



PREPARATION GUIDE

# ELEMENTS OF LAT

Your self-study and self-paced guidebook to ace LAT  
2000+ MCQs with Video Lectures

- MASTER** LAT with comprehensive and in-depth course guidelines
- REINFORCE** critical concepts through a logical approach to the LAT Syllabus
- IMPROVE** your performance with multiple practice exercises and self-assessment test
- POLISH** all the skills you need to tackle everything in the LAT



## Synonyms

### Abolish

Destroy, eradicate, prohibit, remove

### Absolute

Compulsory, authoritative, dictatorial,

### Absorb

Consume, take in, swallow, drink up  
exhaust

### Absurd

Mistaken, senseless, incorrect, stupid.

### Abuse

Defile, malign, violate, misuse, wrong.

### Accident

Adventure, disaster, mishap, incident.

### Active

Agile, energetic, prompt, ready, busy

### Anger

Resentment, fury, wrath, offense,

### Ambition

Aspiration, aim, emulation,  
competition, rivalry

### Arrogant

Proud, impudent, assuming,

### Beautiful

Handsome, good-looking, pretty,  
shapely

### Benefit

Gain, service, superiority, advantage

### Brutal

Savage, implacable, cruel, inhuman,

### Barrier

Obstruction, restriction, hindrance,  
restraint

### Beat

Thrash, strike, whip, defeat, bruise

### Behavior

Action, conduct, manner, bearing

### Bitter

Stinging, savage, sharp, sour

### Brave

Bold, heroic, dauntless, daring

### Burn

Blaze, set on fire, consume, flame

### Business

Affair, trading, concern, profession

## Synonym

### Cancel

Abolish, dis  
eliminate

### Care

Concern, att

### Catastrophe

Calamity, mi

### Catch

Capture, dis

### Cease

Abstain, des

### Celebrate

Commemor

### Cherish

Cheer, nurs

### Confess

Accept, alle

### Condemn

Blame, repr

### Comfortab

Agreeable,

convenient



## Synonyms

---

### **C**ancel

Abolish, discharge, erase, abrogate, eliminate

### **C**are

Concern, attention, charge, worry

### **C**atastrophe

Calamity, mishap, disaster, misfortune

### **C**atch

Capture, discover, grip, entrap

### **C**ease

Abstain, desist, finish, terminate

### **C**elebrate

Commemorate, keep, observe, honor,

### **C**herish

Cheer, nurse, shelter, entertain

### **C**onfess

Accept, allow, acknowledge, admit

### **C**ondemn

Blame, reprove, convict, doom

### **C**omfortable

Agreeable, well-off, satisfactory, convenient

### **D**ogmatic

Arrogant, positive, magisterial, authoritative.

### **D**anger

Hazard, insecurity, peril, risk

### **D**ecay

Corrupt, decompose, rot, spoil

### **D**eception

Cunning, lying, fraud, deceit

### **D**elicious

Delightful, savory, exquisite, dainty

### **D**emolish

Destroy, overthrow, raze, ruin, raze

### **D**espair

Desperation, hopelessness.

### **D**iction

Expression, phrase, style, vocabulary

### **D**irection

Aim, bearing, course, way

### **D**ocile

Teachable, tame, obedient, teachable.

## Synonyms

### Eager

Animated, glowing, anxious, intense, hot.

### Egotism

Self-confidence, self-assertion, conceit.

### Emblem

Attribute, figure, image, symbol, token.

### Endeavor

Attempt, strive, try, undertake.

### Endure

Abide, bear, submit to, tolerance.

### Enmity

Bitterness, ill-will, hatred, malice, spite

### Enthusiasm

Frenzy, excitement, devotion, ecstasy.

### Equivocal

Doubtful, indefinite, suspicious.

### Eternal

Deathless, immortal, un-ending.

### Exterminate

Expel, remove, wipe out, destroy, root out, eradicate.

### Faint

Dim, weak, exhausted, feeble, worn, faded.

### Feminine

Female, womanish, effeminate.

### Feud

Affray, contest, quarrel.

### Fiction

Allegory, fabrication, invention.

### Fierce

Furious, raging, violent.

### Fluctuate

Hesitate, veer, swerve, oscillate,

### Formidable

Dangerous, terrible, tremendous

### Fortitude

Courage, endurance, heroism.

### Fortunate

Favored, lucky, prospered.

### Frighten

Scare, alarm, taunt, intimidate, terrify.

## Syn

### Gen

Boun  
disint

Gove  
Com

Grief  
Afflic

Grief  
Injus

Glutt  
Vora

Gore  
Blood

Goss  
Chat,

Gran  
Splend

Grap  
Wrest

Grati  
Satisf  
pleasu



## Synonyms

---

### **G**enerous

Bountiful, free, open-hearted, liberal, disinterested.

### **G**overn

Command, influence, mold, rule.

### **G**rief

Affliction, regret, sorrow, trouble,

### **G**rievance

Injustice, unfairness, injury, damage.

### **G**luttonous

Voracious, greedy, insatiable.

### **G**ore

Blood, carnage, butchery, slaughter

### **G**ossip

Chat, conversation, chit-chat.

### **G**randeur

Splendor, magnificence, luxuriousness.

### **G**rapple

Wrestle, grip, seize, catch.

### **G**ratification

Satisfaction, fulfillment, enjoyment, pleasure, delight.

### **H**arvest

Crop, fruit, growth, feast, produce, yield.

### **H**azard

Accident, chance, danger, risk.

### **H**eterogenous

Confused, mingled, mixed, variant.

### **H**ide

Bury, cover, veil, suppress.

### **H**inder

Baffle, clogged, obstructed.

### **H**istory

Account, annals, narrative, recital,

### **H**orizontal

Flat, level, plain, even.

### **H**umane

Benevolent, compassionate, human.

### **H**unt

Chase, inquisition, pursuit, search.

### **H**ypocrite

Cheat, deceiver, imposter, pretender, dissembler.

## Synonyms

### Idiocy

Foolishness, incapacity, stupidity, folly, unsoundness.

### Idle

Inactive, inert, trifling, unoccupied.

### Ignorant

Ill-informed, unenlightened, unlearned.

### Imagination

Fancy, fantasy.

### Immerse

Bury, dip, douse, plunge.

### Impediment

Bar, clog, obstacle, encumbrance

### Imminent

Impending, threatening, impede

### Impudence

Assurance, boldness.

### Induction

Deduction, inference.

### Industrious

Active, busy, employed, intelligent, occupied.

### Journey

Tour, travel, voyage, trip, transit, pilgrimage.

### Justice

Equity, integrity, truth, uprightness.

### Jealous

Resentful, bitter, envious

### Jiggle

Shake, jerk, shake.

### Jinx

Spell, curse, evil eye.

### Jolly

Merry, cheerful, gay, joyful, jocular

### Journal

Periodical, magazine, gazette, paper

### Junction

Union, combination, linking.

### Jurisdiction

Authority, power, dominion

### Juvenile

Youthful, under age, <sup>minor</sup> teenager, immature.



## **Kin**

Affinity, blood, race, family, relationship

## **Keen**

Enthusiastic, avid, devoted fervent

## **Keg**

Cask, barrel, butt

## **Kidnap**

Abduct, capture, seize, snatch

## **Kindle**

Ignite, light, energize, inflame

## **Kingdom**

Empire, sovereignty, realm, monarchy

## **Kinky**

Odd, queer, bizarre, strange

## **Knock-off**

Imitation, copy, replica, duplication

## **Knot**

Tangle, tie, bond, snarl

## **Kudos**

Praise, glory, fame, renown, honor, applause

## **Label**

Identification, marker, tag, ticket, identifier, stamp

## **Lace**

Lace-work, tatting, webbing, net

## **Lacerate**

Gash, rip, tear, slash, mangle

## **Lackluster**

Dull, colorless, lusterless, dreary

## **Lad**

Young man, fellow, boy, schoolboy

## **Lame**

Crippled, disabled, handicapped

## **Lance**

Pike, javelin, lancet, spear

## **Landlord**

Proprietor, innkeeper, manager

## **Lanky**

Thin, loose-jointed, lean, rangy

## **Lapse**

Slip, error, mistake, fault, failing, blunder.

## Synonyms

### Meddlesome

Impertinent, intrusive, meddling, obtrusive

### Massacre

Butchery, carnage, havoc, slaughter

### Melody

Music, symphony, unison, harmony

### Mercy

Favor, kindness, pardon, pity

### Meter

Measure, rhythm, verse

### Misfortune

Adversity, ill-fortunate, ill-luck, failure,

### Mob

Masses, rabble, dregs of people, crowd

### Modesty

Constraint, reserve, timidity

### Morose

Crabbed, crusty, severe, sullen

### Mourn

Lament, sorrow, rue, regret, deplore, grieve

## Native

Natural, natal, original, innate, indigenous

## Nautical

Marine, naval, oceanic, maritime

## Neglect

Carelessness, default, negligence

## Nimble

Active, alert, speedy, prompt

## Nod

Greet, acknowledge, say yes, consent

## Nigging

Irritating, worrying, worrisome,

## Nifty

Stylish, modish, spruce

## Nightmarish

Frightening, terrifying, , horrific

## Nip

Bite, nibble, pinch, clip, cut

## Nobility

Nobleness, dignity, grandeur, glory, influence

## Syn

### Ob

Anci  
disus

### Obst

Resol

### Obst

Arres

### Oster

Boast

### Optin

Sangu

### Overs

Care, c

### Omit

Leave c

### Onlook

Spectat

### Opacit

Murkin

### Oppres

Burden,

overload



## Obsolete

Ancient, out of date, antiquated, disused, old

## Obstinate

Resolute, headstrong, determined

## Obstruct

Arrest, bar, stay, interrupt, stop

## Ostentation

Boast, flourish, parade, pomp

## Optimistic

Sanguine, confident cheerful, bright

## Oversight

Care, control, management, watch

## Omit

Leave out, exclude, accept, pass over

## Onlooker

Spectator, observer, eyewitness, viewer

## Opacity

Murkiness, dimness, obscurity

## Oppress

Burden, afflict, trouble, weigh down, overload

## Palliate

Apologize for, conceal, hide, screened, cloak

## Pardon

Excuse, condone, remit, acquit

## Particle

Atom, grain, scrap

## Patience

Calmness, fortitude, submission

## Perceive

Comprehend, conceive, understand

## Perplexity

Amazement, bewilderment, doubt

## Persuade

Dispose, incline, bring, induce

## Pervasive

Contrary, forward, stubborn.

## Plead

Advocate, ask, implore, solicit, argue

## Pitiful

Sorrowful, pathetic, touching, woeful, despicable

## Synonyms

### Queer

Odd, strange, comical, fantastic, singular, eccentric

### Quote

Cite, extract, repeat, exert, recite

### Questionable

Doubtful, dubious, disputable

### Queue

Line, row, file, column

### Quibble

Equivocate, evade, be evasive

### Quick-witted

Sharp, smart, alert, perceptive, astute

### Quirk

Vagary, eccentricity, fancy, twist

### Quiver

Shake, tremble, vibrate, shudder

### Quota

Portion, allotment, allocation

### Quench

Suppress, put down, repress, quash, overcome

### Rabble

Mob, crowd, horde, swarm, gang, throng

### Rabid

Unreasonable, instigator, inciter

### Radiance

Splendor, brightness, brilliance

### Radiate

Emission, dispersal, shedding

### Radical

Fundamental, elementary, inherent

### Raid

Attack, incursion, invasion

### Rage

Anger, fury, wrath, passion

### Rake

Scrape up, gather, draw together

### Rally

Gathering, convocation, convention

### Ram

Jam, force, drive, crowd, compress



## Synonyms

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**Sacrament**

Ceremony, observance, rite, solemnity, service

**Sagacious**

Able, intelligent, keen, acute, sharp

**Sale**

Barter, change, deal, exchange

**Satisfy**

Fill, sate, suffice, content

**Proposition**

Equivocate, evade, be evasive

**Quick-witted**

Sharp, smart, alert, perceptive, astute

**Quirk**

Vagary, eccentricity, fancy, twist

**Quiver**

Shake, tremble, vibrate, shudder

**Quota**

Portion, allotment, allocation

**Quench**

Suppress, put down, repress, quash, overcome

**Temerity**

Audacity, recklessness, presumption, over-confidence

**Term**

Article, denomination, name

**Testimony**

Affidavit, deposition, attestation

**Tire**

Exhaust, fatigue, harass, wear out

**Trace**

Footmark, impression, remains.

**Transient**

Brief, short, fleeting, passing

**Taboo**

Forbidden, out of bounds, banned

**Taciturn**

Silent, mum, reticent

**Tactic**

Move, ploy, plan, strategy

**Tactical**

Clever, cunning, shrewd, adept

## Synonyms

### Utility

Advantage, expediency, avail, profit, use, benefit

### Union

Coalition, conjunction, juncture

### Ugly

Unattractive, unlovely, hideous

### Ulcer

Sore, lesion, inflammation

### Ultimate

Final, last, terminal, end

### Unarmed

Unprotected, defenseless, weaponless

### Uncharted

Unmapped, unknown, unexplored

### Undercover

Secret, private, confidential

### Unforeseen

Unexpected, surprising, unpredicted

### Uniform

Homogenous, consistent, unvaried.

### Vacancy

Emptiness, void, gap, blank, deficiency

### Venerate

Honor, adore, respect, reverence

### Venial

Trivial, slight, excusable

### Veracity

Honesty, reality, truthfulness

### Verbal

Literal, oral, vocal

### Victory

Achievement, conquest, success

### Vigilant

Alert, cautious, wary, awake

### Virtue

Duty, honesty, purity, truth

### Vagabond

Tramp, wanderer, migrant

### Vague

Indefinite, indistinct, unclear

## Syno

### War

Deviat  
astray

### Wisdo

Insight

### Wit

Fun, jo

### Waddl

Toddle

### Wade

Cross,

### Wage

Pay, co

### Waive

Give up

### Wallet

Purse, j

### Wand

Baton,

### War

Warfare



## Synonyms

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**W**ander

Deviate, ramble, roam, stray, rove, astray

**W**isdom

Insight, prudence, reason, judgement

**W**it

Fun, joke, humor, jest

**W**addle

Toddle, shuffle, wobble

**W**ade

Cross, walk, make one's way

**W**age

Pay, compensation, remuneration

**W**aive

Give up, relinquish, renounced, forsake

**W**allet

Purse, pocketbook

**W**and

Baton, stick, staff, stick

**W**ar

Warfare, combat, conflict, clash

**Y**et

Besides, further, now, still, thus, far, hitherto

**Y**outhful

Childlike, immature, juvenile

**Y**ank

Jerk, jolt, wrench, snatch

**Y**arn

Thread, benchmark, standard, gauge

**Y**ell

Shout, scream, howl, screech

**Y**ield

Surrender, give up, knuckle under

**Y**ucky

Disgusting, repugnant, repellent

**Y**ummy

Delicious, mouth-watering, luscious

**Y**ielding

Flexile, soft, plastic, rubbery

**Y**earn

Long, pine, ache, thirst

## Synonyms

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### Zap

Destroy, kill, slaughter, annihilate, murder

### Zealot

Fanatic, extremist, radical, bigot

### Zeal

Eagerness, passion, enjoyment

### Zenith

Summit, apex, vertex, top, peak

### Zero

Nil, null, nothing, naught

### Zest

Spice, pepper, edge, flavor

### Zone

Area, quarter, region, section



## Antonyms

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### Awkward

Clever, dexterous, apt, skillful, relaxed, convenient

### Apparent

Masked, obscure, indistinct, doubtful

### Allure

Repulse, repel, deter, distaste

### Abortive

Productive, effectual, progressive

### Abominable

Likeable, pleasant, affectionate

### Allay

Aggravate, heighten, agitate

### Axiom

Absurdity, blunder, irrelevant

### Authentic

Fictitious, counterfeit, unreal, false

### Audacity

Mildness, humility, cowardice

### Astute

Dull, unintelligent, shallow, solid.

### Bustle

Slowness, sluggishness, quiet, inertness

### Brittle

Tough, enduring, unbreakable

### Blemish

Purity, impeccable, spotless, stainless

### Blandly

Harshly, roughly, violent

### Bewildered

Enlightened, clear, aware

### Bloated

Honored, moistened, exude

### Bragged

Depreciated, mourned

### Bizarre

Ordinary, normal, usual

### Blunt

Sharp, tactful, subtle

### Benefit

Blockage, disadvantage, detriment

## Antonyms

### Criterion

Fancy, probability, haphazard,  
conjecture

### Cognizant

Unaware, unconscious, unmindful

### Connive

Punish, condemn, disallow

### Covetous

Liberality, benevolence, selfless

### Corpulent

Thin, lean, slim, delicate

### Conversant

Unknowledgeable, unfamiliar

### Convert

Change, transform, transmute

### Curtail

Elongate, prolong, increase

### Contemporary

Old-fashioned, out of date, ancient

### Candid

Tactful, biased, partial

### Distortion

Perfection, truthfulness, clarity,  
smoothness

### Distress

Relief, ease, blessing

### Despicable

Worthy, decent, honorable

### Disdain

Approve, praise, love, laud

### Deprive

Restore, renew, invest, endow

### Discreet

Reckless, unwise, careless

### Deplore

Rejoice, cheer, applaud, celebrate

### Dexterous

Unskillful, stupid, clumsy

### Denounce

Praise, commend, vindicate, laud

### Demolish

Repair, construct, create, erect



## Antonyms

### **E**xult

Deplore, lament, bemoan, grieve, sorrow

### **E**xplicit

Hidden, vague, doubtful, unintelligible

### **E**xempt

Confine, hold, retard, enforce

### **E**xtricate

Entangle, hamper, embroil

### **E**scape

Encounter, accept, capture

### **E**xalt

Dishonor, disgrace, degrade, denounce

### **E**vident

Obscure, concealed, hidden, invisible

### **E**vade

Acknowledgement, confront, verify

### **E**lated

Sad, miserable, depressed

### **E**ternal

Temporary, momentary, fleeting

### **F**ertile

Barren, sterile, unproductive  
unfruitful

### **F**abricate

Destroy, dismantle, wreck, demolish

### **F**rugality

Lavishness, extravagance

### **F**rantic

Subdued, genetic, lucid

### **F**orbid

Permit, allowed, approved, let

### **F**ragment

Total, entire, gross, aggregate

### **F**ragile

Enduring, tough, robust, tenacious

### **F**orsake

Hold, maintain, retain, claim

### **F**ormidable

Harmless, weak, feeble

### **F**oe

Comrade, helper, friend, fellow

# Antonyms

## Guile

Honesty, frankness, sincerity, integrity.  
candor

## Grudge

Benevolence, affection, goodwill

## Grisly

Pleasing, attractive, beautiful

## Gracious

Rude, unforgiving, uncourtly

## Gorgeous

Dull, unpretentious, modest

## Gloom

Delight, mirth, exhilaration

## Gigantic

Small, diminutive, slight

## Genuine

Deceptive, imitative, derivative

## Generous

Miserly, stingy, greedy, covetous

## Gallant

Coward, timid, craven, base

## Hustle

Lull, quiet, idle, motionless

## Hypocrisy

Sincerity, integrity, honesty,  
ingenuousness

## Hideous

Attractive, alluring, splendid

## Heretic

Conformable adaptable, religious

## Hazard

Conviction, security, assurance

## Hapless

Fortunate, lucky, favored

## Harass

Assist, comfort, tolerant

## Haphazard

Deliberate, considered, thoughtful

## Homely

Polished, dignified, refined

## Hail

Disregard, avoid, despise



## Antonyms

### Invincible

Effeminate, crippled, fragile,  
vulnerable, languid

### Intimidate

Console, encourage, appease, hearten

### Intrepid

Sacred, frightened, timid, cowardly.

