain the first letter of the successive terms. The second letters of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth terms are moved five, six, seven, eight and nine steps forward respectively to obtain the second letter of the successive terms., The third letters of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth terms are moved seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven steps forward respectively to obtain the third letter of the successive terms.

Thus, the missing term, would be ZKW.

Hence, the answer is (a).

Ex. 6. Choose the term which will continue the following series:

Exercise

Directions : In each of the following question, various terms of a letter, series are given with one term missing as shown by (?). Choose the missing term out of the given alternatives

1. U, O, I, ?, A
 (a) E (b) C (c) S (d) G
2. Y, W, U, S, Q, ?, ?
 (a) N, J (b) M, L (c) J, R (d) L, M (e) O, M
3. A, B, D, G ?
 (a) M (b) L (c) K (d) H
4. Z, U, Q, ?, L
 (a) I (b) K (c) M (d) N
5. A, C, F, H, ?, M
 (a) L (b) K (c) J (d) I
6. A, Z, X, B, V, T, C, R, ?, ?
 (a) P, D (b) E, O (c) Q, E (d) O, Q (e) Q, O
7. R, M, ?, F, D, ?
 (a) C, B (b) J, H (c) B, H (d) H, C (e) I, C
8. Z, L, X, J, V, H, T, F, ?, ?
 (a) R, D (b) R, E (c) S, I (d) Q, D
9. Z, S, W, O, T, K, Q, G, ?
 (a) N, C (b) N, D (c) O, C (d) O, D
10. W, V, T, S, Q, P, N, M, ?, ?
 (a) I, J (b) J, I (c) J, K (d) K, J
11. Z, Y, X, U, T, S, P, O, N, K, ?, ?
 (a) H, G (b) H, I (c) I, H (d) J, I
12. b e d f ? h j ? l
 (a) i m (b) m i (c) i n (d) j m
13. AZ, BY, CX, ?
 (a) EF (b) GH (c) IJ (d) DE (e) DW
14. AZ, CX, FU, ?
 (a) IR (b) IV (c) JQ (d) KP
15. AZ, GT, MN ? YB
 (a) KF (b) RX (c) SH (d) TS

16. BF, CH, ?, HO, LT
 (a) DN (b) EL (c) EK (d) EM (e) FJ
17. CE, GI, KM, OQ, ?
 (a) TW (b) TV (c) SU (d) RT (e) UW
18. BD, GI, LN, QS, ?
 (a) TV (b) UW (c) WX (d) WY (e) VX
19. AD, EH, IL, ?, QT
 (a) LM (b) MN (c) MP (d) OM
20. JE, LH, OL, SQ, ?
 (a) WV (b) WX (c) VW (d) VX (e) XW
21. DF, GJ, KM, NQ, RT, ?
 (a) UW (b) YZ (c) XZ (d) VX (e) YA
22. cx fu ir ? ol ri
 (a) lo (b) mn (c) no (d) op (e) or
23. OTE, PUF, QVG, RWH, ?
 (a) SYJ (b) TXI (c) SXJ (d) SXI (e) TYJ
24. eac gce ieg ?
 (a) jhi (b) jgi (c) kgi (d) khi (e) kij
25. ejo tyd ins xch ?
 (a) nrw (b) mrw (c) msx (d) nsx (e) nsw
26. CAT, FDW, IGZ, ?
 (a) KJA (b) KTC (c) LHD (d) LJC
27. BEH, KNQ, TWZ, ?
 (a) IJL (b) CFI (c) BDF (d) ADG
28. deb ijg nol ? xyv
 (a) rsp (b) stp (c) rsq (d) stq (e) sto
29. ? siy oeu kaq gwm cri
 (a) wnc (b) wnb (c) vnc (d) vmc
 (e) wmc
30. QPO, SRQ, UTS, WVU,
 (a) XUZ (b) ZYA (c) YXW
 (d) VWX (e) AZY
31. ? ayw gee mki sqo
 (a) zxw (b) bzw (c) usq (d) may (e) xyv
32. dfe jih mln ? vut
 (a) oqp (b) psr (c) prq (d) rsp (e) oqr
33. DEF, HIJ, MNO, ?
 (a) STU (b) RST (c) RTV (d) SRQ (e) TUV
34. FLP, INS, LPV, ?
 (a) ORY (b) UXZ (c) VXY (d) SVW
35. shg rif qje pkd ?
 (a) ole (b) olc (c) nmc (d) nlb

36. LXF, MTJ, NPN, OLR, ?
 (a) PHV (b) PIU (c) PJW (d) PKX (e) PPV
37. MHZ, NIW, OKT, PNQ, ?
 (a) RRN (b) QRN (c) QRM (d) QQN
38. AYD, BVF, DRH, ? KGL
 (d) FMI (b) GMJ (c) HLK (d) OLJ
39. AB, BA, ABC, CBA, ABCD, ?
 (a) ACBD (b) BACD (c) CABD (d) DBAC (e) DCBA
40. B, DEF; HIJK, ? STUVWX
 (a) MNOPQ (b) LMNOP (c) LMNO (d) QRSTU
41. A, CD, GHI, ? UVWXY
 (a) LMNO (b) MNO (c) NOPQ (d) MNOP

Directions: In each of the following questions a sequence of groups of letters and numbers is given with 'one term missing as shown by (?). Choose the missing term out of the given alternatives.

42. D-4, F-6, H-8, J-10, ?, ?
 (a) K-12, M-13 (b) L-12, M-14 (c) L-12, N-14 (d) K-12, M-14
43. 3F, 6G, 11P, 18L, ?
 (a) 210 (b) 25N (c) 27P (d) 27Q
 (e) 25P
44. KM5, IP8 GS11, EV14, ?
 (a) BX17 (b) BY17 (c) CY18 (d) CZ17 (e) CY17
45. J2Z, K4X; 17V, ?, H16R, M22P
 (a) I11T (b) L11S (c) L12T (d) L11T (e) L12S
46. 2Z5, 7Y7-14X9, 23W11, 34V13, ?
 (a) 27U24 (b) 47U15 (c) 45U15 (d) 47V14
47. 2A11, 4D13, 12G17, ?
 (a) 36I19 (b) 48J21 (c) 36J21 (d) 48J23
48. C4X, F9U 116R, ?
 (a) K25P (b) L25P (c) L250 (d) L27P
49. Q1f, S2E, U6D, W21C ?
 (a) Y66B (b) Y44B, (c) Y88B (d) Z88B
50. Find the wrong term in the letter-number series given below:
 G4T, J10R, M20P, P43N, S90L
 (a) G4T (b) J10R (c) M20P (d) P43N (e) S90L

ANSWERS

1. (a): The series consists of vowels A, E, I, O, U written in a reverse order.
2. (e): The series consists of alternate letters in reverse order.
3. (c): The first, second, third,..... letters, of, the series, are respectively moved one, two, three, ... steps forward to obtain the successive terms

4. (d): The first, second, third,..... letters of the series are respectively moved five, four, three, steps forward to obtain the successive term.
5. (b) : The letters are alternately moved two and three steps forward to obtain the successive terms.
6. (a): The first, fourth and seventh letters are in alphabetical order. So, tenth letter would be the letter after C i.e. D.
Also, the second and third letters are alternate and in reverse, order, and so are the fifth and sixth letters and the eighth and ninth letters.
7. (e): Letters are in reverse order in which from the last 0, 1,2, ,3 and 4 letters are missing between two consecutive letters.
8. (a): The given sequence consists of two series - Z, X, V, T, ? and L, J, H, F, ?, both consisting of alternate letters in a reverse order
9. (a): The given sequence consists of two series:
I. Z, W, T, Q, ? in which each letter is moved three steps backward to obtain the next term.
II. S, O, K, G in which each letter is moved four steps backward to obtain the next term.
10. (d): The letters are alternately moved one and two steps backward to obtain the successive terms.
11. (d): The given series consist of three consecutive letters from the end then two letters skipped, then again three consecutive letters from the end and so on.
12. (a): The series may be divided into groups as shown
b e d / f i h / j m l
In each group, first letter is moved two step forward to obtain the third letter while the third letter is moved one step forward to obtain the second letter.
13. (e): The first letter of each term is moved one step forward and the second letter is moved one step backward to obtain the corresponding letters of the next term.
14. (c): The first letter of the first, second third terms are respectively moved two, three, foursteps forward to obtain the first letter of the successive term. The second letter of the first, second, third,terms are respectively moved two, three, four,steps backward to obtain the second letter of the successive terms.
15. (c): The first letter of each term is moved six steps forward while the second letter is moved six steps backward to obtain the corresponding letters of the next term.
16. (c): The first letter of the first, second, third,..... terms are respectively moved one, two, three,steps forward while the second letters are respectively moved two, three, four,.....steps forward to obtain the corresponding letters, of the successive terms.
17. (c): The letters of each term are alternate and also the first letter of each term and the first letter of the next term are alternate.
18. (e): Each term of the series consists of two alternate letters and there is a gap of two letters between the last letter of each term and the first letter of the next term.
19. (c): The first and second letter each term are moved four steps forward to obtain the corresponding letters of the next term.
- 20 (e) The first letter of the first, second third, terms are respectively moved two, three, four; steps forward while the second, letters of these terms are respectively moved three, four, five, steps forward to obtain the corresponding letters of the successive terms.