### Intricate

Regulated, manageable, ductile

### Intrigue

Sincerity, bluntness, honesty

### Intrinsic

Incidental, extrinsic, derived

### Instill

Eradicate, extract, eliminate

### Insolvent

Wealthy, solvent, affluent

### Inevitable

Unlikely, doubtful, indefinite, uncertain

### Indolent

Energetic, vivacious, prompt, agile

### Juvenile

Antiquated, senile, elderly, old,  
dotage

### Justify

Impute, accuse, incriminate

### Just

Unequal, unfair, discriminatory

### Jubilant

Melancholy, depressing, gloomy

### Judicious

Irrational, foolish, misconception

### Jubilant

Melancholy, depressing, gloomy

### Jovial

Solemn, sad, malcontent

### Jaded

Renewal, recreation, refreshed.

### Jab

Pull, Tear, Stretch

### Jargon

Standard, sense, quiet

# Antonyms

## Kernel

Exterior, outside, surface periphery, external

## Kindle

Douse, smoother, quench, dull

## Kinetic

Lethargic, inactive, apathetic

## Knave

Angel, innocent, saint, hero

## Knead

Destroy, pull, neglect, idle

## Knit

Loosen, separate, divide

## Kudos

Disrespect, unimportance, disregard

## Knotty

Simple, manageable, tractable, flexible

## Keen

Blunt, undesiring, vapid

## Kindred

Unrelated, dissimilar, heterogeneous

## Laborious

Effortless, light, easy, painless, laidback

## Labyrinth

Arrangement, disentangle, explication

## Lag

Rush, hasten, run, accompany

## Lackluster

Lively, shiny, brilliant

## Lament

Joy, compliment, praise, celebration

## Languish

Flourish, fail, improve, develop

## Lucid

Hidden, unintelligible

## Linger

Hasten, dart, hurry

## Liberate

Suppress, obstruct, detain

## Liberal

Stingy, malevolent, malicious



# Antonyms

## Mutinuous

Submissive, faithful, compliant, loyal, subservient

## Magisterial

Helpless, weak, feeble, ineffective

## Magnanimity

Selfishness, greed, meanness

## Magnitude

Smallness, littleness, slightness

## Maim

Heal, cure, mend, repair

## Makeshift

Permanent, everlasting, eternal

## Malady

Wellness, healthy, robustness

## Multitude

Minority, handful, scarcity

## Monotonous

Varied, pleasant, appealing

## Momentous

Trivial, insignificant, commonplace, immaterial

## Nullify

Confirm, empower, endorse, uphold

## Novice

Veteran, mentor, experienced

## Nourish

Exhaust, starve, weaken

## Nimble

Sluggish, languid, weary

## Negligent

Vigilant, careful, alert

## Nauseous

Commendable, worthy, inoffensive

## Native

Alien, extraneous, exotic

## Nasty

Pleasing, benevolent, attractive

## Nominal

Substantial, considerable, excessive

## Negate

Approve, confirm, acknowledge, declare, endorse

## Antonyms

### Obfuscate

Clarify, enlighten, explain, explicate, elaborate

### Obese

Underweight, skinny, fat

### Objective

Partial, biased, subjective

### Obligatory

Free, unnecessary, optional

### Obliterate

Revive, begin, build

### Oblivion

Caring, awareness, respect

### Obnoxious

Agreeable, great, kind, lovable

### Obscure

Clear, common, definite, bare

### Obstinate

Amenable, flexible, obedient

### Outbreak

Compliance, harmony, subjection, passivity,

### Pungent

Mild, soothing, pleasant, palatable, satisfying

### Prudent

Unwise, reckless, rash, impetuous

### Provoke

Pacify, comfort, placate

### Proscribe

Solicit, include, permit, sanction

### Promulgate

Reserve, suppress, disguise

### Prodigy

Normal, average, mediocre

### Premature

Belated, timely, mellow

### Pillage

Recompense, recover, redeem

### Perseverance

Indolence, lethargy, sloth

### Persecute

Recompense, console, redress, comfort



## Antonyms

### Questionable

Positive, authentic, reliable, substantial, absolute

### Quell

Exacerbate, agitate, instigate

### Questionable

Doubtful, dubious, disputable

### Quack

Upright, unfeigned, trained

### Quibble

Plain, conscientious, unfeign

### Quash

Uphold, authorize, permit

### Quarantine

Amiable, sociable, companionable

### Qualified

Ordinary, normal, usual, average

### Quench

Ignite, Start, Excite

### Query

Answer, reply, abide, conviction

### Rally

Demobilize, decay, descent, inactive, dispel

### Ram

Tap, aid, crawl

### Rabid

Happy, peaceful, kind, cute

### Rampant

Controlled, limited, hindered

### Rancid

Fresh, sweet, alive, alluring

### Random

Exact, specific, organized

### Rank

Sweet, beautiful, hidden

### Ruthless

Compassionate, lenient, benevolent

### Righteous

Unjust, immortal, unfair

### Reveal

Hide, conceal, confine, cover

# Antonyms

## Superficial

Profound, discerning, substantial, deep, reflective

## Subvert

Accomplish, sustain, generate, organize

## Substantial

Tenuous, abstract, fragile

## Subsequent

Preceding, previous, earlier, prior

## Stern

Lenient, considerate, benevolent

## Stain

Honor, purify, noble

## Sporadic

Incessant, frequent, constant

## Spontaneous

Intended, devised, intentional

## Solicit

Protest, oppose, prohibit, disapprove

## Scandal

Praise, admiration, flattery

## Tumultuous

Peaceful, passive, orderly, harmonious

## Trivial

Significant, important, essential

## Treacherous

Faithful, reliable, dependable

## Transient

Lasting, enduring, immortal

## Tranquil

Violent, furious, restless

## Torture

Comfort, consolation, pleasure

## Timid

Bold, intrepid, undaunted

## Tenacious

Vacillating, timid, wavering

## Temperate

Vehement, violent, excessive

## Tainted

Pure, unblemished, clear

## Antor

## Ubiqu

Rare, uncommon

Ulterior  
Express

Ultima  
Initial, e

Ultima  
Entreat

Unacce  
Accoun

Unanir  
Disagre

Unassu  
Arrogat

Underl  
Second

Underr  
Strengt

Unders  
Exagger



## Antonyms

### Ubiquitous

Rare, scarce, irregular, seldom, uncommon

### Ulterior

Expressed, blatant, open, known

### Ultimate

Initial, opening, tentative

### Ultimatum

Entreat, command, feedback

### Unaccountable

Account, responsible, liable

### Unanimity

Disagreement, clash, conflict

### Unassuming

Arrogant, bold, confident

### Underlying

Secondary, overt, incidental

### Undermine

Strengthen, bolster, reinforce

### Understate

Exaggerate, magnify, inflate

### Valid

False, invalid, unsound, unreal, illogical

### Vagabond

Settled, inhabitant, tenant

### Vain

Modest, effective, useful

### Validate

Invalidate, deny, quash

### Valor

Cowardice, fright, anxiety

### Vanguard

Rear, followers, aback

### Vantage

Disadvantage, drawback

### Vaporize

Happen, propagate, materialize

### Vassal

Commander, Master

### Veer

Straighten, Abide

## Antonyms

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### Wade

Avoid, ignore, conclude, jump, stop, overlook

### Waft

Calm, hold, keep

### Waive

Approve, claim, acknowledge

### Ward

Offense, Aggression, Offensive

### Warp

Straighten, unbend, uncurl

### Warrant

Refusal, prohibition

### Wary

Careless, negligent, inattentive

### Waver

Dive, plunge, persist

### Withhold

Liberate, dispense, release

### Wilt

Revive, bloom, restore

### Yield

Resist, protest, prohibit, forbid, deny

### Yell

Suppress, whisper, muffled, moan

### Yearn

Content, unwanted, gratified

### Yawn

Close, active, brisk, wakeful



## Antonyms

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### **Z**any

Clever, intelligent, smart, brainy,  
judicious

### **Zealot**

Conservative, moderate, non-partisan

### **Zeal**

Inactivity, dullness, laziness

### **Zenith**

Bottom, lowness, depth

### **Zest**

Boredom, weakness, tastelessness

### **Zigzag**

Straight, even, direct, unbent

## Preposition

In simple words, a preposition is a word that connects one thing with another, showing how they are related. Technically, prepositions are used to express the relationship between a noun or pronoun (or any grammatical element that is performing the function of a noun) to the rest of the sentence. Some common examples include:

My father keeps his wallet **in** the drawer.

My school is **near** the park

The books fell **off** the shelf.

### Categories of Prepositions

Most prepositions have multiple usages and meanings. Conventionally, prepositions can be divided into eight different categories highlighted in the table below.

Category	Preposition
Time	at, in, on, for, during, since, by, until, before, after, to, past.
Place	at, in, on, by/near/close to, next to, beside, between, behind, in front of, above/over, below/under.
Direction/ Movement	to, from, over, under, along, around, across, through, into, out of, toward(s), away from, onto, off, up, down.
Agency	by, with
Instrument	by, with, on
Reason or Purpose	for, through, because of, on account of, from
Connection	of, to, with
Origin	from, of



## Prepositions of Time

A preposition of time describes when or for how long something occurred or will occur. The three most commonly used prepositions of time in our usual communication: *at*, *in* and *on*. Each of the preposition of time refers to a different point in time that have been discussed below in detail.

Preposition of Time	What it describes	Example Sentences
at	specific short times of the day	"He met Ahmed <b>at</b> noon." "Riaz arrived <b>at</b> 12 in the morning"
in	months, years, or any specific times of the day	"Munir is going to start his university <b>in</b> August" "I met your friend <b>in</b> the summer of 2008."
on	days and dates	"Independence Day is celebrated <b>on</b> 14 <sup>th</sup> of August." "I am planning to visit my Doctor <b>on</b> Tuesday."
for	durations of time	"I have lived in Pakistan <b>for</b> 20 years"
during	simultaneous events	"Don't use your mobile phone <b>during</b> the class."
since	a continuous event occurring from a specific point in the past	"It has been raining <b>since</b> the morning."
by	a specific point in the future before which an event must be completed	"Please confirm your attendance <b>by</b> 6 PM today."
until	a continuous event that will terminate at a specific point in the future	"You have <b>until</b> tomorrow to submit your assignment."
before	Something prior to a specific time or event	"Please let me know <b>before</b> you leave for Lahore."
after	Something following a specific time or event	"I would join you after <b>this</b> lecture is over."
to	Time in relation to the next hour of the day	"It's 20 minutes <b>to</b> three right now."



## Prepositions of Place

A preposition of place describes where something is located in reference to something else, or where something occurred or will occur. Much like the prepositions of time, three most commonly used prepositions of place are *at*, *in* and *on*. Each of the common prepositions of place have been discussed below in detail.

Preposition of Place	What it describes	Example Sentences
at	specific, points, or locations	"Ahmed is staying <b>at</b> my house today." "I am <b>at</b> the university."
in	enclosed spaces	"My phone is <b>in</b> my pocket."
on	surfaces or tops of things	"Can you leave my book <b>on</b> the table?" "He's standing <b>on</b> the balcony."
by, near, close to	lack of distance	"My house is <b>by/near/close to</b> the police station."
next to, beside	adjacency	"Sitting <b>next to</b> an unknown girl on a bus is considered rude."
between	something in the middle of two people or things	"She has a habit of putting leaves <b>between</b> the pages of her books."
behind	something at the back of something	"I stood <b>behind</b> my friend in the queue"
in front of	something situation before something	"Let's put this banner <b>in front of</b> our school."
above/over	something higher than something	"The hoisted a national flag <b>above/over</b> our home."
below/under	something lower than something	"The child was hiding <b>under/below</b> the bed."



## Prepositions of Direction or Movement

A preposition of direction or movement describes how, where, or in what way something moves. The following table discusses the common prepositions of direction and movement along with their usages.

Preposition of Direction or Movement	What it describes	Example Sentences
to	movement with a specific aim or destination	"I went <b>to</b> Lahore to meet my friends."
from	movement with a specific point of origin	"I have come all the way <b>from</b> Karachi"
over	movement higher than and across something else	"The helicopter flew <b>over</b> the lake"
above	movement to a point higher than something else	"The sun rose <b>above</b> the horizon."
under/beneath	movement lower than something	"The rabbit hid <b>under/beneath</b> the shed"
along	movement on a straight line or edge	"We rode <b>along</b> the canal on our cycle."
around	movement in a circular direction	"The girl walked <b>around</b> the fountain"
across	movement from one end to the other	"He drove <b>across</b> the wooden bridge."
through	movement from one side of an enclosed space and out of the other	"The thief entered the house <b>through</b> the balcony on the second floor"
into	movement ending inside something	"The burglar <b>broke</b> into the room"
out of	movement ending outside something	"Get <b>out of</b> this room right now!"
toward(s)	movement closer to something	"The dog ran <b>towards</b> its owner"
away from	movement farther from something	"Get <b>away from</b> the generator, it's dangerous."
onto	movement ending on top of something	"Be careful climbing <b>onto</b> this chair, it's shaking."
off	movement down or away from something	"The child jumped <b>off</b> the sofa"
up	movement heading up	"Smoke goes <b>up</b> a chimney"
down	movement heading down	"I fell <b>down</b> on my knees"



## Prepositions of Agency

A preposition of agency describes a person or a thing that has caused or is causing something to occur. Any sentence that utilizes prepositions of agency is usually in the passive voice. There are two common prepositions of agency: *by* and *with*. Examples include:

- The crop was harvested **by** four farmers.
- The accident was caused **by** the irresponsibility of the driver.
- My heart is filled **with** emotions.
- I wrote the exam **with** a blue pen.

## Prepositions of Instrument or Device

A preposition of instrument or device is used when describing certain technologies, machines, or devices. The commonly used prepositions of instrument or device are *by*, *with*, and *on*. Conventionally, *by* refers to methods of transportation while *with* and *on* are used to refer to the usage of machines or other devices. Examples include:

- Umer travels to his home **by** train.
- I came to Peshawar **by** airplane.
- I opened the locked door **with** my keys.
- I am preparing my LAT **with** an online course.
- Can I take a ride **on** your tractor?
- May I finish my homework **on** your laptop?

## Prepositions of Reason or Purpose

A preposition of reason or purpose describes why something has occurred or will occur. Common prepositions of reason or purpose are *for*, *through*, *because of*, *on account of*, and *from*. Examples include:

- I brought this gift **for** you.
- She managed to clear the LAT **through** her dedication.
- I got late to the examination hall **because of** the traffic.
- The teacher left the class **on account of** the noise being created by the students.
- I know how to handle dogs **from** experience.



## Prepositions of Connection

A preposition of connection describes possession, relationships, or accompaniment. The commonly used prepositions of connection are *of*, *to*, and *with*. *Of* is used for possession, *to* is used for relationships between people or things, and *with* for accompaniment. Examples include:

- The Statue **of** Liberty is located in New York.
- An excellent presentation is always impressive **to** the examiners.
- I wanted to visit Turkey **with** my friends.

## Prepositions of Origin

A preposition of origin is used to describe a person's or thing's origin. Origin, in this context, refers to the nationality, hometown/state, ethnicity, or the place where something was built. The commonly used prepositions of origin are *from* and *of*. Examples include:

- I met this wonderful tourist **from** Gilgit.
- I am **from** Bahawalpur.
- My friend is **of** Pashtun descent.

## Multiple Choice Questions – Prepositions

1) The local team scored three goals \_\_\_\_\_ the first half of the match

- a) in ✓
- b) at
- c) for
- d) on

2) This island is so small that there are only five houses \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- a) on ✓
- b) in
- c) over
- d) out

3) The staff co-operated \_\_\_\_\_ the management

- a) with ✓
- b) for
- c) to
- d) by

4) You can obtain the answer \_\_\_\_\_ adding these two values together

- a) to
- b) by ✓
- c) on
- d) in

5) There is widespread unemployment all \_\_\_\_\_ the country

- a) over ✓
- b) about
- c) over
- d) in

6) There was rapid development \_\_\_\_\_ the war

- a) over
- b) after ✓
- c) among
- d) by

7) Most \_\_\_\_\_ the tourists enjoyed the Noor Mahal

- a) of ✓
- b) over
- c) with
- d) off

8) A railway track runs \_\_\_\_\_ the cities

- a) across
- b) between ✓
- c) over
- d) by

9) This recitation is pleasing \_\_\_\_\_ ear

- a) through
- b) for
- c) to ✓
- d) in

10) I think he will not back \_\_\_\_\_ the last moment

- a) out ✓
- b) in
- c) up
- d) down



11) You must back \_\_\_ your essay with good examples

- a) up✓
- b) over
- c) upon
- d) down

12) Although the lady was under tremendous pressure, she bore \_\_\_ really well.

- a) over
- b) up
- c) down
- d) on✓

13) The police said that the burglars broke \_\_\_ shortly after midnight

- a) over
- b) about
- c) in✓
- d) into

14) Don't annoy the old man; he works \_\_\_ too soon.

- a) over
- b) up✓
- c) down
- d) in

15) Faisalabad is famous \_\_\_ its textile mills.

- a) for✓
- b) from
- c) at
- d) in

16) The train departs exactly \_\_\_ 5 PM.

- a) from
- b) on
- c) at✓
- d) with

17) He does not leave his house \_\_\_ 9 AM.

- a) before✓
- b) on
- c) by
- d) in

18) He ran twelve miles \_\_\_ two hours

- a) towards
- b) in✓
- c) over
- d) for

19) He is terribly afraid \_\_\_ traveling in the sea.

- a) of✓
- b) with
- c) to
- d) for

20) My book is similar in style \_\_\_ your book.

- a) for
- b) out
- c) to✓
- d) in

21) You are eligible \_\_\_\_ this post

- a) for ✓
- b) about
- c) over
- d) towards

22) Muslims have a belief \_\_ Allah.

- a) with
- b) into
- c) in ✓
- d) from

23) There is an increase \_\_\_\_ fuel prices.

- a) with
- b) about
- c) by
- d) in ✓

24) I love the smell \_\_\_\_ mother's cooking

- a) of ✓
- b) about
- c) from
- d) with

25) He got \_\_\_\_ his illness in two weeks.

- a) over ✓
- b) in
- c) over
- d) about

26) He is indebted \_\_\_\_ his friend for a large sum of money

- a) over
- b) to ✓
- c) from
- d) by

27) Ali lives \_\_\_\_ a small town, where I met him \_\_\_\_ his home.

- a) on - at
- b) with - from
- c) in - at ✓
- d) by - at

28) He fell \_\_\_\_ the ladder and broke his arm.

- a) from ✓
- b) over
- c) at
- d) besides

29) They argue everything \_\_\_\_ the bitter end.

- a) for
- b) to ✓
- c) about
- d) in

30) The nearest restaurant is \_\_\_\_ hour drive from here.

- a) about ✓
- b) up
- c) down
- d) within



31) The clouds of suspicion will clear  
\_\_\_ soon.

- a) over
- b) up✓
- c) with
- d) in

32) His property was divided \_\_\_ his  
daughters and sons.

- a) between✓
- b) among
- c) within
- d) in

33) I feel that she is unhappy \_\_\_ her  
marriage.

- a) at
- b) on
- c) over
- d) with✓

34) I am not concerned \_\_\_ him in  
that business.

- a) with✓
- b) about
- c) over
- d) on

35) She is hopeful \_\_\_ getting that  
job

- a) at
- b) over
- c) of✓
- d) by

36) Ahmed is kind \_\_\_ his pets.

- a) to✓
- b) over
- c) for
- d) among

37) My cousin lives \_\_\_ my house.

- a) over
- b) across✓
- c) on
- d) in front

38) The soldiers charged \_\_\_ their  
enemy

- a) at✓
- b) in
- c) to
- d) on

39) Yesterday, I saw a girl \_\_\_ brown  
hair.

- a) of
- b) with✓
- c) by
- d) among

40) \_\_\_ the sound of the gun, he  
started running.

- a) at✓
- b) over
- c) of
- d) by

# Multiple Choice Questions – General Knowledge

- 1) The outflow of Amazon River is in
- Pacific Ocean
  - Atlantic Ocean ✓
  - Red Sea
  - Indian Ocean
- 2) The first man to walk on the Moon was
- Neil Armstrong ✓
  - KV Peterson
  - Keith O' Brien
  - Plato
- 3) The Instruments used to see stars is
- Microscope
  - Nanoscope
  - Riflescope
  - Telescope ✓
- 4) Which of the following is the Deepest River in the world?
- Indus River
  - Chenab River
  - Congo River ✓
  - River Nile
- 5) Which of the following is the smallest ocean in the world?
- The Arctic Ocean ✓
  - Atlantic Ocean
  - Pacific Ocean
  - Indian Ocean
- 6) Which one of the following is the tallest Statute in the United States
- The Motherland calls
  - Spring Temple Buddha
  - The Statute of Liberty ✓
  - The Statute of Freedom
- 7) Who invented Cryptocurrency?
- Satoshi Nakamoto ✓
  - Neil Armstrong
  - KV Peterson
  - Keith o Brien
- 8) The leaning Tower of Pisa is located in
- France
  - Germany
  - Italy ✓
  - England
- 9) The International Criminal Court is located in?
- Ireland
  - Netherland ✓
  - Switzerland
  - England
- 10) Which one of the following is the longest river in the world?
- Indus
  - Chenab
  - Ravi
  - Nile



11) Which country has the shortest Coastline?

- a) Monaco ✓
- b) Canada
- c) Norway
- d) Indonesia

12) Which one of the following is the deepest point in the World

- a) Sunda Trench
- b) South Sandwich Trench
- c) Mariana Trench ✓
- d) Peru-Chile Trench

13) The famous Taj Mahal is in

- a) Agra ✓
- b) Mumbai
- c) Dehli
- d) Kolkata

14) Which country is most central in Europe?

- a) England
- b) Australia
- c) Germany ✓
- d) Italy

15) Which one of the following is an island?

- a) Afghanistan
- b) Armenia
- c) Cyprus ✓
- d) Uzbekistan

16) The old name of Iran is

- a) Persia ✓
- b) Farris
- c) Palestine
- d) Burma

17) Gaza is the famous city of

- a) Iraq
- b) Iran
- c) Palestine ✓
- d) Indonesia

18) Wall Street is located in

- a) England
- b) New York ✓
- c) Germany
- d) India

19) To which of the following country Lufthansa Airlines belongs to

- a) Japan
- b) China
- c) Korea
- d) Germany ✓

20) Which is the smallest continent of the world in respect of area

- a) England
- b) Australia ✓
- c) France
- d) China

# General Knowledge

21) The largest desert of the world is

- a) Sahara ✓
- b) Thar
- c) Cholistan
- d) Gobi

22) Sahara Desert is located in the continent of

- a) Asia
- b) Australia
- c) Africa ✓
- d) America

23) Which of the following the largest bay in the world

- a) Bay of Island
- b) Bay of Fundi
- c) Hudson Bay
- d) Bay of Bengal ✓

24) Lowest point in the Asia is the

- a) Dead Sea ✓
- b) Red Sea
- c) Indian Sea
- d) Everest

25) Constitution of which country is the briefest constitution of the World

- a) England
- b) Pakistan
- c) America ✓
- d) British

26) Which country has the longest coastline?

- a) Canada ✓
- b) Monaco
- c) Germany
- d) Norway

27) The largest sea mammal in the world is

- a) Seals
- b) Dolphin
- c) Sea Lines
- d) Whale Fish ✓

28) Which is the fastest animal on Earth?

- a) Loin
- b) Cheetah ✓
- c) Deer
- d) Rabbit

29) Which is the largest gulf in the world?

- a) Gulf of Mexico ✓
- b) Gulf of Oman
- c) Gulf Of Aden
- d) Persian Gulf

30) Suez Canal separates Africa continent from

- a) Europe
- b) America
- c) Asia ✓
- d) Australia



## General Knowledge

31) The bridge in the Istanbul which connects Asia and Europe is called

- a) Bosphorus Bridge ✓
- b) Golden Gate Bridge
- c) Tower Bridge
- d) Helix Bridge

32) Which country has no river?

- a) Pakistan
- b) India
- c) Saudi Arabia ✓
- d) Sri Lanka

33) Which is the largest museum in the world?

- a) The Louvre ✓
- b) Madras Museum
- c) National Museum of China
- d) Tokyo National Museum

34) When Burma was separated from India?

- a) 1934
- b) 1935
- c) 1936
- d) 1937 ✓

35) Who is known as the founder of Republic of Turkey?

- a) Saddam Hussain
- b) Mustafa Kamal Ataturk ✓
- c) Tayyab Erdogan
- d) Quaid-e-Azam

36) Machu Picchu is in

- a) Peru ✓
- b) Japan
- c) Turkey
- d) England

37) First female ambassador of Saudi Arabia to the US is

- a) Fatima Jinnah
- b) Shamshad Akhtar
- c) Princess Rima bint Bandar ✓
- d) Princes Elizabeth

38) The Black Forest is located in which European country?

- a) France
- b) Germany ✓
- c) England
- d) Italy

39) What body of water separates Saudi Arabia from Africa?

- a) Indian Sea
- b) Arabian Sea
- c) Red Sea ✓
- d) Asian Sea

40) Which of the following straits separate Asia from Africa?

- a) Bab-ul-Mandab ✓
- b) Malacca
- c) Hormuz
- d) Magellan

## General Knowledge

41) Scientific name of Human is

- a) Mammal
- b) Species
- c) Homo Sapiens ✓
- d) Animal

42) Hagia Sophia Museum is in

- a) Turkey ✓
- b) Italy
- c) Germany
- d) Peru

43) Munich is the capital of

- a) Germany ✓
- b) England
- c) Italy
- d) England

44) The 'The Tiger of Mysore' is called

- a) Tipu Sultan ✓
- b) M-bin-Qasam
- c) Bahadur shah Zafar
- d) Aurangzaib

45) The first capital of the British Raj was

- a) Karachi
- b) Mumbai
- c) Calcutta ✓
- d) Dehli

46) The Last Mughal Emperor was

- a) Bahadur Shah II ✓
- b) Bahadur Shah I
- c) Aurangzaib
- d) Baber

47) Name the only city which has hosted three Olympics Games

- a) England
- b) Tokyo
- c) London ✓
- d) France

48) The Muslim invaded Spain in

- a) 1712 A.D
- b) 1711 A.D ✓
- c) 1713 A.D
- d) 1714 A.D

49) Who was the first Caliph of Spain

- a) Bahadur Shah I
- b) Bahadur Shah II
- c) Zaheer udin Baber
- d) Abd-ur-Rehman Ad-Dauli ✓

50) Which is the first ever law University of Pakistan?

- a) SZABUL ✓
- b) NUMS
- c) PU
- d) Quaid-e-Azam



## General Knowledge

51) Language of the Gandhara civilization was

- a) Sindhi
- b) Sanskrit
- c) Persian
- d) Prakrit ✓

52) Jade Buddha temple is in

- a) Korea
- b) Japan
- c) China ✓
- d) France

53) The largest cold desert of the world is in

- a) Antarctica ✓
- b) Thar
- c) Sahara
- d) Baluchistan

54) Where is white elephant found in the world?

- a) Ireland
- b) Netherland
- c) Thailand ✓
- d) England

55) The Pearl River is located in which country?

- a) Japan
- b) China ✓
- c) Korea
- d) Indonesia

56) Port Dickson is a sea port of which of the following countries?

- a) Malaysia ✓
- b) Indonesia
- c) France
- d) Germany

57) Which one of the following continents has never hosted an Olympic game?

- a) Asia
- b) America
- c) Australia
- d) Africa ✓

58) Which two countries are separated by MacMohan line?

- a) India and Pakistan
- b) India and China ✓
- c) India and America
- d) India and Afghanistan

59) What was the old name of Sir Lanka?

- a) Ceylon ✓
- b) Lanka
- c) Egypt
- d) Ceria

60) Which of the following is the World oldest city?

- a) Baghdad
- b) Dehli
- c) Karachi
- d) Damascus ✓

# General Knowledge

61) Which country is the largest producer of potatoes?

- a) China ✓
- b) India
- c) Pakistan
- d) Sri Lanka

62) Where is the largest man-made waterfall?

- a) Japan
- b) Korea
- c) China ✓
- d) Indonesia

63) The world's longest above-water mountain range is

- a) K.2
- b) The Andes ✓
- c) Himalia
- d) Hindukush

64) What is the third highest mountain peak in the world?

- a) Kanchenjunga ✓
- b) K.2
- c) Everest
- d) Himalia

65) The telephone was invented by

- a) Thomas Edison
- b) Alexander Graham Bell ✓
- c) Benjamin Franklin
- d) Nikola Tesla

66) Which continent has the highest number of countries?

- a) America
- b) Asia
- c) Australia
- d) Africa ✓

67) Who was the last ruler of Lodhi dynasty?

- a) Baber Ali
- b) Sultan Teju
- c) Ibrahim Lodhi ✓
- d) Jahangir

68) Olympics are held once in

- a) Four Years ✓
- b) Five years
- c) Six years
- d) Three years

69) Which of the following hemispheres is more populated?

- a) Southern
- b) Northern ✓
- c) Western
- d) Eastern

70) How many hemispheres does Earth have?

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Five
- d) Four ✓



71) Which of the following country is the smallest by area?

- a) Vatican City ✓
- b) Japan
- c) Italy
- d) Germany

72) In what direction does earth rotate on its axis?

- a) East to West
- b) West to East ✓
- c) North to South
- d) South to North

73) The first battle of Panipat began on

- a) January 21, 1526
- b) February 21, 1526
- c) March 21, 1526
- d) April 21, 1526 ✓

74) The world's largest glacier is

- a) Lambert Glacier ✓
- b) Emmons Glacier
- c) Aletsch Glacier
- d) Alpine Glacier

75) Who was the first Viceroy of India?

- a) Mount Betin
- b) Lord Canning ✓
- c) Alexander
- d) Gandhi

76) Who is the father of Communism?

- a) Adam Smith
- b) Murray Rothbard
- c) Karl Polanyi
- d) Karl Marx ✓

77) The country without capital is

- a) Navra ✓
- b) Tokyo
- c) Italy
- d) Germany

78) Turkey connects the two continents

- a) Asia and Australia
- b) Asia and Europe ✓
- c) Australia and Europe
- d) Africa and Asia

79) The South Pole of the Earth is located in

- a) Arctic Ocean
- b) Russia
- c) Antarctica ✓
- d) Canada

80) Which city is also called the city of 1000 Minarets?

- a) Beijing
- b) Istanbul
- c) Chicago
- d) Cairo ✓

# General Knowledge

81) The North Pole of the earth is located in

- a) Atlantic Ocean
- b) Arctic Ocean ✓
- c) Pacific Ocean
- d) Antarctica

82) Egypt connects which of the following two continents

- a) Asia and Europe
- b) Asia and Africa ✓
- c) Africa and Europe
- d) Australia and Asia

83) Sultan Ahmad Mosque in Istanbul is popularly known as the

- a) White Mosque
- b) Green Mosque
- c) Blue Mosque ✓
- d) Red Mosque

84) Mariana Trench is in

- a) Atlantic Ocean
- b) Pacific Ocean ✓
- c) Arctic Ocean
- d) Indian Ocean

85) Which continent has no desert

- a) Europe ✓
- b) Africa
- c) Asia
- d) Australia

86) Who built Badshahi Mosque?

- a) Akbar
- b) Zaheer udin Baber
- c) Aurangzeb Alamgir ✓
- d) Shah Jahaan

87) UN Security Council has

- a) Permanent Members ✓
- b) Temporary Members
- c) Mandatory Members
- d) None of these

88) Which one of the following is the largest cave in the world?

- a) Hang Son Doong Cave
- b) Krubera Cave
- c) Mammoth Cave ✓
- d) Deer Cave

89) What is the largest wall in the world?

- a) Wall of Pakistan
- b) Wall of China ✓
- c) Wall of Berlin
- d) Wall Babylon

90) Graveyard of Empires is

- a) Afghanistan ✓
- b) Pakistan
- c) India
- d) Bangladesh



## General Knowledge

91) French Revolution began in

- a) 1787
- b) 1788
- c) 1789 ✓
- d) 1790

92) Dead Sea is situated between

- a) Israel and French ✓
- b) Japan and China
- c) America and Australia
- d) Pakistan and India

93) The Industrial Revolution first took place in

- a) America
- b) France
- c) England ✓
- d) Germany

94) The continent Antarctica lies at the

- a) South Pole ✓
- b) North Pole
- c) East Pole
- d) West Pole

95) The First Afghan War took place in

- a) 1838
- b) 1839 ✓
- c) 1840
- d) 1841

96) The largest peninsula in the world is

- a) Deccan Peninsula
- b) Indochina Peninsula
- c) Horn of Africa
- d) Arabian Peninsula ✓

97) The Suez Canal is in

- a) Beijing
- b) Egypt ✓
- c) Istanbul
- d) Multan

98) World War II was ended in

- a) 1945 ✓
- b) 1944
- c) 1943
- d) 1942

99) The largest planet of the Solar System is

- a) Pluto
- b) Earth
- c) Jupiter ✓
- d) Venus

100) The biggest island in the world is

- a) Greenland ✓
- b) Madagascar
- c) Maldives
- d) Seychelles

# General Knowledge

101) There are \_\_\_\_\_ members of SAARC.

- a) Nine
- b) Eight ✓
- c) Seven
- d) Six

102) There are \_\_\_\_\_ non-permanent members of the security council.

- a) 10 ✓
- b) 15
- c) 20
- d) 25

103) The world's highest mountain is in

- a) Nepal ✓
- b) Pakistan
- c) India
- d) Bangladesh

104) Which country on the map of the world appears as long shoe

- a) France
- b) Germany
- c) Italy ✓
- d) Japan

105) Which from the following countries does not yield veto-power

- a) Canada ✓
- b) Russia
- c) United States
- d) United Kingdom

106) The most powerful organ of the United Nations is

- a) International Court of Justice
- b) Security Council ✓
- c) Trusteeship Council
- d) The Secretariats

107) Yellow Sea lies between

- a) China and Korea ✓
- b) China and Japan
- c) Indonesia and China
- d) Korea and Japan

108) The Earth's oceanic water is divided in

- a) Two Oceans
- b) Three Oceans
- c) Four Oceans
- d) Five Oceans ✓

109) United Nations has

- a) Seven Principal Organs
- b) Eight Principal Organs
- c) Six Principal Organs ✓
- d) Nine Principal Organs

110) First American President is:

- a) George Washington ✓
- b) Abraham Lincoln
- c) John Adams
- d) Barak Obama



## General Knowledge

111) Highest Mountain on Earth:

- a) K2
- b) Mount Everest✓
- c) Nanga Parbat
- d) None

112) United Nations Organization (UNO) was established in?