21. (d) : There is a gap of one letter between both the letters of first term, a gap of two letters between both the letters' of second term and again a gap of one and two letters between the letters of third and fourth terms respectively. Besides, the last letter of each term and the first letter of next term are in alphabetical order.
22. (a) : The first letter of each term is moved three steps forward and the second letter is moved three steps backward to obtain the corresponding letters of the next term.
23. (d) : The first letters of the terms are in alphabetical order, and so are the second and third letters.
24. (c) : The first letters of the term are alternate and so are the second and third letters.
25. (b) : There is a gap of four letters between the first and second, the second and third letters of each term, and also between the last letter of a term and the first letter of the next term.
26. (d) : All the letters of each term are moved three steps forward to obtain the corresponding letters of the next term.
27. (b) All the letters of each term are moved nine steps forward to obtain the corresponding letters of the next term.
28. (d) : The letters in each term are moved five steps forward to obtain the corresponding letters of the next term.
29. (e) : The letters in each term are moved four steps backward to obtain the corresponding letters of the next term.
30. (c) Each term in the series consists of three consecutive letters in reverse order. The first letter of each term and the last letter of the next term are the same.
31. (c) : Each term in the series consists of alternate letters in reverse order. The first letter of each term and the last letter of the next term are also alternate.
32. (c) : There is a gap of three letters between the first letter of each term and the last letter of the next term.
33. (a) : The letters in each term are consecutive. There is a gap of one letter between the last letter of the first term and the first letter of the second term and a gap of two letters between the last letter of the second term and the first letter of third term.
So there would be a gap of three letters between the last letter of the third term and the first letter of the fourth term.
34. (a) : The first and third letters of each term are moved three steps forward and the second letter is moved two steps forward to obtain the corresponding letters of the next term.
35. (b) : The first and third letters of each term are moved one step backward and the second letter is moved one step forward, to obtain the corresponding letters of the next term.
36. (a) : The first letter of each term is moved one step forward, the second letter is moved four steps backward and the third letter is moved four steps forward to obtain the corresponding letters of the next term.
37. (b) : The first letters of the terms are consecutive letters. The third letter of each term is moved three steps backward to obtain the third letter of the successive term. The middle letters of the first, second, third and fourth terms are moved one, two, three, and four steps forward respectively to obtain the middle letter of the successive terms

38. (b): The first letters of the first, second, third and fourth terms are moved one, two, three and four steps forward respectively to obtain the first letter of the successive terms. The second letters of the first, second, third and fourth terms are moved three, four, five and six steps backward respectively to obtain the second letters of the successive terms. The last letters of the terms are alternate.
39. (e): The first group of letters is reversed to obtain the second group. The second group is reversed and the next consecutive letter is added to it to obtain the subsequent group.
40. (a): The number of letters in the terms goes on increasing by 1 at each step. Each term consists of letters in alphabetical order. The last letter of each term and the first letter of the next term are alternate.
41. (d): The number of letters in the terms goes on increasing by one at each step. Also, there is a gap of one letter between the last letter of the first term and first letter of the second term and a gap of two letters between the last letter of the second term and first letter of the third term. So, the first letter of the required term would be four steps ahead of the last letter of the third term.
42. (c): The letters in the series are alternate and the numbers indicate their position in the alphabets from the beginning.
43. (c): The letters in the first, second, third and fourth terms are respectively moved one, two, three and four steps forward to obtain the letter in the subsequent terms. The sequence followed by the numbers is + 3, + 5, + 7, + 9.
44. (e): The first letter of each term is moved two steps backward and the second letter is moved three steps forward to obtain the corresponding letters of the next term. The number in each term is 3 more than that in the preceding term.
45. (d): The first letters in odd numbered terms form series J, I, H and in even numbered terms form the series K, L, M. The sequence followed by the numbers is + 2, + 3, + 4, + 5, + 6. The third letter of each term is moved two steps backward to obtain the third letter of the next term.
46. (b): The first numbers in the terms follow the sequence + 5, + 7, + 9, + 11, + 13. The middle letters form the series Z, Y, X, W, V, U. The last numbers form the series 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15.
47. (d): The first numbers in the terms follow the sequence $\times 2$, $\times 3$, $\times 4$. The middle letter of each term is moved three steps forward to obtain the corresponding letter of the next term. The last numbers follow the sequence + 2, + 4, + 6.
48. (c): The first letter of each term is moved three steps forward and the last letter is moved three steps backward to obtain the corresponding letters of the next term. The numbers form the sequence 2^2 , 3^2 , 4^2 , 5^2 .
49. (c): The first letter of each term is moved two steps forward and the last letter is moved one step backward to obtain the corresponding letters of the next term. The number series runs as follows
 $1 \times 1 + 1 = 2$, $2 \times 2 + 2 = 6$, $6 \times 3 + 3 = 21$, $21 \times 4 + 4 = 88$.
50. (b): The first letter of each term is moved three steps forward and the last letter is moved two steps backward to obtain the corresponding letters of the next term. The numbers follow the sequence $\times 2 + 1$, $\times 2 + 2$, $\times 2 + 3$, $\times 2 + 4$.
 So, 10 is wrong and must be replaced by $(4 \times 2 + 1)$ i.e. 9.

ALPHABET TEST

TYPE I: ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF WORDS

In this type of questions, certain words are given. The candidate is required to arrange them in the order in which they shall be arranged in a dictionary and then state the word which is placed in the desired place.