- a) 1950
- b) 1940
- c) 1945✓
- d) 1948

113) Where are the Pyramids located?

- a) Egypt✓
- b) Turkey
- c) India
- d) Iran

114) Kamal Atatürk is from:

- a) Turkey✓
- b) USA
- c) Pakistan
- d) Afghanistan

115) Where is the European Union headquarters located?

- a) Brussels, Belgium✓
- b) Paris, London
- c) Berlin, Germany
- d) Rome, Italy

116) Football World Cup held after every:

- a) 2 years
- b) 3 years
- c) 4 years✓
- d) 10 years

117) The country which has no king?

- a) Germany✓
- b) Japan
- c) UAE
- d) Saudi Arabia

118) Russia invaded Afghanistan in which year?

- a) 1979✓
- b) 1985
- c) 1992
- d) 1990

119) Which European Country is not member of European Union:

- a) Switzerland✓
- b) France
- c) Belgium
- d) Netherlands

120) The Headquarters of NASA is located in:

- a) Washington DC✓
- b) New York
- c) Chicago
- d) Los Angeles

## General Knowledge

121) Name the sea which is situated between Europe & Asia:

- a) Black Sea ✓
- b) Red Sea
- c) Arabian Sea
- d) Indian Ocean

122) The yellow sea is situated in:

- a) North of Atlantic
- b) East of Indian Ocean
- a) South of Pacific
- b) None of these ✓

123) BEAR is the symbol of:

- a) Italy
- b) Russia
- c) Russia ✓
- d) France

124) US presidential elections are held after \_\_\_\_\_ years.

- a) 3
- b) 4 ✓
- c) 5
- d) 6

125) The world's first space station was

- a) Lunokhod 1
- b) Mir
- c) Salyut 1 ✓
- d) International Space Station (ISS)

126) Which Country and its territories cover the most time zones

- a) France ✓
- b) Spain
- c) Germany
- d) Greece

127) The first Nobel Prize was awarded in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) 1895
- b) 1901 ✓
- c) 1907
- d) 1913

128) Which country is called the 'Land of thousand Lakes'?

- a) Indonesia
- b) Finland ✓
- c) Iceland
- d) Scotland

129) The Largest Continent (by Area) the World is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Asia ✓
- b) Europe
- c) Africa
- d) North America

130) Etihad Airways is an airline of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) United Arab Emirates ✓
- b) Qatar
- c) Russia
- d) Canada



## General Knowledge

131) The institution of Khilafat was abolished in

- a) Nov 1923
- b) Mar 1923
- c) Mar 1924 ✓
- d) Nov 1924

132) Which of the following is the leading Wool producer

- a) China
- b) USA
- c) New Zealand
- d) Australia ✓

133) The Longest Railway Tunnel is located in \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) Italy
- b) Japan
- c) Switzerland ✓
- d) None of these

134) Troy Is a Legendary City Of \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) Egypt
- b) Turkey ✓
- c) Greece
- d) UK

135) Which of the following country has no boundaries with Syria?

- a) Iraq
- b) Turkey
- c) Iran ✓
- d) Israel

136) Which US state has the most active volcanoes?

- a) California
- b) Texas
- c) Florida
- d) Alaska ✓

137) Which country has most natural lakes?

- a) Finland
- b) Canada ✓
- c) China
- d) None

138) Black forest is located in which European country?

- a) Germany ✓
- b) France
- c) Britain
- d) Spain

139) What body of water separates Saudi Arabia from Arica?

- a) Red Sea ✓
- b) Mediterranean
- c) Caspian Sea
- d) Arabian Sea

140) NASA is the space agency of:

- a) Russia
- b) America ✓
- c) China
- d) UK

## General Knowledge

141) Kangaroo is the national animal of:

- a) New Zealand
- b) Australia ✓
- c) Norway
- d) Spain

142) Which country has the highest oil reserves:

- a) Qatar
- b) Russia
- c) Saudi Arabia ✓
- d) UAE

143) Capital punishment means:

- a) Life in prison
- b) 10 years in prison
- c) Death Penalty ✓
- d) None of these

144) Where is Headquarters of the European Union:

- a) Brussels ✓
- b) Geneva
- c) London
- d) Paris

145) The 1st Gulf War started in:

- a) 1989
- b) 1988
- c) 1990 ✓
- d) 1991

146) Singapore was separated from which country:

- a) China
- b) Malaysia ✓
- c) Japan
- d) Thailand

147) The International Court of Justice located in:

- a) Paris
- b) New York
- c) Hague ✓
- d) London

148) Which country is not a member SAARC:

- a) Afghanistan
- b) Bangladesh
- c) Pakistan
- d) Tajikistan ✓

149) Baghdad is the capital of which middle east country:

- a) Iraq ✓
- b) Syria
- c) Egypt
- d) Yemen

150) Which is the largest landlocked country in the world:

- a) Kazakhstan ✓
- b) China
- c) Pakistan
- d) India



# General Knowledge

151) Where would you find the River Thames:

- a) London ✓
- b) Spain
- c) Scotland
- d) Edinburgh

152) Which country is also known as the Netherlands?

- a) Scotland
- b) Holland ✓
- c) Ireland
- d) England

153) In which country are the Taurus Mountains located:

- a) India
- b) Turkey ✓
- c) Switzerland
- d) Nepal

154) With the fall of the Ottoman Empire, which of the following countries moved toward embracing secular nationalism:

- a) Iran
- b) Pakistan
- c) Turkey ✓
- d) Saudi Arabia

155) Who is known as the Father of Electricity?

- a) Michael Faraday ✓
- b) Thomas Edison
- c) Nicola Tesla
- d) Graham Bell

156) What is the capital city of Spain?

- a) Madrid ✓
- b) Barcelona
- c) Seville
- d) Granada

157) What is the hottest continent on Earth?

- a) Asia
- b) Africa ✓
- c) South America
- d) Australia

158) How many players are there on an Ice hockey team?

- a) 7
- b) 8
- c) 6 ✓
- d) 5

159) During which year did World War I begin?

- a) 1912
- b) 1914 ✓
- c) 1908
- d) 1916

160) The capital of the United Arab Emirates is?

- a) Dubai
- b) Abu Dhabi ✓
- c) Riyadh
- d) Sharjah

# General Knowledge

161) The largest reservoir of fresh water is present in

- a) Glaciers ✓
- b) Alps
- c) Oceans
- d) None of these

162) Arab League was established in-  
\_\_\_\_\_?

- a) 21 December 1945
- b) 22 March 1945 ✓
- c) 23 July 1945
- d) 29 April 1945

163) Karnak Temple is situated in \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) India
- b) Nepal
- c) Egypt ✓
- d) None of these

164) HUR is the secret agency of \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) Sweden
- b) Sri Lanka
- c) Ukraine ✓
- d) Hungary

165) Chess was invented in

- a) Pakistan
- b) India ✓
- c) Australia
- d) America

166) The first bicycle was made in

- a) 1917
- b) 1817 ✓
- c) 1900
- d) 1825

167) Like Fingerprints, tongue print is....

- a) Different ✓
- b) Same
- c) Similar
- d) None

168) Which country has no river?

- a) Qatar
- b) UAE
- c) Jordan
- d) Saudi Arabia ✓

169) Virus is the word of which language?

- a) English
- b) Latin ✓
- c) Greek
- d) None of these

170) World's highest waterfall is in?

- a) Brazil
- b) USA
- c) Venezuela ✓
- d) Zambia

Ge

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173) Wh

doc

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a)

b)

c)

d)

174) The

estal

a)

b)

c)

d)

175) Most

world

a)

b)

c)

d)



## General Knowledge

171) SAARC consists of how many member states?

- a) Six
- b) Seven
- c) Eight ✓
- d) Nine

172) How many international languages are recognized by the UN?

- a) Four
- b) Six ✓
- c) Eight
- d) Ten

173) Which among the following countries does not wield veto power in the United Nations Security Council?

- a) USA
- b) China
- c) Britain
- d) Germany ✓

174) The permanent secretariat of SAARC is established at:

- a) Kathmandu ✓
- b) Dhaka
- c) New Delhi
- d) Zlombo

175) Most widely spoken language in the world is:

- a) Chinese ✓
- b) Spanish
- c) English
- d) French

176) Country with the largest proven petroleum reserves in the world is:

- a) Saudi Arabia
- b) Russia
- c) Canada
- d) Venezuela ✓

177) Galileo is associated with which of following inventions:

- a) Barometer
- b) Steam Engine
- c) Microscope
- d) Telescope ✓

178) Which of following country was not part of the Iranian Nuclear agreement?

- a) China
- b) Russia
- c) Germany
- d) Japan ✓

179) Which South Asia Country was hit by a devastating earthquake in April 2015 killing over 8,000 people?

- a) Maldives
- b) Nepal ✓
- c) Bhutan
- d) Sri Lanka

180) Which country is both in Europe and Asia:

- a) Turkmenistan
- b) Turkey ✓
- c) Lebanon
- d) Syria

## General Knowledge

181) Wullar Dam Constructed by India on river \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Sutlej
- b) Ravi
- c) Jhelum ✓
- d) Chenab

182) What is the most popular sports in the world?

- a) Soccer ✓
- b) Volleyball
- c) Cricket
- d) Football

183) In which ocean did the famous Titanic sink in 1912?

- a) North Atlantic Ocean ✓
- b) Pacific Ocean
- c) The Mediterranean Sea
- d) South Atlantic Ocean

184) The project to develop "First Nuclear Weapon" in the world by USA is known as:

- a) Liberty Project
- b) Manhattan Project ✓
- c) Trinity Project
- d) Project V-2

185) The largest excretory organ of the human body is:

- a) Lungs
- b) Liver
- c) Skin ✓
- d) None of these

186) The major and most popular language of World Wide Web (WWW) is:

- a) Java
- b) HTML ✓
- c) PHP
- d) Asp.net

187) The world's important agreement "NATO" (North Atlantic treaty) signed in

- a) 1941
- b) 1945
- c) 1949 ✓
- d) 1953

188) The region of "Tibet" is currently under control of

- a) China ✓
- b) India
- c) Taiwan
- d) United States

189) Which Continent has no desert?

- a) Europe ✓
- b) Australia
- c) North America
- d) South America

190) The French revolution began in

- a) 1779
- b) 1789 ✓
- c) 1769
- d) 1780

## Gener

191) The lar

- a) Ice
- b) Cy
- c) Gr
- d) No

192) What is flag of T

- a) Yell
- b) Blue
- c) Gre
- d) Red

193) Which o transcon

- a) Egypt
- b) Jordan
- c) Syria
- d) Saudi

194) Which is

- a) Berlin
- b) Lond
- c) Ottov
- d) Bagh

195) The city v of Canals

- a) Paris
- b) Venice
- c) Floren
- d) None



## General Knowledge

191) The largest island in the world is:

- a) Iceland
- b) Cyprus
- c) Greenland✓
- d) None

192) What is the main color of the National flag of Turkey?

- a) Yellow
- b) Blue
- c) Green
- d) Red✓

193) Which of the following is a transcontinental country?

- a) Egypt✓
- b) Jordan
- c) Syria
- d) Saudi Arabia

194) Which is the capital of Germany?

- a) Berlin✓
- b) London
- c) Ottawa
- d) Baghdad

195) The city which is also known as the City of Canals is:

- a) Paris
- b) Venice✓
- c) Florence
- d) None of these

196) The country also known as the "Country of Copper" is:

- a) Zimbabwe
- b) Zambia✓
- c) China
- d) None of these

197) The river Volga flows out into the:

- a) Red Sea
- b) Dead Sea
- c) Caspian Sea✓
- d) None of these

198) Which of the following is the smallest bird?

- a) Hummingbird✓
- b) Pigeon
- c) Parrot
- d) House sparrow

199) Shortest day of the year:

- a) 21 December✓
- b) 22 December
- c) 23 December
- d) None of these

200) Which of the following is the Capital of New Zealand.

- a) Auckland
- b) Christchurch
- c) Wellington✓
- d) Queenstown

## General Knowledge

201) River Nile flows through which country:

- a) Jordan
- b) Syria
- c) Egypt ✓
- d) Iraq

202) Euro is the currency of:

- a) America
- b) Russian
- c) England
- d) European Union ✓

203) Which Country has no Ocean:

- a) Jordan
- b) Nepal ✓
- c) Turkey
- d) Indonesia

204) Which country is the part of both Europe and Asia:

- a) China
- b) Turkey
- c) Russia
- d) Both b and c ✓

205) The Headquarters of United Nations is in:

- a) Geneva
- b) New York ✓
- c) London
- d) Paris

206) Which Country was not part of British colony:

- a) Russia ✓
- b) Australia
- c) Sudan
- d) Burma

207) The Largest country area wise:

- a) Canada
- b) Russia ✓
- c) Australia
- d) Brazil

208) The largest rainforest is in which country:

- a) France
- b) North America
- c) Brazil ✓
- d) Indonesia

209) 9/11 incident happened in which country:

- a) Japan
- b) Canada
- c) England
- d) America ✓

210) Which city is called Forbidden City:

- a) Shanghai
- b) Beijing ✓
- c) Taiwan
- d) None of these

## General

211) OIC

212) Taj M

213) Which

214) Pyram

215) The h

Intern  
at:

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)



211) OIC stands for:

- a) Organization of International Countries
- b) Organization of the Islamic Corporation ✓
- c) Oil Investment Countries
- d) None of these

212) Taj Mahal was built by

- a) Shah Jahan ✓
- b) Jehangir
- c) Akbar
- d) Babur

213) Which country has no kingship:

- a) Japan
- b) Denmark
- c) Saudi Arabia
- d) France ✓

214) Pyramids were built by:

- a) Julius Caesar
- b) Napoleon
- c) Pharaoh ✓
- d) Turkey

215) The headquarters of the International Labor Organization is at:

- a) Paris
- b) Geneva ✓
- c) New York
- d) Hague

216) The main aim of SAARC is:

- a) Internal Affairs
- b) Non-malignity
- c) Peaceful Coexistence
- d) Regional Cooperation ✓

217) The second-largest ocean in the world:

- a) Atlantic Ocean ✓
- b) Arctic Ocean
- c) Indian Ocean
- d) Pacific Ocean

218) Identify the world's largest rainforest?

- a) The Congo
- b) The Amazon ✓
- c) Daintree
- d) Southeast Asian

219) After Australia, which of the following is the smallest Continent?

- a) Antarctica
- b) South America
- c) North America
- d) Europe ✓

220) Which of the following Country is largest by population?

- a) Russia
- b) Indonesia
- c) China ✓
- d) India

# General Knowledge

221) Which of the following countries first introduce paper currency in the world?

- a) China ✓
- b) USA
- c) Greece
- d) France

222) The term "Inflation" means that money:

- a) Rises in value
- b) Become scarce
- c) Falls in value ✓
- d) Becomes larger in denomination

223) The study of the science of population is called:

- a) Sociology
- b) Geography
- c) Plutocracy
- d) Demography ✓

224) Agreement between two countries is called:

- a) Bilateral agreement ✓
- b) Multi-lateral agreement
- c) Special agreement
- d) Single agreement

225) The slogan "No taxation without representation"

- a) American Revolution ✓
- b) Russian revolution
- c) Both
- d) None

226) The strait which separates Oman and UAE?

- a) Palk Strait
- b) Hurmuz Strait ✓
- c) Malacca Strait
- d) none of the above

227) Which of the following is the narrowest strait of the world?

- a) Strait of Tartar ✓
- b) Malacca Strait
- c) Palk Strait
- d) Strait Yucatan

228) Which country does Greenland belong to?

- a) Great Britain
- b) Denmark ✓
- c) Switzerland
- d) Germany

229) \_\_\_\_\_ is known as leap day or leap year day:

- (a) Feb 29 ✓
- (b) Feb 28
- (c) March 01
- (d) Feb 01

230) Where is the World's longest sea bridge?

- (a) Japan
- (b) Russia
- (c) China ✓
- (d) None of These



## General Knowledge

231) The English Channel is between the two countries:

- a) England - Ireland
- b) England - Scotland
- c) England - Greenland
- d) England - France ✓

232) Which country has no codified Constitution:

- a) Germany
- b) America
- c) India
- d) England ✓

233) Which one is the operating system?

- a) Microsoft Windows
- b) Android
- c) Linux
- d) All of these ✓

234) Eiffel tower is in the city of:

- a) London
- b) New York
- c) Paris ✓
- d) Tokyo

235) Which country is famous for tea production?

- a) Bangladesh
- b) Cuba
- c) Mexico
- d) Kenya ✓

236) Which two countries have sharing borders?

- a) Iran - China
- b) China - South Korea
- c) Australia - New Zealand
- d) America - Mexico ✓

237) Genghis Khan was the founder of \_\_\_\_\_ Empire.

- a) Tibetan
- b) Mongol ✓
- c) Chinese
- d) Japanese

238) Ottoman Empire historically known to:

- a) Egyptian
- b) Roman
- c) Turkish ✓
- d) Spanish

239) United Nations headquarter is in which city:

- a) London
- b) Paris
- c) New York ✓
- d) Brussels

240) Which country has not the status of nuclear power:

- a) China
- b) Russia
- c) America
- d) Germany ✓

## General Knowledge

241) General Assembly of the United Nations meets in a regular session.

- a) Once a year ✓
- b) Twice a year
- c) Once in two years
- d) Occasionally

242) Which of the following countries is NOT a member of SAARC?

- a) Nepal
- b) Afghanistan ✓
- c) Bangladesh
- d) Myanmar

243) Which of the following desert is the largest by area.

- a) The Sahara ✓
- b) Gobi
- c) Taklamakan
- d) Thar

244) The coldest region on the Earth is:

- a) Equatorial
- b) Temperate
- c) Tropical
- d) Polar ✓

245) The capital of Malaysia is:

- a) Bangkok
- b) Jakarta
- c) Kuala Lumpur ✓
- d) Bhutan

246) Sales Tax is ultimately paid by:

- a) The shopkeepers
- b) The producers
- c) The customers ✓
- d) The government

247) The telephone was invented by:

- a) Alexander Graham Bell ✓
- b) Sir Ernest Swinton
- c) Elsie Bell
- d) Marconi

248) Which is the longest railway line in the world?

- a) Canadian-Pacific Railway
- b) Trans-Siberian Railway ✓
- c) Indian Railway
- d) London Railway

249) The Atomic Bomb was dropped on the city of Hiroshima on?

- a) 3 August 1945
- b) 6 August 1945 ✓
- c) 9 August 1945
- d) 12 August 1945

250) The most dispersed country in the world is

- a) Maldives ✓
- b) Indonesia
- c) Philippines
- d) Malaysia



# General Knowledge

79

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251) The largest hot desert in the world is

- a) Cholistan
- b) Arctic
- c) Sahara✓
- d) Atacama

252) The largest waterfalls system in the world is

- (a) Iguazu Falls
- (b) Niagara Falls
- (c) Victoria Falls
- (d) Angel Falls✓

253) The smallest sea in the world is

- (a) Dead Sea
- (b) Red Sea
- (c) Baltic Sea✓
- (d) Arabian Sea

254) Bitcoin is a \_\_\_\_\_ :

- (a) Virtual Currency
- (b) Digital Currency✓
- (c) Coin
- (d) North America

255) Eiffel tower is located in:

- a) Pakistan
- b) Germany
- c) France✓
- d) None of these

256) Which country has the unwritten constitution?

- (a) England✓
- (b) US
- (c) Australia
- (d) India

257) Himalaya Range is based in

- (a) Europe
- (b) Asia✓
- (c) Africa
- (d) None of These

258) Which is the deepest ocean in the world?

- (a) Artic
- (b) Asian
- (c) Pacific✓
- (d) None of these

259) The longest highway in the world is:

- (a) Karakoram Highway
- (b) Trans-Canada✓
- (c) Alaska
- (d) None of these

260) The World's oldest known city is:

- (a) Damascus✓
- (b) Idlib
- (c) Aleppo
- (d) None of these

## General Knowledge

261) Which of the following countries has the largest area in the world?

- (a) Canada
- (b) China
- (c) U.S.A.
- (d) Russia ✓

262) Which is the least populated continent of the world?

- (a) Antarctica ✓
- (b) Australia
- (c) North America
- (d) None of them

263) Which of the following countries is on the continent of Europe?

- (a) Albania ✓
- (b) Algeria
- (c) Libya
- (d) Venezuela

264) Which of the following countries in South Asia is land-locked?

- (a) Nepal and Bangladesh
- (b) Bangladesh and Bhutan
- (c) Bhutan and Nepal ✓
- (d) Bhutan and Pakistan

265) Which is the largest country in the Arabian Peninsula?

- a) Oman
- b) Yeman
- c) Saudia Arabia ✓
- d) Kuwait

266) New name of Persia is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Iran ✓
- b) Baghdad
- c) Turkey
- d) Iraq

267) Which is the world's oldest religion?

- a) Judaism
- b) Islam
- c) Christianity
- d) Hinduism ✓

268) Who founded Judaism?

- a) Prophet Muhammad P.B.U.H
- b) Jesus Christ
- c) Moses ✓
- d) None of these

269) Moses (A.S) founder of Judaism was born in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Jerusalem
- b) Iraq
- c) Egypt ✓
- d) Jordan

270) After Christianity and Islam, the third largest religion in terms of followers is

- a) Judaism
- b) Shintoism
- c) Buddhism
- d) Hinduism ✓



## General Knowledge

271) What was the name of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima?

- a) Little Boy ✓
- b) Fat Man
- c) Tsar Bomb
- d) Ivy Mike

272) The first war between Arabs and Israel was fought in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) 1946
- b) 1947
- c) 1948 ✓
- d) 1949

273) Which of the following wars is the shortest war ever fought, ended in just six days?

- a) Gulf war
- b) Israel Arab War ✓
- c) Desert War
- d) Boer War

274) What was the name of the bomb dropped on Nagasaki?

- a) Tsar Bomba
- b) Little Boy
- c) Fat Man ✓
- d) Ivy Mike

275) What significant event happened in France in the year 1789?

- a) French Revolution ✓
- b) Battle of Tours
- c) Creation of West Francia
- d) Hugh Capet becomes King

276) South pole is located in the continent of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Africa
- b) Australia
- c) Asia
- d) Antarctica ✓

277) Which place in the world has the least rainfall?

- a) Africa
- b) Thar ✓
- c) Mt. Everest
- d) Pamir

278) The land mass of which of the following continents is the least.

- a) Africa
- b) Asia
- c) Australia ✓
- d) Europe

279) Which of the following is not an example of exhaustible resources of the earth?

- a) Coal
- b) Natural gas
- c) Petroleum
- d) Water ✓

280) All of the following is a non-metallic mineral?

- a) Asbestos
- b) Graphite
- c) Platinum
- d) Sulphur ✓

## General Knowledge

281) Which of the following is called the "gateway to the Pacific"?

- a) Suez Canal
- b) Panama Canal ✓
- c) Bering Sea
- d) Africa

282) Which one of the following is a land-locked country?

- a) Bulgaria
- b) Romania
- c) Hungary ✓
- d) Ukraine

283) Which one of the following Fertilizers contains a high percentage of nitrogen?

- a) Urea ✓
- b) Ammonium sulfate
- c) Ammonium Nitrate
- d) Calcium Nitrate

284) Which is the longest commercial ocean in the world?

- a) Pacific ✓
- b) Arctic
- c) Indian
- d) Atlantic

285) The longest and largest river in Asia is

- a) Indus
- b) Ganga
- c) Brahmaputra
- d) Yangtze ✓

286) Which is the largest Country in Arab peninsula?

- a) Syria
- b) Iraq
- c) Qatar
- d) Saudia Arabia ✓

287) Which country is the largest foreign aid donor?

- a) USA ✓
- b) Canda
- c) Japan
- d) Germany

288) Name the country with the large number of internet users.

- a) France
- b) USA
- c) China ✓
- d) Canada

289) Who was the first lady prime minister of a country?

- a) Benezir Bhutto ✓
- b) Sirimavo Bhandamaika
- c) Chindra Kumara
- d) Margaret Thatcher

290) Name the ocean which has the biggest commercial activity in the world \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Atlantic Ocean
- b) Pacific Ocean ✓
- c) Indian Ocean
- d) Antarctic Ocean

295)

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)



## General Knowledge

291) The world's largest uranium producer country is:

- a) USA
- b) Canada ✓
- c) China
- d) Europe

292) The longest canal in the world is

- a) Volga Baltic
- b) Beloye-More
- c) Suez Canal
- d) Grand China Canal ✓

293) Which of the following countries lead in the production of tea?

- a) India
- b) Myanmar
- c) Sri Lanka ✓
- d) Japan

294) Which is the deepest ocean of the world?

- a) Caribbean
- b) Pacific Ocean ✓
- c) Atlantic Ocean
- d) Andaman Sea

295) Which is the most populous city in the world?

- a) Tokyo ✓
- b) Mumbai
- c) Shanghai
- d) Karachi

296) Which is the highest Military decoration of Pakistan?

- a) Tamgha-e-Jurrat
- b) Nishan-e-Haider ✓
- c) Nishan-e-Jurrat
- d) Tamgha-e-Imtiaz

297) Which of the following was the first to make space flight on April 12, 1961?

- a) Neil Armstrong
- b) Aleksey Leonov
- c) Yuri Gagarin ✓
- d) Kinigayo

298) Name the first commercial Bank which started its operation in Pakistan on August 17, 1947?

- a) United bank ltd
- b) Habib bank ltd ✓
- c) Muslim commercial bank
- d) None of these

299) Area wise which is the smallest continent of the world?

- a) Antarctica
- b) Asia
- c) Australia ✓
- d) Europe

300) Mt Everest is located in which country?

- a) Pakistan
- b) Bhutan
- c) Nepal ✓
- d) India

# General Knowledge

301) Pentagon is the military head quarter of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) UK
- b) USA ✓
- c) Russia
- d) China

302) Which is Britain's oldest university?

- a) St. Andrews
- b) Oxford ✓
- c) Cambridge
- d) St. Helena

303) Which of the following is considered the world's oldest capital?

- a) Damascus ✓
- b) Baghdad
- c) Jericho
- d) Cairo

304) Which continent has no desert?

- a) Europe ✓
- b) Asia
- c) Europe
- d) North America

305) "RAW" is intelligence agency of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) India ✓
- b) Israel
- c) China
- d) USA

306) M15 and M16 are secret agencies of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) India
- b) USA
- c) Israel
- d) England ✓

307) Derawar Fort is located in Pakistan in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Lahore
- b) Quetta
- c) Peshawar
- d) Bahawalpur ✓

308) Which metal is most abundant found on the earth's surface?

- a) Aluminum ✓
- b) Zinc
- c) Iron
- d) Silicon

309) The largest producer of diamonds in the world is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Botswana
- b) Canada
- c) South Africa ✓
- d) Russia

310) In which continent mountains Alps is found?

- a) Asia
- b) Europe ✓
- c) North America
- d) South America



## General Knowledge

311) The government of people, by the people and for the people" is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Kingdom
- b) Democracy ✓
- c) Dictatorship
- d) Autocracy

312) Rehman Baba was a poet of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Sindhi
- b) Pushto ✓
- c) Punjabi
- d) Baluchi

313) Cambridge University is located in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) USA
- b) Canada
- c) U.K. ✓
- d) Scotland

314) Which is the longest commercial ocean in the world?

- a) Pacific ✓
- b) Arctic
- c) Indian
- d) Atlantic

315) Who was the father of the French Revolution (1789-1799)?

- a) George Deguale
- b) Jean Jacques ✓
- c) Francois Hollande
- d) Manuel Valis

316) Which is the largest country in Central Asia?

- a) Azerbaijan
- b) Kyrgyzstan
- c) Kazakhstan ✓
- d) Tajikistan

317) Who was the painter of Mona Lisa?

- a) Leonardo da Vinci ✓
- b) Henry Smith
- c) F.A Barholdi
- d) None of these

318) Only Pakistani scientist who won the Nobel prize is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan
- b) Dr. Abdus Salam ✓
- c) Dr. Munir Ahmad Khan
- d) Dr. Samar Mubarak Mand

319) Name the undeclared nuclear weapon state of the world.

- a) South Korea
- b) Germany
- c) North Korea
- d) Israel ✓

320) Which is "Forbidden City"?

- a) Lhasa
- b) Ireland
- c) Palestine
- d) Vatican ✓

## General Knowledge

321) Which was referred to as the sick man of Europe?

- a) France
- b) England
- c) Turkey ✓
- d) Berlin

322) The Sacred place of Christians is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Nazareth
- b) Jerusalem ✓
- c) Mecca
- d) None of these

323) Torah is the Religious Text of which religion?

- a) Judaism ✓
- b) Christianity
- c) Taoism
- d) None of these

324) Golden Temple is the Sacred place of which religion?

- a) Sikhism ✓
- b) Hinduism
- c) Buddhism
- d) Taoism

325) Jerusalem is a sacred place for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Christian
- b) Jews
- c) Muslims
- d) All of these ✓

326) Which is the leading electricity producer of the world?

- a) Russia
- b) Saudia Arabic
- c) USA ✓
- d) India

327) China has the most land borders with how many countries?

- a) 14 ✓
- b) 19
- c) 30
- d) 22

328) Who built the first fully practical airplane?

- a) Henry Ford
- b) Wilbus and Orville Wright ✓
- c) Albert Einstein
- d) Thomas Edison

329) \_\_\_\_\_ was the first recipient of Nishan-e-haider.

- a) Major Aziz Bhatti
- b) Mohammad Sarwar ✓
- c) Sarwar Hussain
- d) Major Tufail Ahmad

330) The oldest written language is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Pashto
- b) Chinese ✓
- c) Japanese
- d) English

## Gene

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- b)
- c)
- d)

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- b)
- c)
- d)

333) W

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- b)
- c)
- d)

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- b) N
- c) P
- d) S

335) Whic  
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- a) Na
- b) Va
- c) Mo
- d) No



331) Which is the most spoken language in the world?

- a) French
- b) English ✓
- c) Chinese
- d) Arabic

332) Which country has among the following highest population growth rate?

- a) Pakistan ✓
- b) Bangladesh
- c) India
- d) Sri Lanka

333) Which is the largest mobile service in Pakistan?

- a) Ufone ✓
- b) Warid
- c) Mobilink
- d) Telenor

334) Which of the following the busiest trade route is:

- a) Cape route
- b) North Atlantic Route
- c) Panama Canal ✓
- d) Suez Canal

335) Which is the smallest country in the world

- a) Naura
- b) Vatican City ✓
- c) Monaco
- d) None of them

336) Which is the most famous waterfall in the world?

- a) Superior
- b) Baulkan
- c) Niagra ✓
- d) Congo

337) The maximum amount of energy in the present-day world is provided by:

- a) Atomic Energy ✓
- b) Coal
- c) Liquid Fuels
- d) hydroelectric power resources

338) Which is the second highest mountain peak in the world?

- a) Mt Everest
- b) K2 ✓
- c) Lhotse
- d) Nanga Parbat

339) Which is the largest river of the world?

- a) Tibet(Pamir) ✓
- b) Potohar
- c) Lhotse
- d) None of these

340) Which is the most densely populated city of the world?

- a) Mumbai
- b) Tokyo
- c) Shanghai
- d) Manila ✓

## General Knowledge

341) Which one of the following is one of the seven wonders of the modern world?

- a) The Eiffel tower
- b) Temple of Artemis ✓
- c) The Circus Maximise in Rome
- d) Hagia Sophia

342) Which is the largest Mosque in the world?

- a) Shahi Mosque, Lahore
- b) Jamia Mosque, Delhi
- c) Faisal Mosque, Islamabad
- d) Masjid al-Haram, Makkah ✓

343) Largest Muslim country area-wise is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Algeria
- b) Kazakhstan ✓
- c) Sudan
- d) Libya

344) Himalaya range is based in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Europe
- b) Asia ✓
- c) Africa
- d) Australia

345) Which continent has no desert?

- a) Europe ✓
- b) Asia
- c) Australia
- d) North America

346) NASA is a space agency of

- a) USA ✓
- b) UK
- c) European Countries
- d) Russia

347) Which is the capital of Saudia Arabia?

- a) Jeddah
- b) Madina
- c) Riyadh ✓
- d) Mecca

348) The epicenter of earthquake which struck Pakistan on 8th October 2005 was in the north of Islamabad \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Balakot
- b) Muzaffarabad ✓
- c) Kalam
- d) Garhi Habib Ullah

349) Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- a) Israel-Tel Aviv
- b) Thailand\_ Bangkok
- c) Malaysia-Nairobi ✓
- d) Saudia Arabia-Riyadh

350) Which one of the following is part of the United Arab Emirates

- a) Abu Dubai
- b) Qatar ✓
- c) Dubai
- d) Sharjah



## General Knowledge

351) Which of the following currencies has the highest value in terms of rupees?

- a) Yen
- b) Dollar ✓
- c) Mark
- d) Pound

352) Mohanjodaro is located on the bank of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Indus River ✓
- b) Ravi
- c) Chenab
- d) Jehlum River

353) Which of the following is called "City of Saints"?

- a) Lahore
- b) Uch
- c) Multan ✓
- d) Sehwan

354) The Eiffel tower is located in?

- a) Germany
- b) France ✓
- c) Italy
- d) Australia

355) The Leaning Tower is Located in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Germany
- b) Italy ✓
- c) France
- d) Paris

356) Which street is famous for the stock exchange Market?

- a) Fleet street, London
- b) Downing Street, London
- c) Wall Street, New York ✓
- d) Broadway, New York

357) Zionism is the nationalist movement of the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Jews ✓
- b) Muslims
- c) Converted Christians
- d) Muslims

358) Which among the Seven wonders listed by Antipater has survived?

- a) The Colossus of Rhodes
- b) The Pyramids of Egypt ✓
- c) The Pharos of Alexandria
- d) The Mausoleum of Halincarnassus

359) Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim league in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) 1910
- b) 1911 ✓
- c) 1912
- d) 1913

360) Transfer of foreign fugitive to his home country is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Extradition ✓
- b) Asylum
- c) Entente
- d) Détente

## General Knowledge

361) Yuan is the currency of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) China ✓
- b) Japan
- c) Canada
- d) South Africa

362) The Statue of Liberty is located in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) New York ✓
- b) Washington
- c) London
- d) Rome

363) How many presidents of the United States were assassinated?

- a) 5
- b) 4
- c) 3
- d) 2 ✓

364) After English which is the most widely used language as well?

- a) Spanish
- b) Hindi ✓
- c) German
- d) French

365) Namrud was the king in the days of Hazrat \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Ibrahim (AS) ✓
- b) Dawood (AS)
- c) Yousaf (AS)
- d) Musa (AS)

366) Name a country that is located in Africa and Asia.

- a) Libya
- b) Egypt ✓
- c) Brunei
- d) Morocco

367) Which city is built on 118 islands?

- a) Malaysia
- b) Venice ✓
- c) Maldives
- d) Indonesia

368) The Muslims of Chinese Province Xinjiang are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Zagums
- b) Uighurs ✓
- c) Hanifas
- d) Lianges

369) Which is the largest city in Africa?

- a) Algeria
- b) Kinshasa
- c) Cairo ✓
- d) Nairobi

370) Which is the largest canal system in the world?

- a) Grand Canal ✓
- b) Volga baltic canal
- c) Welled Canal
- d) Peneme Canal

## Gener

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- b)
- c)
- d)

372) Wh  
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- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

373) Whic

- a) 2
- b) 2
- c) 21
- d) 15

374) Dr. Al  
Ph.D. 1

- a) Ger
- b) Hol
- c) Belg
- d) Aus

375) UAE is  
Emirates

- a) 7 ✓
- b) 6
- c) 8
- d) 9



# General Knowledge

371) Which animal can live longest without water?