For such questions, the candidate requires basic knowledge of the 'Dictionary Usage'. In a dictionary, the words are put in alphabetical order with respect to the second alphabet of the words and so on. A sample of the arrangement of words in a dictionary is given below

absurd	account	balcony	cable
abundance	adage	ballot	cactus
abuse		beach	cafe
abut	babble	beak	cajole
acacia	babe	beam	caldron
acadian	bachelor	bigot	calligraphy
accede	back	bilingual	camel
accelerate	badge	canon
access	balance	cab

How to Arrange the Words in Alphabetical Order?

First consider the first letter of each word. Arrange the words in the order in which these letters appear in the English alphabet.

Example: Consider the words:

Apparent, Torture, Payment, Fossil, Shark.

These words begin with letters A, T, P, F, S respectively. Their order in English alphabet is A, F, P, S, T.

So, the correct alphabetical order is :

Apparent, Fossil, Payment, Shark, Torture.

In some cases, two or more words may begin with the same letter. Such words should be arranged in the order of second letters in the alphabet.

Example: Consider the words:

Client, Castle, Face, Viper, Dazzle.

Here, as in the above example, the words can be arranged as:

Client, Castle, Dazzle, Face, Viper.

What remains now is how to arrange 'Client' and 'Castle'.

Consider the second letters *i.e.*, *l* and *a*.

Arranging these words accordingly, 'Castle' comes before 'Client'.

Thus, the correct alphabetical order is :

Castle, Client, Dazzle, Face, Viper.

If both the first and second letters of two or more words are the same, arrange these words, considering their third letters and so on.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

Ex. 1. Arrange the given words in alphabetical order and tick the one that comes first.

- (a) Cloud (b) Middle (c) Grunt (d) Mob (e) Chain

Sol. These words can be properly arranged as :

Chain, Cloud, Grunt, Middle, Mob

Clearly, the first word is 'Chain' and so, the correct answer is (e).

Ex. 2. Arrange the given words in alphabetical order and tick the one that comes in the middle.

- (a) Rigour (b) Remove (c) Retrospect (d) Revive (e) Rumour

Sol. These words can be properly arranged as :

Remove, Retrospect, Revive, Rigour, Rumour

Clearly, the middle word is 'Revive' and so, the correct answer is (d).

Ex. 3. Arrange the given words in alphabetical order and tick the one that comes last.

- (a) Abandon (b) Actuate (c) Accumulate (d) Acquit (e) Achieve

Sol. The given words can be arranged in alphabetical order as :

Abandon, Accumulate, Achieve, Acquit, Actuate

Clearly, 'Actuate' comes last and so, the answer is (b).

Ex. 4. Arrange the words in the alphabetical order and tick the one that comes second.

- (a) Explosion (b) Emergency (c) Ecstasy (d) Eager (e) Entaemology

Sol. The given words can be arranged in the alphabetical order as:

Eager, Ecstasy, Emergency, Entaemology, Explosion

Clearly, 'Ecstasy' comes second. So, the answer is (c).

Ex. 5. Arrange the following words in the sequence in which they occur in dictionary :

1. Brook 2. Bandit 3. Boisterous 4. Baffle 5. Bright

- (a) 4, 2, 3, 5, 1 (b) 2, 4, 3, 1, 5 (c) 2, 4, 3, 5, 1 (d) 4, 2, 3, 1, 5

Sol. Clearly, the correct alphabetical order of the given words is:

Baffle, Bandit, Boisterous, Bright, Brook

Thus, the correct sequence is 4, 2, 3, 5, 1. Hence, the answer is (a).

Ex. 6. In a telephone directory, which of the following names will appear in the middle?

- (a) Sajewat (b) Segvan (c) Sajevar (d) Sajewet. (e) Salwar

Sol. The given names in the correct alphabetical order would be :

Sajevar, Sajewat, Sajewet, Salwar and Segvan. Clearly, Sajewet appears in the middle. Hence, the answer is (d).

EXERCISE

Directions: Arrange the given words in alphabetical order and choose the one that comes first.

1. (a) Wasp (b) Waste (c) War (d) Wrinkle (e) Wrist
2. (a) Science (b) Scrutiny (c) Scripture (d) Scramble

- (e) Script
3. (a) Intense (b) Intellect (c) Intend (d) Intelligent
(e) Integument
4. (a) Nature (b) Native (c) Narrate (d) Nascent
(e) Naughty
5. (a) Didactic (b) Dictum (c) Dictionary (d) Diastole
(e) Dictate
6. (a) Praise (b) Practical (c) Prank
(d) Prayer (e) Practise
7. (a) Animate (b) Animosity (c) Anguish
(d) Ankle (e) Announce
8. (a) Probe (b) Proclaim (c) Proceed
(d) Problem (e) Probate
9. (a) Guarantee (b) Group (c) Grotesque
(d) Guard (e) Groan
10. (a) Signature (b) Sight (c) Shrine
(d) Shrink (e) Shrink
11. (a) Qualify (b) Quarter (c) Quarrel
(d) Quarry (e) Quaver
12. (a) Length (b) Lenient (c) Legacy
(d) Legal (e) Legible
13. (a) Judiciary (b) Jockey (c) Javelin
(d) Jealous (e) Jargon
14. (a) Grind (b) Growth (c) Great
(d) Grease (e) Greed
15. (a) Blast (b) Bottle (c) Bondage
(d) Boisterous (e) Bonafide
16. (a) Tenacious (b) Terminate (c) Temperature
(d) Temple (e) Tenant
17. (a) Slander (b) Skeleton (c) Stimulate
(d) Similar (e) Summary
18. (a) Filter (b) Homage (c) Chastise
(d) Charge (e) Certify
19. (a) Exhilarate (b) Ephemeral (c) Entrench
(d) Enterprise (e) Enthusiasm
20. (a) Partition (b) Passion (c) Parlour
(d) Participate (e) Particle
21. (a) Heredity (b) Hesitate (c) Heavy
(d) Hedge (e) Herald
22. (a) Prominent (b) Prohibit (c) Promise
(d) Prolong (e) Programme
23. (a) Launch. (b) Laugh (c) Lattice

	(d) Latent	(e) Latitude	
24.	(a) Conceive	(b) Diurnal	(c) Conceit
	(d) Concentrate	(e) Custody	
25.	(a) Language	(b) Laurel	(c) Leisure
	(d) Lapse	(e) Leave	
26.	(a) Necessary	(b) Nature	(c) Naval
	(d) Navigate	(e) Nautical	
27.	(a) Devise	(b) Dexterity	(c) Devour
	(d) Dew	(e) Deuce	
28.	(a) Foment	(b) Foetus	(c) Forceps
	(d) Foreign	(e) Foliage	
29.	(a) Sport	(b) Spouse	(c) Squash
	(d) Sporadic	(e) Sprout	
30.	(a) Grammar	(b) Granary	(c) Gradient
	(d) Grand	(e) Granule	

ANSWERS

The correct alphabetical order of the given words is shown below:

1. (c): War, Wasp, Waste, Wrinkle, Wrist
2. (a): Science, Scramble, Script, Scripture, Scrutiny
3. (e): Integument, Intellect, Intelligent, Intend, Intense
4. (c): Narrate, Nascent, Native, Nature, Naughty
5. (d): Diastole, Dictate, Dictionary, Dictum, Didactic
6. (b): Practical, Practise, Praise, Prank, Prayer
7. (c): Anguish, Animate; Animosity, Ankle, Announce
8. (e): Probate, Probe, Problem, Proceed, Proclaim
9. (e): Groan, Grotesque, Group, Guarantee, Guard
10. (d): Shrill, Shrine, Shrink, Sight, Signature
11. (a): Qualify, Quarrel, Quarry, Quarter, Quaver
12. (c): Legacy, Legal, Legible, Length, Lenient
13. (e): Jargon, Javelin, Jealous, Jockey, Judiciary
14. (d): Grease, Great, Greed, Grind, Growth
15. (a): Blast, Boisterous, Bonafide, Bondage, Bottle
16. (c): Temperature, Temple, Tenacious, Tenant, Terminate
17. (d): Similar, Skeleton, Slander, Stimulate, Summary
18. (e): Certify, Charge, Chastise, Filter, Homage
19. (d): Enterprise, Enthusiasm, Entrench; Ephemeral, Exhilarate
20. (c): Parlour, Participate, Particle, Partition, Passion
21. (c): Heavy, Hedge, Herald, Heredity, Hesitate
22. (e): Programme, Prohibit, Prolong, Prominent, Promise
23. (d): Latent, Latitude, Lattice, Laugh, Launch
24. (c): Conceit, Conceive, Concentrate, Custody, Diurnal
25. (a): Language, Lapse, Laurel, Leave, Leisure

ANALOGY TESTS مشابہت

نسبت ٹیسٹ کیا ہے؟

دو آئیٹمز یا الفاظ جو کہ ایک مخصوص تعلق رکھتے ہوں ایک دوسرے سے۔ تیسرا آئیٹم بھی اسی طرح تعلق رکھتا ہو۔ جو کہ پہلا اور دوسرے میں ہے۔
انتخابات کے جوابات میں سے ایک امیدوار ان کو وہ لفظ یا آئیٹم کو چننا ہے۔

Example:

Winter : Summer : : Cold?

- (a) wet (b) warm
(c) Freezing (d) Bold

Winter and Summer bear opposite relation. Similarly Cold and Warm bear opposite relation. So warm (b) is the correct answer.