- a) Cat
- b) Rat
- c) Elephant
- d) Camel ✓

372) Which is the longest day of the year?

- a) 15th June
- b) 21<sup>st</sup> June ✓
- c) 27<sup>th</sup> June
- d) 28<sup>th</sup> June

373) Which is the shortest day of a Year?

- a) 28th December
- b) 25th December
- c) 21st December ✓
- d) 15th December

374) Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan did his Ph.D. from the Leaven University of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Germany
- b) Holland ✓
- c) Belgium
- d) Austria

375) UAE is the federation of how many Emirates?

- a) 7 ✓
- b) 6
- c) 8
- d) 9

376) A billion contains how many millions?

- a) 10,000
- b) 1000 ✓
- c) 100
- d) 10

377) The USA consist of \_\_\_\_\_ states

- a) 42
- b) 50 ✓
- c) 32
- d) 40

378) The People Republic of China was established in Beijing on 1st October \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) 1947
- b) 1948 ✓
- c) 1949
- d) 1950

379) Pakistan National Movement was founded by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Ch. Rehmat Ali ✓
- b) Syed Ameer Ali
- c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- d) Quaid-e-Azam

380) Life expectancy is highest in the world in

- a) Canada
- b) Germany
- c) Japan ✓
- d) Norway

# General Knowledge

381) The country with minimum birth rate is.

- a) China
- b) Italy ✓
- c) Sweden
- d) USA

382) Which of the following is the second-most populous country in the world?

- a) USA
- b) Indonesia
- c) Brazil
- d) India ✓

383) What was the cause of the outbreak of the First World War?

- a) The sudden death of Lloyd George ✓
- b) The imprisonment of Lenin
- c) Ferdinand of Austria
- d) American ambitions

384) Guantanamo Bay is used as a prison for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Iraq war prisoners
- b) Afghanistan war prisoners ✓
- c) International prisoners
- d) None of these

385) Kot Digi fort is located in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Khairpur(Sindh) ✓
- b) Larkana (Sindh)
- c) Multan (Punjab)
- d) Vehari (Punjab)

386) Umar Kot fort is located in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Punjab
- b) KPK
- c) Sindh ✓
- d) Balochistan

387) Six points are related with Sheh Mujib-ur-Rehman and five points are related with \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Muhammad Khan Junejo
- b) Nawaz Sharif
- c) Zulifqar Ali Bhutto ✓
- d) Liaquat Ali Khan

388) The picture printed on the twenty rupee note relates to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Harappa
- b) Taxila
- c) Mohenjo Daro ✓
- d) None of them

389) The picture printed on the Rs. 5000 note related to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Lahore Fort
- b) Faisal Mosque ✓
- c) Shalimar Garden
- d) Parliament

390) How many land locked countries are there in the world?

- a) 39
- b) 41
- c) 42
- d) 44 ✓



## General Knowledge

391) Blind dolphins are present in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Indus River ✓
- b) Chenab River
- c) Nile River
- d) Ganga River

392) Which of the countries had constructed but voluntarily dismantled 6 uranium bombs?

- a) North Korea
- b) South Africa ✓
- c) Israel
- d) None of them

393) When the first census was done in Pakistan?

- a) 1951
- b) 1958 ✓
- c) 1955
- d) 1957

394) Name the largest oil company of the world.

- a) Exxon
- b) PetroChina ✓
- c) Shell
- d) None of them

## Notable Countries of the World

Country	Capital	Currency
<b>Africa</b>		
Algeria	Algiers	Dinar
Egypt	Cairo	Egyptian Pound
Kenya	Nairobi	Shilling
Libyan Republic	Tripoli	Dinar
Morocco	Rabat	Dirham
Nigeria	Abuja	Naira
South Africa	Pretoria and Cape Town	Rang
Tunisia	Tunis	Dinar
<b>Europe</b>		
Austria	Vienna	Euro
Belgium	Brussels	Euro
Belarus	Minsk	Ruble
Bulgaria	Sofia	Lev
Croatia	Zagreb	Kuna
Cyprus	Nicosia	Euro
Czech Republic	Prague	Czech Koruna
Denmark	Copenhagen	Danish Krone
Estonia	Tallinn	Euro
Finland	Helsinki	Euro
France	Paris	Euro
Gibraltar	Gibraltar	Gibraltar Pound
Greece	Athens	Euro
Hungary	Budapest	Fonnt
Italy	Rome	Euro
Ireland	Dublin	Euro
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Euro
Norway	Oslo	Euro
Poland	Warsaw	Krone
Portugal	Lisbon	Zloty
Romania	Bucharest	Euro
Russia	Moscow	Leu
Spain	Madrid	Ruble
Sweden	Stockholm	Euro
Switzerland	Bern	Krona
		Swiss Franc



United Kingdom	London	British Pound
Ukraine	Kiev	Hryvnia
Vatican City	Vatican City	Euro
<b>North America</b>		
Canada	Ottawa	Dollar
Cuba	Havana	Peso
Mexico	Mexico City	Quetzal
Panama	Panama City	Balboa
Puerto Rico	San Juan	US Dollar
United States of America	Washington D.C.	US Dollar
<b>South America</b>		
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Peso
Brazil	Brasilia	Brazilian Real
Chile	Santiago	Peso
Colombia	Bogota	Peso
Peru	Lima	Sol
Venezuela	Caracas	Bolivar
<b>Oceania</b>		
Australia	Canberra	Australian Dollar
New Zealand	Wellington	New Zealand Dollar
<b>Asia and Middle East</b>		
Afghanistan	Kabul	Afghani
Azerbaijan	Baku	Manat
Bahrain	Manama	Dinar
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Taka
China	Beijing	Yuan
India	New Delhi	Rupee
Indonesia	Jakarta	Rupiah
Iran	Tehran	Rial
Iraq	Baghdad	Iraqi Dinar
Israel	Jerusalem	Israeli New Sheqel
Japan	Tokyo	Yen
North Korea	Pyongyang	Won
Kuwait	Kuwait City	Dinar
Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek	Som
Lebanon	Beirut	Lebanese Pound
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	Ringgit
Nepal	Kathmandu	Rupee

## General Knowledge

Oman	Muscat	Rial
Pakistan	Islamabad	Rupee
Palestine	Ramallah	Dinar
Philippines	Manila	Peso
Qatar	Doha	Qatari Riyal
Qatar	Doha	Qatari Riyal
Saudia Arabia	Riyadh	Rial
South Korea	Seoul	Won
Singapore	Singapore	Singapore Dollar
Sri Lanka	Sri Jayewardenepura	Ruppe
Syria	Damascus	Syrian Pound
Taiwan	Taipei	New Taiwanese Dollar
Thailand	Bangkok	Baht
Turkey	Ankara	Turkish Lira
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	Dirham
Uzbekistan	Tashkent	Som
Vietnam	Hanoi	Dong
Yemen	Sana'a	Rial

## Notable Airlines of the World

Name of Airlines	Name of Country
Singapore Airlines	Singapore
Emirates Airlines	United Arab Emirates
Turkish Airlines	Turkey
Qatar Airways	Qatar
Qantas	Australia
Etihad Airways	United Arab Emirates
Eva Air	Taiwan
Virgin Atlantic	England
Swiss	Switzerland
British Airways	United Kingdom
Alitalia	Italy
Finnair	Finland
Gulf Air	Bahrain
Jat Airways	Serbia
Swissair	Switzerland
All Nippon Airways	Japan



## Intelligence Agencies around the World

Acronym	Name of Agency	Name of Country
ISI	Inter Service Intelligence	Pakistan
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency	United States
MI6	Military Intelligence Section 6	United Kingdom
FSB	Federal Security Bureau of Russian Federation	Russia
BND	Bundesnachrichtendienst	Germany
RAW	Research and Analysis Wing	India
DGSE	Direction Generale De La Securite Exterieur	France
ASIS	Australian Secret Intelligence Service	Australia
MSS	Ministry of State Security	China
Mossad	The Institute for Intelligence and Special Operation	Israel

## International Organizations

Acronym	Name of Organization	Headquarter
ILO	International Labour Organization	Geneva
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	Vienna
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	Rome
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Paris
WHO	World Health Organization	Geneva
WMO	World Meteorological Organization	Geneva
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	New York

## General Knowledge

GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	Geneva
WTO	World Trade Organization	Geneva
UNDP	United Nations Development Program	New York
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Geneva
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program	Nairobi
EU	European Union	Brussels
OIC	Organization of Islamic Cooperation	Jeddah
NAM	Non-Aligned Movement	New York
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation	Kathmandu
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	Jakarta
ECO	Economic Cooperation Organization	Tehran
FATF	Financial Action Task Force	Paris
ICC	International Criminal Court	Hague
ICJ	International Court of Justice	Hague
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	Geneva
IMF	International Monetary Fund	Washington D.C.
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization	Brussels



## Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) The national anthem of Pakistan was played for the first time for
  - e) Raza Shah Pahlavi of Iran ✓
  - f) Abdul Salam Mubarak of Oman
  - g) Hassan Rouhani of Afghanistan
  - h) None Of the above
- 2) The plan of division of Indo-Pak was announced on \_\_\_\_\_
  - e) 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 1946
  - f) 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 1947 ✓
  - g) 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 1945
  - h) 14<sup>th</sup> January, 1947
- 3) The first head of state to visit Pakistan in 1947 was \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Ameer of Iraq
  - b) Ameer of Iran
  - c) Ameer of Oman
  - d) Ameer of Kuwait ✓
- 4) The first president to visit Pakistan belonged to \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) England
  - b) America
  - c) Indonesia ✓
  - d) Germany
- 5) The music of national anthem of Pakistan was composed by \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Ahmed Ali Chagla ✓
  - b) Imran Saleem
  - c) Yahya Khan
  - d) Nadeem Iqbal
- 6) The Flag of Pakistan was designed by \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Azam Shah
  - b) Faheem Imran
  - c) Umair Aleem
  - d) Syed Amir-uddin Kedwani ✓
- 7) Who became the President of Muslim League after Muhammad Ali Jinnah?
  - a) Chaudhry Irfan Iqbal
  - b) Chaudhry Khaliqzaman ✓
  - c) Chaudhry Zahid Nadeem
  - d) Chaudhry Rehman Ali
- 8) The United States Embassy in Karachi was established in \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) August 15, 1947 ✓
  - b) March 14, 1956
  - c) March 22, 1976
  - d) July 14, 1966
- 9) The first US ambassador to Pakistan, was \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Adam Mulawarman Tugio
  - b) Bernhard Schlagheck
  - c) Yahya Kemal Beyath
  - d) Paul H. Alling ✓
- 10) At the time of the partition, which of the following was the British Prime Minister?
  - a) Clement Attlee ✓
  - b) Archer David
  - c) Michel James
  - d) James Eames

11) When did the British set about withdrawing from India?

- a) April 4, 1940
- b) July 13, 1944
- c) March 2, 1946
- d) Feb. 20, 1947 ✓

12) Who was the Secretary of state for India in 1947?

- a) William Francis Hare ✓
- b) Frederick William
- c) Leopold Charles Maurice
- d) Stennett Amery

13) Who was the Viceroy of India from 1944 to 1947

- a) Lord Wavell ✓
- b) Lord Willingdon
- c) Lord Linlithgow
- d) Lord Mountbatten

14) When did Lord Mountbatten arrive in Delhi as new Viceroy of India?

- a) June 21, 1945
- b) March 22, 1947 ✓
- c) April 21, 1944
- d) December 22, 1945

15) When did Lord Mountbatten announce the partition plan?

- a) August 21, 1947
- b) August 4, 1944
- c) June 3, 1947 ✓
- d) April 21, 1946

16) Who was the last Governor of undivided Punjab?

- a) Sir Bertrand James Glancy
- b) Sir Henry Duffield Craik
- c) Sir Herbert William Emerson
- d) Sir Evan Meredith Jenkins ✓

17) Total members in first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan

- a) 45 Members
- b) 56 Members
- c) 66 Members
- d) 79 Members ✓

18) Who administered the oath of Muhammad Ali Jinnah?

- a) Chief Justice Khalid Rehman
- b) Justice Waheed Amir
- c) Justice Abdur Rasheed ✓
- d) Justice Jawad Hussain

19) Who administered the oath of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan?

- a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah ✓
- b) Hussain Iftikhar
- c) Amir Zia
- d) General Hassan Gillani

20) Who was the first governor of West Pakistan?

- a) Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani ✓
- b) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
- c) Sheikh Ghulam Hussain
- d) Frank Walter Messervy



- 21) Who was the first Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army?
- General Philip Henry Sheridan
  - General Ulysses S. Grant
  - General Frank Walter ✓
  - General Peyton Conway March
- 22) Who was the First Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Navy?
- Syed Mohammad Ahsan
  - Mohammad Siddiq Choudri
  - Admiral Muhammad Amjad
  - Rear Admiral James Wilfred ✓
- 23) Who was the First Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Air Force?
- Allan Perry-Keene ✓
  - M Amjad Khan Niazi
  - Zaheer Ahmad Sidhu
  - Amir Takki
- 24) Who was the first US ambassador to Pakistan?
- John Moors Cabot
  - Avra Milvin Warren
  - Paul H. Alling ✓
  - Horace Merle Cochran
- 25) When did Pakistan became member of United Nations?
- 30<sup>th</sup> September, 1947 ✓
  - 16<sup>th</sup> July, 1948
  - 16<sup>th</sup> June, 1949
  - 18<sup>th</sup> March, 1951
- 26) Who was the first ambassador of Pakistan to the United States?
- Mirza Abul Hassan Ispahani
  - Mohammad Ali Bogra
  - Syed Amjad Ali
  - Aziz Ahmed
- 27) The Objective Resolution was presented on \_\_\_\_\_
- 8<sup>th</sup> March, 1949
  - 12<sup>th</sup> March, 1949
  - 7<sup>th</sup> March, 1949 ✓
  - 23 March, 1949
- 28) The Objective Resolution was adopted on \_\_\_\_\_
- 22 March 1949
  - 16 March 1949
  - 9 March 1948
  - 12 March 1949 ✓
- 29) The Constituent Assembly was dissolved in 1954 by \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ghulam Mohammad ✓
  - Malik Mehmood Ahmad
  - Imran Ishaq Khan
  - Hameed Gul
- 30) Pakistan has been a member of the World Bank since \_\_\_\_\_
- 1988
  - 1978
  - 1950 ✓
  - 1966

## Pakistan Studies

31) The 2nd Constitution of Pakistan was promulgated by

- a) Ayub Khan ✓
- b) Iskander Ali Mirza
- c) Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq
- d) Mehmood Azam

32) The 2nd Constitution of Pakistan was promulgated on

- a) 11<sup>th</sup> April 1959
- b) 12<sup>th</sup> June 1963
- c) 15<sup>th</sup> March 1967
- d) 1<sup>st</sup> March 1962 ✓

33) Who was awarded with the first Nishan-i-Haider \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- a) Muhammad Sarwar Bhatti ✓
- b) Iftakhar Hussain
- c) Faheem Gul
- d) Captain Imran Sarwar

34) The second constituent assembly of Pakistan consisted of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 77 Members
- b) 88 Members
- c) 80 Members ✓
- d) 66 Members

35) The 2<sup>nd</sup> Constituent Assembly was Constituted on \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 28<sup>th</sup> May 1955 ✓
- b) 11<sup>th</sup> July 1952
- c) 13<sup>th</sup> April 1977
- d) 15<sup>th</sup> June 1988

36) Who led the funeral Of Quaid Muhammad Ali Jinnah?

- a) Mufti Khalil Ahmad
- b) Shabir Ahmed Usmani ✓
- c) Mufti Sehzaad Amir
- d) Allama Nasir Khan

37) Who was the successor of Quaid-e-Azam as Governor General?

- a) Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan
- b) Liaquat Ali Khan
- c) Khawaja Nazimuddin ✓
- d) Mohammad Afzal Cheema

38) Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated in Rawalpindi on \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 16<sup>th</sup> October, 1951 ✓
- b) 15<sup>th</sup> August 1950
- c) 7<sup>th</sup> March 1952
- d) 13<sup>th</sup> April 1953

39) Who replaced Liaquat Ali Khan as Prime Minister?

- a) Ayub Khan
- b) Ghulam Muhammad
- c) Khawajah Nazimuddin ✓
- d) Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan

40) Who replaced Nazimuddin as Governor General?

- a) Ghulam Muhammad ✓
- b) Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan
- c) Imran Abbas
- d) Ayub Khan



- 41) Sindh assembly proclaimed Sindhi as official language in \_\_\_\_
- a) 1990
  - b) 1976
  - c) 1972 ✓
  - d) 1966
- 42) Baluchistan officially became a province on \_\_\_\_\_
- a) 12<sup>th</sup> April 1977
  - b) 1<sup>st</sup> July 1970 ✓
  - c) 14<sup>th</sup> August 1947
  - d) 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1989
- 43) Gawader officially became a part Of Pakistan in \_\_\_\_\_
- a) 22<sup>nd</sup> of June 1988
  - b) 5<sup>th</sup> of June 1966
  - c) 8<sup>th</sup> of December 1958 ✓
  - d) 21<sup>st</sup> of March 1977
- 44) The only Vice President of Pakistan is \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Amir Hussain
  - b) Nurul Amin ✓
  - c) Muhammad Ali Bogra
  - d) Malik Feroz Khan Noon
- 45) National anthem of Pakistan was played for the first time on
- a) July 23 1946
  - b) May 12 1966
  - c) March 30 1947
  - d) August 13 1954 ✓
- 46) Which of the following is the birthplace of Quaid e Azam?
- a) Wazir Mansion ✓
  - b) The Coach House
  - c) Mahal- Palace
  - d) Haveli- Mansion
- 47) Liaquat - Nehru Pact Was signed on \_\_\_\_\_
- a) April 1950 ✓
  - b) June 1989
  - c) May 1949
  - d) July 1948
- 48) When was State Bank of Pakistan inaugurated?
- a) 23<sup>rd</sup> June, 1948
  - b) 12<sup>th</sup> July, 1949
  - c) 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 1947
  - d) 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1948 ✓
- 49) Who was the first governor of State Bank Pakistan?
- a) Ahmad Mansoor
  - b) Zahid Hussain ✓
  - c) Saleem Liaquat
  - d) Kalid Ishaq
- 50) Who was the first female governor of Pakistan?
- a) Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan ✓
  - b) Parveen Gillani
  - c) Sadaf Batool
  - d) Bisma Khalid

# Pakistan Studies

51) National Bank of Pakistan (NBP) was established in \_\_\_\_

- a) 1977
- b) 1949 ✓
- c) 1966
- d) 1954

52) The 1st Martial Law in Pakistan was Imposed on \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 16<sup>th</sup> July, 1977
- b) 7<sup>th</sup> October, 1958 ✓
- c) 12<sup>th</sup> June, 1966
- d) 13<sup>th</sup> August, 1956

53) Who imposed the 1<sup>st</sup> Martial Law?