سردی : گرمی :: ٹھنڈا : ؟
(a) ٹیلا
(b) گرم
(c) جما ہوا
(d) بہاؤ

سردی اور گرمی کا متضاد تعلق ہے۔ اسی طرح ٹھنڈا اور گرم متضاد تعلق رکھتے ہیں۔ اس لئے (b) گرم صحیح جواب ہے۔

(1) مقعدی تعلق

بال	ہیٹ:	(ب) کھیل:	مشغلہ
(الف) سردی:	موسم	(د) کب:	مچھلی
(ج) سٹیزیم:	سٹینس		

بال کو ہیٹ میں پھینکا جاتا ہے۔ اسی طرح مچھلی شکار کی جاتی ہے۔

(2) اثر اندازی کا تعلق

دوڑ	:	تھکاوٹ	
(الف) ٹریک:	آٹھیلیٹ	(ب) چیونٹی:	دھوکا
(ج) روزہ:	بھوک	(د) چلنا:	دوڑنا

اس کی وجہ سے تھکاوٹ ہے۔ پس روزہ کی وجہ سے بھوک ہے۔

(3) حصہ یا حصوں کیساتھ تعلق

چڑیا	:	پرندہ	
(الف) کوشش:	کوشش	(ب) دھبہ:	دھاگا
(ج) سوئی:	کلاک	(د) بارش:	برف

چڑیا پرندوں کی نسل سے ہے۔ اس طرح سوئی کلاک کا حصہ ہے۔

(4) حصہ کا حصہ سے تعلق

گل	:	فن	
(الف) ٹیوب:	انٹینا	(ب) آل:	وائیلین
(ج) سمندر:	مچھلی	(د) سلاوا:	ٹی ٹائم

گل فن کا حصہ ہے۔ اسی طرح انٹینا وی سیٹ کا حصہ ہے۔

(5) چیزوں سے تعلق

گک	:	فٹ بال	
(الف) منیجر:	ٹیم	(ب) توڑنا:	نکڑے
(ج) مارنا:	بم	(د) دھواں:	پاؤپ

جیسے فٹ بال کو گک ماری جاتی ہے۔ بم سے اموات ہوتی ہیں۔

(6) ایک جیسا تعلق

کام میں لگن: سخت محنت

(ب) چولہا: باورچی خانہ

(د) نیالا: غیر شفاف

(الف) بد معاش: چٹان

(ج) کالا: سفید

جیسا کہ کام میں لگن کا مترادف سخت محنتی ہے۔ اسی طرح نیالا کا غیر شفاف ہے۔

(7) متضاد تعلق

(ب) موسم: آب و ہوا

(د) زندگی: خوشی

نیکی : بدی

(الف) پنکھا: کند

(ج) بہادری: کامیابی

نیکی کا متضاد بدی ہے۔ ٹیکھا کا الٹ کند ہے۔

(8) ڈگری تعلق

(ب) چمکدار: زمین

(د) رہنما: لوگ

حرارت : گرم

(الف) گلو: پیٹ

(ج) آب و ہوا: موسم

حرارت اور گرم ڈگری کے لحاظ سے مختلف ہیں۔ اس زمین کا چمکدار کیسا تھ ہے۔

(9) تسلسل کا تعلق

(ب) بدھ: حجیرا

(د) روشنی: اندھیرا

دن : رات

(الف) بہار: گرما

(ج) آدمی: رات

دن رات کے بعد آتا ہے۔ اسی طرح بہار گرمی کے بعد آتی ہے۔

(10) گراؤ کے لحاظ سے تعلق

(ب) علیحدہ کرنا: دکھائی دیا

(د) کام: مناسب

بجال : چڑھنا

(الف) میں: صبح

(ج) اگرچہ: غداری

بجال اور چڑھنا فعل ہیں۔ اس لیے علیحدہ کرنا اور دکھائی دیا۔

(11) حسابی تعلق

(ب) 27 : 9

(د) 6 : 12

12 : 4 ::

(الف) 16 : 10

(ج) 4 : 3

4x3=12 اسی طرح 9x3=27

اس سوال کو حل کرنے کا طریقہ کار

پہلا قدم

پہلی دوا نینم کے درمیان تعلق کو وضع کریں۔

دوسرا قدم

اسی تعلق کو تلاش کریں ایک لفظ سے تعلق کو ملا کر۔

مثال

انسانی جسم	:	سر
(الف) مکعب:	مربع	(ب) حفاظت:
(ج) محراب:	دائرہ	(د) پالتو:
		جہاز
		کتا

پہلا قدم

سر اور جسم کے درمیان تعلق کہ پہلا دوسرے کا حصہ ہے۔

دوسرا قدم

دونوں کا تعلق حصہ سے ملایا گیا ہے۔ اسی طرح محراب اور دائرہ کے درمیان ہے۔

بہت بڑی غلطی

بعض دفعہ ہم پہلی دوا نینم کے درمیان تعلق پاتے ہیں جبکہ ضروری ہے کہ مخصوص تعلق تلاش کیا جائے۔

مثال

نیند : تھکاوٹ :: خوراک : ؟

(الف) ریستوران

(ب) معدہ

(د) باورچی

(ج) بھوک

سب سے پہلے تلاش کریں مخصوص تعلق نیند اور تھکاوٹ کے درمیان۔ نیند تھکاوٹ دور کرتی ہے۔ اب انتخابات کا باب نہ لیں۔