- a) Ayub Khan
- b) Yahya Khan
- c) Iskander Mirza ✓
- d) General Tikka Khan

54) The 1<sup>st</sup> Chief Martial Law Administrator Of Pakistan \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Ayub Khan ✓
- b) Iskander Mirza
- c) General Amir Abdullah
- d) General Tikka Khan

55) Who became the first President of Pakistan?

- a) Iskander Mirza ✓
- b) Imran Ali Bogra
- c) Muhammad Rafiq Tarar
- d) Farooq Lagarai

56) Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan when Iskander Mirza imposed Martial law?

- a) Sir Feroz Khan Noon ✓
- b) Muhammad Ali Bogra
- c) Liaqat Ali Khan
- d) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

57) Who imposed the 2<sup>nd</sup> martial law?

- a) Muhammad Yahya Khan
- b) Ayub Khan ✓
- c) Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq
- d) Amir Abdullah Khan Niazi

58) Who imposed the 3<sup>rd</sup> martial law?

- a) Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq ✓
- b) Muhammad Ayub Khan
- c) Amir Abdullah Khan Niazi
- d) Tikka Khan

59) Defense day is celebrated in Pakistan since \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1977
- b) 1988
- c) 1966 ✓
- d) 1955

60) Major Aziz Bhatti was martyred in which of the following wars?

- a) 1971 War
- b) 1965 War ✓
- c) 1948 War
- d) 1999 War



61) The Tashkent Pact was officially signed on \_\_\_\_

- a) 10th January, 1966 ✓
- b) 13th January, 1988
- c) 13th February, 1977
- d) 11<sup>th</sup> June, 1955

62) Tashkent Pact was Signed between \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Iran And Pakistan
- b) Afghanistan and Pakistan
- c) India And Pakistan ✓
- d) China And Pakistan

63) Who Represented Pakistan in Tashkent Pact?

- a) Muhammad Ayub Khan ✓
- b) Iskander Mirza
- c) Yahya Khan
- d) Umair Hussain

64) Who Represented India in Tashkent Pact?

- a) Nareesh Kumar
- b) Ram Kumar Shastri
- c) Lal Bahadur Shastri ✓
- d) Dillip Kumar

65) Post of Commander-in-Chief changed to Chief of Staff in \_\_\_\_

- a) 1972 ✓
- b) 1988
- c) 1955
- d) 1966

66) Post of Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff was created in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1967
- b) 1955
- c) 1976 ✓
- d) 1988

67) Bangladesh was liberated from Pakistan on \_\_\_\_

- a) 16 December 1971 ✓
- b) 22 December 1971
- c) 3 July 1971
- d) 4 March 1970

68) Simla Agreement was officially signed on \_\_\_\_

- a) 12 June, 1999
- b) 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 1977
- c) 2<sup>nd</sup> July, 1972 ✓
- d) 3<sup>rd</sup> May, 1971

69) Who is the Head of Cabinet Under Constitution Of Pakistan 1973?

- a) Prime Minister ✓
- b) President
- c) Foreign Minister
- d) Defense Minister

70) The first general elections under the 1973 constitution were held in

- a) 1976
- b) 1977 ✓
- c) 1978
- d) 1989

# Pakistan Studies

71) Pakistan recognized Bangladesh in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1988
- b) 1976
- c) 1990
- d) 1974 ✓

72) Ghulam Ishaque Khan became president of Pakistan in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1988 ✓
- b) 1977
- c) 1967
- d) 1966

73) Pervez Musharraf elected president (10th) on \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 30 March 2001
- b) 20 June 2001 ✓
- c) 11 May 2001
- d) 1 July 2001

74) Constitution of All India Muslim League was written by \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Muhammad Ali Bogra
- b) Muhammad Ali Jinnah ✓
- c) Muhammad Ahmad Ishaq
- d) Muhammad Saleem

75) Under the leadership of \_\_\_\_\_, Constitution of 1956 was passed

- a) Ch. Muhammad Ali ✓
- b) Ch. Khalid Saleem
- c) Ch. Qasim Ali
- d) Syed Ahmad Hassan

76) The Constitution of 1973 was proclaimed on \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 14<sup>th</sup> August, 1973 ✓
- b) 13<sup>th</sup> September, 1948
- c) 16<sup>th</sup> August, 1976
- d) 13<sup>th</sup> July, 1975

77) Indus Water Treaty was signed between India and Pakistan in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1960 ✓
- b) 1989
- c) 1978
- d) 1966

78) First Women speaker of National Assembly of Pakistan is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Fahmida Mirza ✓
- b) Ayesha Durani
- c) Parveen Nasir
- d) Hameeda Gul

79) Minimum age for voting in Pakistan is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 18 years ✓
- b) 16 years
- c) 25 years
- d) 20 years

80) The One Unit Bill was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1955 ✓
- b) 1949
- c) 1947
- d) 1956



- 81) Pamphlet "Now or Never" was written by \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Ch. Rehmat Ali ✓
  - b) Zafar Ali Khan
  - c) Allama Iqbal
  - d) Quaid e Azam
- 82) Pakistan resolution was translated in Urdu by \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan ✓
  - b) Ch. Rehmat Ali
  - c) Nawab Liaqat Ali Khan
  - d) Fatima Jinnah
- 83) Chairman of Council of common interest is \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Prime Minister ✓
  - b) President
  - c) Chief Minister of Punjab
  - d) Army Chief
- 84) The Motorway M8 section leads to \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Gwadar Port ✓
  - b) Karachi
  - c) Islamabad
  - d) Kashmir
- 85) First SOS Village in Pakistan is located at \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Lahore ✓
  - b) Multan
  - c) Karachi
  - d) Rawalpindi
- 86) Head-quarter of Pakistan Navy is at \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Islamabad ✓
  - b) Karachi
  - c) Gawadar
  - d) Quetta
- 87) The old name of Pakistan International Airlines is \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Orient Airways ✓
  - b) Air Sial
  - c) Ahmad Airways
  - d) Blue Airways
- 88) The Dasht River in Pakistan is located in \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Baluchistan ✓
  - b) Punjab
  - c) Hyderabad
  - d) KPK
- 89) In Simla Agreement, the ceasefire line was named as \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Line of Control ✓
  - b) Border
  - c) Border Line
  - d) Peace Line
- 90) Multan in Punjab is known as city of \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Saints ✓
  - b) Nawab
  - c) Lights
  - d) Rivers

# Pakistan Studies

91) Famous Punjabi Dastan "Saif-ul-Mulook was written by

- a) Mian Muhammad Baksh ✓
- b) Waris Shah
- c) Vir Bakhsh
- d) Shah Husain

92) \_\_\_\_\_ is the oldest library of Pakistan established in 1884

- a) Punjab Public Library Lahore ✓
- b) National Library, Islamabad
- c) Iqbal Municipal Library, Murree.
- d) Allama Iqbal Library, Sialkot.

93) Quaid-e-Azam Library Lahore was established in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1886 ✓
- b) 1887
- c) 1990
- d) 1995

94) Satpara Lake in Pakistan is situated near \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Skardu ✓
- b) Naran
- c) Kashmir
- d) Qallat

95) First railway track of Pakistan was established between \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Karachi and Kotri ✓
- b) Lahore and Peshawer
- c) Quetta and Karachi
- d) Karachi and Hyderabad

96) The longest motorway of Pakistan is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) M8 ✓
- b) M5
- c) M6
- d) M3

97) Baba Fareed Gangshakar was first poet of

- a) Punjabi ✓
- b) Saraiki
- c) Urdu
- d) Persian

98) Who was the first poet of Urdu literature?

- a) Ameer Khusro ✓
- b) Kabir
- c) Meera
- d) Shah Mubarak

99) \_\_\_\_\_ is the recorded hottest city in Pakistan

- a) Jacobabad ✓
- b) Sibbi
- c) Multan
- d) Larkana

100) The Shah Faisal Mosque is situated in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Islamabad ✓
- b) Lahore
- c) Multan
- d) Bahawalpur



101) Pakistan Steel Mill was established in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Karachi ✓
- b) Lahore
- c) Gawadar
- d) Quetta

102) Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman introduced six points in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1966 ✓
- b) 1998
- c) 1990
- d) 1985

103) Liaquat Ali Khan joined All India Muslim League as member in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1923 ✓
- b) 1918
- c) 1923
- d) 1930

104) Congress launched "Quit India" moment \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1942 ✓
- b) 1945
- c) 1940
- d) 1946

105) Quaid join Muslim League In \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1913
- b) 1915
- c) 1906
- d) 1928

106) Pakistan became an Islamic Republic in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1956 ✓
- b) 1973
- c) 1949
- d) 1948

107) Iskandar Mirza abrogated the \_\_\_\_\_ Constitution

- a) 1956 ✓
- b) 1962
- c) 1973
- d) None of the above

108) Lahore is situated on bank of \_\_\_\_\_ River \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Ravi ✓
- b) Sutluj
- c) Sindh
- d) Chanab

109) Who helped Quaid in preparation of fourteen points \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar ✓
- b) Ch Rehmat Ali
- c) Allama Iqbal
- d) Fatima Jinnah

110) Pakistan became a member of UNO in year \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1947 ✓
- b) 1956
- c) 1958
- d) 1975

# Pakistan Studies

111) \_\_\_\_\_ was the first foreign minister of Pakistan

- a) Ch. Zafarullah Khan ✓
- b) Aziz Ahmed
- c) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- d) Feroz Khan Noon

112) \_\_\_\_\_ Desert is in Punjab Province

- a) Cholistan Desert ✓
- b) Thar Desert
- c) Cold Desert
- d) Uch Desert

113) \_\_\_\_\_ is the national flower of Pakistan

- a) Jasmine ✓
- b) Red Rose
- c) Tulip
- d) Sunflower

114) \_\_\_\_\_ District was renamed as Attock in 1978

- a) Chambellpur ✓
- b) LailPur
- c) KhanGarh
- d) Mureedabad

115) Lal Suhanra national park is located in

- a) Bahawalpur ✓
- b) Multan
- c) Lahore
- d) Karachi

116) The national animal of Pakistan is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Markhor ✓
- b) Cheetah
- c) Deer
- d) Zebra

117) First Urdu newspaper published after the creation of Pakistan is

- a) Imroze ✓
- b) Express
- c) Jhang
- d) Koh e Noor

118) The largest desert of Pakistan is located in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Thar ✓
- b) Cholistan
- c) Thal
- d) Cold Desert

119) The oldest barrage in Indus river is

- a) Sukkur barrage ✓
- b) Guddu Barrage
- c) Chashma Barrage
- d) Islam Barrage

120) Pakistan joined world trade organization in

- a) 1995 ✓
- b) 1998
- c) 1990
- d) 2005



121) Air Blue is the Airline of

- a) Pakistan ✓
- b) Turkey
- c) China
- d) Japan

122) \_\_\_\_\_ dam has been built on River Kabul

- a) Warsak ✓
- b) Tarbela
- c) Mangla
- d) Deameer Bhasha

123) Pakistan shares its borders with \_\_\_\_\_ neighboring countries

- a) Four ✓
- b) Three
- c) Six
- d) Two

124) \_\_\_\_\_ is located in KPK

- a) Kafir Kot ✓
- b) Derawar Kot
- c) Rohtas Kot
- d) Fort Munro Kot

125) First governor general of Pakistan after independence is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Abdul Rab Nishtar
- b) Quaid-e-Azam ✓
- c) Liaqat Ali Khan
- d) Ayub Khan

126) \_\_\_\_\_ line is the name of Pakistan India border

- a) Redcliff ✓
- b) Red
- c) Shril
- d) Klifton

127) Height of K2 is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 8611m ✓
- b) 9600m
- c) 8200m
- d) 8811m

128) \_\_\_\_\_ is the original name of the mountain K2

- a) Goodwin Austen ✓
- b) Mountaineer's Mountain
- c) Chogori
- d) Mount Everest

129) \_\_\_\_\_ was the first president of Islamic republic of Pakistan

- a) Iskandar Mirza ✓
- b) Z A Bhutto
- c) Muhammad Ayub
- d) Liaqat Ali Khan

130) \_\_\_\_\_ is in Larkana in Sindh

- a) Mohenjo Daro ✓
- b) Fort Munro
- c) Derawar Fort
- d) Rawal Kot

# Pakistan Studies

131) Famous Qissa Khawani Bazaar is in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Peshawar ✓
- b) Karachi
- c) Lahore
- d) Islamabad

132) The Shandur pass connects

- a) Chitral and Gilgit ✓
- b) Gilgit and Naran
- c) Quetta and Karachi
- d) Gwadar and Karachi

133) Fort Munro is located in

- a) DG Khan ✓
- b) Quetta
- c) Lahore
- d) Multan

134) Quetta was devastated by severe Earthquake on

- a) 31<sup>st</sup> May, 1935 ✓
- b) 5<sup>th</sup> May, 2005
- c) 6<sup>th</sup> March, 1999
- d) 29<sup>th</sup> July, 1999

135) \_\_\_\_\_ was the first recipient of Nishan\_i\_Haider

- a) Captain Sarwar Shaheed ✓
- b) Pilot Officer Rashid Minhas
- c) Major Muhammad Akram
- d) Major tufail Muhammad

136) Islami Jamhoori Ittehad won the election of

- a) October, 1990 ✓
- b) January, 1995
- c) July, 1999
- d) February, 1988

137) The Government of Benazir Bhutto was dismissed for the second time by

- a) Farooq A. Laghari ✓
- b) Gen Pervaiz Musharraf
- c) Gen. Zia ulHaq
- d) Asif Ali Zardari

138) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded

- a) Muhammadan Education Conference ✓
- b) Islamia College
- c) Islamic Ideology Conference
- d) Ali Garh College

139) Lucknow pact came into being

- a) 1916 ✓
- b) 1920
- c) 1925
- d) 1934

140) Cripps Mission arrived in India in

- a) 1942 ✓
- b) 1935
- c) 1946
- d) 1930



141) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the founder of

- a) Two Nation Theory ✓
- b) Pakistan
- c) Islamic Ideology Council
- d) None of Above

142) All India Muslim League founded on

- a) 30<sup>th</sup> December, 1906 ✓
- b) 14<sup>th</sup> August, 1906
- c) 23 March, 1906
- d) 26 April, 1906

143) Quaid started his Law practice in

- a) Bombay ✓
- b) Lucknow
- c) Lahore
- d) London

144) \_\_\_\_\_ Muslim women participated in all three Round table Conferences

- a) Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz ✓
- b) Fatima Jinah
- c) Salma Tasadduk Husain
- d) Raa'ana Liaqat Ali khan

145) Keenjhar Lake is situated in

- a) Thatta District ✓
- b) Larkana District
- c) Hyderabad District
- d) Sukhur District

146) Babusar Pass connects

- a) KPK and Gilgit ✓
- b) Gilgit and Naran
- c) Gilgit and Kashmir
- d) None

147) Partition of Bengal took place on

- a) 1905 ✓
- b) 1906
- c) 1908
- d) 1902

148) Quaid joined Indian National Congress in

- a) 1906 ✓
- b) 1908
- c) 1916
- d) 1913

149) Quaid left Indian National Congress in

- a) 1920 ✓
- b) 1915
- c) 1913
- d) 1906

150) Government of India Act, divided the country into \_\_\_\_\_ provinces

- a) 11 ✓
- b) 15
- c) 6
- d) 4

# Pakistan Studies

151) Collectively, how many Governor Generals ruled over Pakistan?

- a) 02
- b) 03
- c) 04✓
- d) 05

152) Which country opposed Pakistan's membership in the United Nations?

- a) India
- b) Russia
- c) Afghanistan✓
- d) Malaysia

153) Who was the last Governor-General of Pakistan?

- a) Quaid-e-Azam
- b) Iskandar Mirza✓
- c) Ghulam Muhammad
- d) Arif Saeedi

154) Which of the following countries accepted Pakistan first?

- a) Iraq
- b) Indonesia
- c) Iran✓
- d) India

155) For how many rupees did Raja Ranjit Singh sold the state of Kashmir for?

- a) 80 lac rupees
- b) 75 lac rupees✓
- c) 70 lac rupees
- d) 65 lac rupees

156) In which year a formal treaty of water was signed between India and Pakistan?

- a) 1960✓
- b) 1962
- c) 1965
- d) 1970

157) After the war of 1965, which of the following pacts was signed between India and Pakistan?

- a) Bilateral Pact
- b) Tashkent Pact✓
- c) Moscow Pact
- d) Soviet Pact

158) Who participated in the Tashkent Declaration from India?

- a) Ms. Indra Gandhi
- b) Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri✓
- c) Ms. Murarji Desai
- d) Mr. Sanjay Gandhi

159) Who participated Tashkent Pact as the Foreign Minister of Pakistan?

- a) Mr. Hussain Shaheed
- b) Mr. I.I Chundrigar
- c) Mr. Malik Feroz Khan
- d) Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto✓

160) Who became President of Pakistan from Ayub Khan?

- a) Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
- b) Mr. Fazl Elahi Choudhary
- c) Gen. Yahya Khan✓
- d) Justice Rafique Tarar



161) In which year did Gen. Yahya Khan hold General Election?

- a) 1970 ✓
- b) 1971
- c) 1972
- d) 1973

162) In the 1971 Elections, which of the following parties secured victory in East Pakistan?