(الف) خوراک کو ریستوران میں پیش کیا جاتا ہے لیکن یہ ریستوران کو ختم نہیں کرتی۔

(ب) خوراک معدہ میں جاتی ہے۔ لیکن یہ معدہ کو ختم نہیں کرتی۔

(ج) خوراک باورچی بناتا ہے۔ لیکن یہ باورچی کو ختم نہیں کرتی۔

اس لیے (ج) جواب صحیح ہے۔

WORLD'S FAMOUS VOLCANOES

Name/Location	Height m	Depth ft.
Aconcagua (Argentina)	6 960	22 831
Arafat (Turkey)	3 198	18 350
Awu (Singhe Is)	1 327	4 355
Bezymioanny	2 800	9 186
Coseguina (Nicaragua)	847	1 598
El Chichon (Mexico)	1 349	4 430
Erebus (Antarctica)	4 023	13 200
Etna (Italy)	3 236	10 625
Fuji (Japan)	3 776	12 388
Galunggung (Java)	2 180	7 155
Hekla (Iceland)	1 491	4 920
Helgafell (Iceland)	215	706
Jurullo (Mexico)	1 330	4 255
Katmai (Alaska)	2,298	7 540
Kilauea (Hawaii)	1 247	4 100
Kilimanjaro (Tanzania)	5 930	19 450
Klyuchevskoy	4 850	15 910
Krakatoa (Sumatra)	818	2 685
La Soufriere (St Vincent)	1 232	4 048
Laki (Iceland)	500	1 642
Lamington (Papua New Guinea)	1 780	5 844
Lessen Peak (USA)	3 186	10 453
Mauna Loa (Hawaii)	4 172	13 685
Mayon (Philippines)	2 462	8 084
Nyamuragira (Zaire)	3 056	10 026
Paricutin (Mexico)	3 188	10 460
Pelee, Mont (Martinique)	1 397	4 584
Pinatubo, Mt (Philippines)	1 462	4 795
Popocatepetl (Mexico)	5 483	17 990
Rainier, Mt (USA)	4 392	14 416
Ruapehu (New Zealand)	2 796	9 175
St Helens, Mt (USA)	2 549	8 364
Santorini/Thira (Greece)	1 315?	4 316?
Stromboli (Italy)	931	3 055
Surtsey (Iceland)	174	570
Taal (Philippines)	1,448	4 752
Tambora (Sumbawa)	2 868	9 410
Tarawera (New Zealand)	1 149	3 770
Unzen (Japan)	1 360	4 461
Vesuvius (Italy)	1 289	4 230
Vulcano (Italy)	502	1 650

WONDERS OF THE WORLD

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

A Greek author Antipater of Sidon (second century BC) was the first to list the greatest monuments and buildings among the world's seven wonders. Most of these structures are now ruined except the 'Pyramids of Egypt'; parts of which have survived.

(1) **The Pyramids of Egypt:** These are royal tombs, about 70 in number, built some 4000 years ago, which housed the dead Pharaohs of Egypt. They are located on the western side of the river Nile. They represent 1200 years of ancient Egyptian history.

(2) **The Colossus of Rhodes:** It was a bronze statue of the Greek Sun God Helios (Apollo) about 35 m tall, in the port city of Rhodes on an island on the eastern side of the Mediterranean sea. It was sculptured around 325-292 BC by Charles of Lindus. It was destroyed in 224 BC by an earthquake.

(3) **The Hanging Gardens of Babylon:** These were built in the sixth century BC by Nebuchadnezzar-II near Euphrates River, 96 km south of modern Baghdad. There were a series of terraces on which flowers and trees were grown. These flowers and small trees with fountains and refectories were about 23-91 m above the ground level. However, now no trace remains of these gardens.

(4) **The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus:** Also known as 'The Tomb of Mausolus', the King of Caria in Asia Minor, at Halicarnassus, on the eastern side of the Aegean Sea. It was made of marble and built by the King's widow Queen Artemisia around 350 BC. It was destroyed before 15th century BC by an earthquake.

-
- (5) ***The Pharos of Alexandria:*** The world's first known lighthouse, made of white marble, standing 122 m high, it was built on the island of Pharos at the entrance of Port of Alexandria (in Egypt on Nile delta) in 270 BC. It was designed by Greek architect Sostratus of Cnidus and King Ptolemy Philadelphus (265-247 BC) completed it.
- (6) ***The Statue of Zeus (Jupiter) at Olympia:*** It was a 9 m high figure of supreme Greek God Zeus (Jupiter) in the valley of Olympia, near the west coast of the southern peninsula of Greece, which was then called Peloponnesus. It was destroyed in fire in 475 AD.
- (7) ***The Temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus (Rome):*** The Temple was situated at Ephesus in Asia Minor, an ancient but now vanished city on the east side of the Aegean Sea, south of Smyrna (now Turkey). It was built in honour of the Greek virgin goddess of the hunt and the moon. It was destroyed by invading Goths in 3rd century AD and its fragments are present in the British Museum in London.

London.

WORLD BY GROUPING

AFRICA

Eastern Africa: Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malagasy, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Somali Rep., Southern Rhodesia, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

Middle Africa: Botswana, Cameroon, Central African Rep., Chad, Congo Rep., Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea Bissau, Nabibia (South West Africa) and Zaire.

Northern Africa: Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia.

West Africa: Dahomey, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Upper Volta

ASIA

South-East Asia: Indonesia, Khmer, Laos, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam (North) & Vietnam (South)

South Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan & Sri Lanka.

Far East Asia: China (Mainland), China (Taiwan), Japan, Korea (North, Korea (South), Mongolian People's Rep., & Philippines.

Middle East: Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates & Yemen People's Rep., of Yemen.

Oceania: Australia, Fiji, Nauru, New Zealand, Tonga & Western Samoa.

Europe: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (East), Germany (West), Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Russia, United Kingdom, Vatican City State & Yugoslavia.

North America: Canada, Mexico & United States.

South America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Equador, Guyana, Peru, Uruguay & Venezuela.

Central America: Costa Rica, El-Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua & Panama.

Caribbean Region: Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago.

AFRICA

It is the second largest continent. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean, in the east by Red Sea and Indian Ocean and in the West by Atlantic Ocean.

Highest mountains: Kilimanjaro, (Height is 5,895 metres)

Main rivers: Nile, Congo, Niger, Zambesi, Egypt.

Largest Lake: Victoria.

Main minerals: Gold, diamonds, copper.

Main products: Cocoa, palm oil, groundnut, coffee, cotton, wheat, maize and wool.

Important countries: Cairo, Lusaka, Cape Town, Mombassa, Nairobi, Adis Ababa, Salisbury, Pretoria.

EUROPE

In area it is larger than Australia but is smaller than any other continent.

Chief Mountains: Alps, Pyrenees, Apennines, Urals and Caucasus.

Main rivers: Volga, Danube, Rhine, Dnieper, Don, Ural.

Main lakes: Ladoga, Onega, Peipus, Vaitern.

Main minerals: Petroleum, iron, coal.

Main products: Paper, fishing, dairying, sugarbeet, potato, fruits, wheat, rice, maize.

Important countries: U.K., France, Germany, Poland, Czech, Slovakia, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, Russia, Austria, Rumania.

Main cities: London, Bonn, Vienna, Moscow, Munich, Prague, Paris, Berne, Berlin, Warsaw, Rome, Budapest, Stockholm, Belgrade, Oslo, Madrid, Lisbon.

NORTH AMERICA

It comprises Mexico, USA, Canada, Greenland, Central America and the West Indies. On the west are chains of high mountains. Climate varies considerably owing to wide range of latitude and altitude.

Climate: Temperate and tropical.

Main Products: Cereals, tobacco, sugarbeet, potatoes, etc., lumbering, rich in minerals, coal, petroleum, iron, manganese, etc.

General Industries: Ship building.

Important Cities: New York, Washington, San Francisco, Boston, Chicago, Mexico, Montreal, Ottawa.

SOUTH AMERICA

It contains Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela and Guyana. Its climate is diverse, varying with latitude and altitude, equatorial, hot and wet. Atacama, a rainless desert is in the middle: west coast in the south is temperate.

Main Products: Cocoa, coffee, sugarcane, rubber, cereals.

Minerals: Gold, silver, copper, tin, diamonds, nitrates.

Important Cities: Rio de Janeiro, San Salvador, Trinidad, Buenos Aires, La Paz, Bogota.

AUSTRALIA

It is an island continent. It comprises following six states: New South Wales (Cap. Sydney); Queensland (Cap. Brisbane); South Australia (Cap. Adelaide); Western Australia (Cap. Perth); Victoria (Cap. Melbourne); Tasmania (Cap. Hobart). All capital cities are ports though Perth is served by the port of Fremantle. An area, largely uninhabited is the Northern Territory. Its capital is Darwin. The Territory does not yet govern itself in the way other states do. The federal capital is Canberra.

Australia produces more wool than any other country in the world. The country also has rich supplies of gold, iron ore, lead and zinc and has a new growing steel industry. One of the most important rivers is the Snowy in New South Wales and Victoria.

ASIA

It is the largest continent, and extends over nearly one-third of the land surface of earth.

Chief mountain ranges: Himalayas, Kunlun, Tien Shah, Altai, Tibetan Plateau.

Chief rivers: Brahmaputra, Ganga, Yang-tze Kiang, Yamuna, Yenisei, Amur, Hwang-ho, Mekong.

Climate: Very varied, extreme in north, monsoonal in south and east.

Minerals: Gold, coal, oil, iron, manganese.

Principal Countries: India, Israel, Jordan, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, China, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Japan, Bangladesh, Mongolia, Korea, Taiwan.

Important Cities: New Delhi, Islamabad, Baghdad, Kabul, Tokyo, Beijing, Rangoon (now Yangon), Bangkok, Colombo, Hanoi, Dhaka, Karachi.

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