- a) PPP
- b) Muslim League
- c) Awami League ✓
- d) Jamat-e-Islami

163) Which movement of East Pakistan supported Indian forces in the War of 1971?

- a) Bangla Movement
- b) Bangali Movement
- c) Mukti Bahini ✓
- d) Azadi Movement

164) After the War of 1971, which agreement was signed between India and Pakistan?

- a) Calcutta Pact
- b) Lucknow Pact
- c) Simla Pact ✓
- d) Bombay Pact

165) Who imposed third Martial Law on Pakistan?

- a) Gen. Ayub Khan
- b) Gen. Yahya Khan
- c) Gen. Zia-ul-Haque ✓
- d) Gen. Pervez Musharraf

166) Who was appointed by Zia as the Prime Minister of Pakistan?

- a) Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi
- b) Mr. Mohammad Khan Junejo ✓
- c) Mr. Moin Qureshi
- d) Mr. Balakh Sher Mazari

167) Who became President of Pakistan after Gen. Zia?

- a) Mr. Ghulam Ishaque Khan ✓
- b) Mr. Waseem Sajjad
- c) Mr. Farooque Khan Leghari
- d) Mr. Mian Mohammad Soomro

168) What do we call the day when Pakistan became a nuclear power?

- a) Yoam-e-Dehshat
- b) Yoam-e-Takbeer ✓
- c) Yoam-e-Misal
- d) Yoam-e-Quwwat

169) Who became Prime Minister of Pakistan after 2002 election?

- a) Mr. Mir Zafarullah Jamali ✓
- b) Mr. Shoukat Aziz
- c) Mr. Choudhary Shuja'at Hussain
- d) Mr. Yusuf Raza Gilani

170) Mangla Dam in Mirpur, Azad Kahsmir, is located on \_\_\_\_\_ river

- a) Indus
- b) Jhelum ✓
- c) Dasht
- d) Bolan

# Pakistan Studies

171) The high way which connects China and Pakistan is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Shahrah-e-Karakoram ✓
- b) Grand Trunk Road
- c) Makran Coastal Highway
- d) Indus Highway

172) Who gave Quaid-e-Azam the title of "Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity?"

- a) Abdul Kalam Azad
- b) Ms. Soronjni Naidu ✓
- c) Allama Iqbal
- d) Muhammad Shafi

173) The city of textiles is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Lahore
- b) Peshawar
- c) Faisalabad ✓
- d) Hyderabad

174) Sher Shah Suri was a \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Pashtun ✓
- b) Tajik
- c) Turk
- d) Uzbek

175) Urdu-Hindi Controversy started in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1837
- b) 1867 ✓
- c) 1906
- d) 1910

176) \_\_\_\_\_ is regarded as the Silver Fiber of Pakistan

- a) Rice
- b) Wheat
- c) Cotton ✓
- d) Coal

177) Moti Masjid Lahore was built by \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Humayun
- b) Shah Jahan ✓
- c) Akbar
- d) Babar

178) Who led the Simla Deputation?

- a) Allama Iqbal
- b) Sir Agha Khan ✓
- c) Ch. Rehmat Ali
- d) Liaquat Ali Khan

179) What was the old name of Faisalabad?

- a) Lyallpur ✓
- b) Jhokabad
- c) Arifabad
- d) Khanaspur

180) Who abolished the One Unit?

- a) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- b) Yahya Khan ✓
- c) Syed Attaullah Shah
- d) Ayub Khan



181) When Pakistan's capital shifted from Karachi to Islamabad?

- a) 1960
- b) 1965
- c) 1967 ✓
- d) 1970

182) The period of Congress Ministries was

- a) 1933-1935
- b) 1039-1941
- c) 1941-1943
- d) 1937-1939 ✓

183) In Lahore Resolution 1040, the presidential address was given by

- a) Maulana Zafar Ali Kahn
- b) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- c) Liaqat Ali Khan
- d) Maulvi Fazal-ul-Haq ✓

184) Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental School was established by \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan ✓
- b) Chaudhry Rehmat Ali
- c) Qazi Isa
- d) Maulvi Fazal-ul-Haq

185) The ideology of Pakistan is based on \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Collective System
- b) Two-Nation Theory ✓
- c) Progressiveness
- d) Islamia Ideology

186) Aurangzeb Alamgir died in the year \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1707 ✓
- b) 1708
- c) 1717
- d) 1718

187) Which one of the following was established in the year 1906?

- a) Congress
- b) Muslim League ✓
- c) Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam
- d) Majlis-e-Ahrar

188) Turkey stood in the First World War with \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Russia
- b) America
- c) Germany ✓
- d) Japan

189) After the defeat of Turkey, which institution was at the risk of abolishment?

- a) Khilafat ✓
- b) Democracy
- c) Dictatorship
- d) Sultanat

190) Nehru Report was presented in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1933
- b) 1928 ✓
- c) 1934
- d) 1926

## Pakistan Studies

191) Crips Mission arrived in India in the year \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1940
- b) 1944
- c) 1945
- d) 1942✓

192) Which city was declared the capital of Pakistan by Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah?

- a) Islamabad
- b) Karachi✓
- c) Lahore
- d) Faisalabad

193) General Iskandar Miraza imposed the Marital Law on \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 10<sup>th</sup> October, 1956
- b) 7<sup>th</sup> October, 1958✓
- c) 1<sup>st</sup> October, 1958
- d) 27<sup>th</sup> October, 1958

194) During 1971 elections, Pakistan's Peoples Party won \_\_\_\_\_ seats in the national assembly

- a) 37
- b) 81✓
- c) 112
- d) 60

195) K2 Mountain is located in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Himalayas
- b) Koh-e-Karakoram✓
- c) Koh-e-Sufaid
- d) Koh-e-Hindukush

196) The internationally recognized percentage of area in a country for forestation should be \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 15%
- b) 25%✓
- c) 35%
- d) 45%

197) The Height of Nanga Parbat is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 7690m
- b) 8126m✓
- c) 8792m
- d) 6790m

198) On 20th December 1971, \_\_\_\_\_ took the oath of President and Chief Martial Law Administrator

- a) Muhammad Khan Junejo
- b) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto✓
- c) Muhammad Nawaz Shareef
- d) Benazir Bhutto

199) Youm-e-Takbeer is celebrated on \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 28<sup>th</sup> May✓
- b) 15<sup>th</sup> June
- c) 1<sup>st</sup> May
- d) 28<sup>th</sup> June

200) Pakistan performed its atomic blast in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1993
- b) 1995
- c) 1997
- d) 1998✓



201) Diplomatic relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan were established in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1947 ✓
- b) 1948
- c) 1949
- d) 1950

202) Which country sent its forces into Afghanistan in 1979?

- a) America
- b) Britain
- c) Russia ✓
- d) France

203) Pakistan presented the case of Kashmir in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) General Assembly
- b) International Court of Justice
- c) Security Council ✓
- d) Economic and Social Council

204) The Relations between Pakistan and European Union was established in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1962 ✓
- b) 1976
- c) 1986
- d) 1997

205) Second Islamic Heads Conference was held in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Pakistan ✓
- b) Morocco
- c) Saudi Arabia
- d) Iran

206) The first Constitution of Pakistan was made in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1950
- b) 1956 ✓
- c) 1962
- d) 1971

207) The first dry port was built in Pakistan in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Karachi
- b) Lahore ✓
- c) Sialkot
- d) Peshawar

208) Pakistan imports edible oil from America, Sri Lanka and \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Iran
- b) Saudia Arabic
- c) Hong Kong
- d) Malaysia ✓

209) The largest hydro-electric project in Pakistan is named as the \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Ghazi Barotha Project
- b) Mangla Dam
- c) Tarbela Dam ✓
- d) Warsak dam

210) Who came into power in Pakistan in 1958?

- a) General Sikander Mirza ✓
- b) General Muhammad Ayub Khan
- c) General Yahya Khan
- d) General Zia-ul-Haq

## Pakistan Studies

- 211) The first diwan writer poet of Urdu was \_\_\_\_\_
- Mirza Muhammad Rafi Sauda
  - Sultan Muhammad Quli Qutab ✓
  - Mir Taqi Mir
  - Khawaja Mir Dard
- 212) In Kalat, Balochistan and its surrounding areas, which local language is spoken?
- Balochi
  - Barahvi ✓
  - Saraiki
  - Hindko
- 213) Who led the Khilafat Movement?
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
  - Allama Muhammad Iqbal
  - Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar ✓
  - Sir Agha Khan
- 214) The novel Tobatunnasuh was written by \_\_\_\_\_
- Deputy Nazeer Ahmad ✓
  - Maulana Altaf Hussain Hali
  - Maulana Shibli Numani
  - Maulana Zakauallah
- 215) Qazi Muhammad Isa belonged to the province of \_\_\_\_\_ in Pakistan
- K.P.K
  - Punjab
  - Bengal
  - Balochistan ✓
- 216) All India Muslim League was formed in the year \_\_\_\_\_
- 1885
  - 1906 ✓
  - 1909
  - 1940
- 217) What was the number of Muslim League Ministers in the interim government of 1946?
- Two
  - Three
  - Four
  - Five ✓
- 218) Indian Independence Act was passed on \_\_\_\_\_
- 14<sup>th</sup> August 1947 ✓
  - 18<sup>th</sup> August 1947
  - 24<sup>th</sup> October 1948
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1948
- 219) The Book [Pakistan Naguzeer Tha] was written by \_\_\_\_\_
- Dr Safdar Muhmud
  - Abdul Haleem Sharar
  - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
  - Syed Hassan Riaz ✓
- 220) Lahore Resolution was passed in current day Iqbal Park in the year \_\_\_\_\_
- 1930
  - 1940 ✓
  - 1946
  - 1949



221) Allama Muhammad Iqbal delivered his famous Allahabad Address in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1940
- b) 1939
- c) 1942
- d) 1930✓

222) The World War II started in the year \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1914
- b) 1939✓
- c) 1919
- d) 1945

223) State Bank of Pakistan was established in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1947
- b) 1948✓
- c) 1949
- d) 1950

224) Which nation was in majority in the State of Hyderabad Daccan at the time of creation of Pakistan?

- a) Muslim✓
- b) Hindu
- c) Sikh
- d) Christian

225) Which of the following states was attacked on 11<sup>th</sup> September 1948?

- a) State of Hyderabad Daccan✓
- b) State of Jammu and Kashmir
- c) State of Manavadar
- d) State of Junagarh

226) What was the proportional share of Pakistan in the assets?

- a) Rs. 750 million✓
- b) Rs. 700 million
- c) Rs. 1050 million
- d) Rs. 950 million

227) How many Ordinance Factories were working in the United sub-Continent till 1947?

- a) 10
- b) 12
- c) 16✓
- d) 20

228) The Kashmiris started their struggle for independence against Dogra rule in

- a) 1940
- b) 1930
- c) 1920
- d) 1931✓

229) Which Organ of the United Nations passed resolutions to hold plebiscite in Kashmir?

- a) General Assembly
- b) Security Council✓
- c) Trusteeship Council
- d) International Court of Justice

230) Who was the Viceroy of India at the time of partition of the sub-continent?

- a) Lord Curzon
- b) Lord Wavell
- c) Lord Minto
- d) Lord Mount Batten✓

## Pakistan Studies

251) Head of State of Pakistan is recognized as the \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Commander-in-Chief
- b) Prime Minister
- c) President ✓
- d) Governor

252) Headquarters of Supreme Court of Pakistan is situated in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Islamabad ✓
- b) Lahore
- c) Karachi
- d) Peshawar

253) Who implemented the System of Basic Democracies?

- a) Yahya Khan
- b) Ayub Khan ✓
- c) Zia-ul-Haq
- d) Parvaiz Musharraf

254) The only country with which Pakistan shares a maritime border is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Iran
- b) Oman ✓
- c) UAE
- d) Saudi Arabia

255) Who wrote book "If I am assassinated"?

- a) Benzir Bhutto
- b) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto ✓
- c) Nelson Mandela
- d) Vladimir Lenin

256) When the Soviet Union official broke apart?

- a) 26 September 1991
- b) 26 December 1991 ✓
- c) 26 September 1992
- d) 26 December 1992

257) The Muslims ruled over the sub-continent, for how many years?

- a) 500 years
- b) 800 years
- c) 1000 years
- d) 1200 years ✓

258) Mahabat Khan Mosque is located in which city?

- a) Lahore
- b) Peshawar ✓
- c) Multan
- d) Attock

259) The Muslims entered the Indus Valley in 712. Who was leading them?

- a) Mahmood Ghaznavi
- b) Zaheer-ud-din Baber
- c) Muhammad Bin Qasim ✓
- d) Aurangzeb Alamgir

260) The area between the Rawalpindi and Peshawar is called \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Gandhara ✓
- b) Central Punjab
- c) Taxila
- d) Harrapa



261) Name of Saudi king, who visited Pakistan in 1966 is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Shah Abdul Aziz
- b) Shah Abdullah
- c) Shah Saud
- d) Shah Faisal ✓

262) The incident of World Trade Center took place in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Britain
- b) France
- c) America ✓
- d) South Korea

263) Which country helped in the construction of Kamra Complex?

- a) Iran
- b) Saudi Arabia
- c) Afghanistan
- d) China ✓

264) The Basin Treaty was concluded in?

- a) 1960 ✓
- b) 1962
- c) 1964
- d) 1966

265) Most standardized accent of Punjabi language is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Majhi ✓
- b) Potohari
- c) Chachi
- d) Saraiki

266) The name of the first book of Pashto language

- a) Pata Khazana ✓
- b) Tazkara-tul-Aulia
- c) Jat di kartut
- d) Aasar-ul-Sanadeed

267) Urdu is a word of Turkish which means \_\_\_\_\_

- a) With
- b) Arms
- c) Army ✓
- d) Literature

268) The name of the poet who wrote Musaddas-e-Hali was \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Amir Khusro
- b) Maulana Altaf Hussain Hali ✓
- c) Mir Taqi Mir
- d) Khawaja Mir Dard

269) The language in which first translation of Holy Quran in the subcontinent was made is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Punjabi
- b) Kashmiri
- c) Persian ✓
- d) Balochi

270) \_\_\_\_\_ was the first honorable Chief Justice of Pakistan

- a) Justice Abdul Rashid ✓
- b) Justice Muhammad Munir
- c) Justice Shahab ud Din
- d) Justice A.R Cornelius

## Pakistan Studies

271) Pakistan was declared Islamic Republic in the Constitution of

- a) 1956 ✓
- b) 1962
- c) 1973
- d) 1949

272) Pakistan Purchased Gwadar from Muscat in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1956
- b) 1957
- c) 1958 ✓
- d) 1959

273) Which among the following country opposed Pakistan inclusion in the United Nations?

- a) Indian
- b) Iran
- c) China
- d) Afghanistan ✓

274) Cholistan Desert is located in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Balochistan
- b) Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa
- c) Sindh
- d) Punjab ✓

275) So far, \_\_\_\_\_ amendments have been made to the Constitution of Pakistan

- a) 20
- b) 22
- c) 24
- d) 25 ✓

276) Under the CPEC, China is investing approximately

- a) US\$ 36 Billion
- b) US\$ 46 Billion ✓
- c) US\$ 56 Billion
- d) US\$ 66 Billion

277) The largest export crop of Pakistan in terms of revenue is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Cotton ✓
- b) Wheat
- c) Sugarcane
- d) Barley

278) What is minimum age specified to become PM of Pakistan?

- a) 30
- b) 35
- c) 25 ✓
- d) 18

279) Senate of Pakistan Comprises of \_\_\_\_\_ members

- a) 110
- b) 108
- c) 102
- d) 104 ✓

280) Gen Zia-ul-Haq took over the power from whom?

- a) Benazir Bhutto
- b) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto ✓
- c) Nawaz Sharif
- d) Ahmad Hassan Raja



281) The national game of Pakistan is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Cricket
- b) Hockey ✓
- c) Football
- d) Tennis

282) General Election held in Pakistan after every \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 4 years
- b) 5 years ✓
- c) 6 years
- d) none of the above

283) Capital of Pakistan was shifted to Islamabad from \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Lahore
- b) Rawalpindi
- c) Karachi ✓
- d) Abbotabad

284) Indus River does not pass through the province \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Punjab
- b) Baluchistan ✓
- c) KPK
- d) Sindh

285) Which city is famous for saints?

- a) Multan ✓
- b) Hyderabad
- c) Lahore
- d) Bahawalpur

286) The tomb of Pakistan poet Allama Iqbal is located at \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Sialkot
- b) Karachi
- c) Lahore ✓
- d) Gujranwala

287) Pakistan didn't win the world cup in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Hockey
- b) Cricket
- c) Squash
- d) Football ✓

288) The estimated population of Pakistan is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 150 million
- b) 200 million ✓
- c) 220 million
- d) 250 million

289) Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah died at \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Quetta
- b) Ziarat
- c) Sibi
- d) Karachi ✓

290) In which Constitution, the name "Islamic Republic of Pakistan" was adopted?

- a) 1962
- b) 1956 ✓
- c) 1973
- d) None of these

# Pakistan Studies

291) Which government system was adopted in 1962 Constitution?

- a) Parliamentary
- b) Presidential ✓
- c) Bicameral
- d) None of these

292) Who elects President under the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan?

- a) Direct vote
- b) Only Senators
- c) Indirectly by Parliament ✓
- d) none of these

293) The Article 58 (2b) of 1973 constitution states that \_\_\_\_\_

- a) President can dissolve national assembly ✓
- b) Qualifications of President
- c) Prime Minister can dissolve National Assembly
- d) None of these

294) The national flower of Pakistan is

- a) Gulab
- b) Lily
- c) Sun flower
- d) Jasmine ✓

295) The Supreme Commander of Armed forces of Pakistan is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Army Chief
- b) President ✓
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Naval Chief

296) The largest desert of Pakistan is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Thal
- b) Cholistan
- c) Thar ✓
- d) Kharan

297) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar was governor of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Sindh
- b) N.W.F.P
- c) Punjab ✓
- d) Bengal

298) First woman Governor of State Bank of Pakistan?

- a) Farzana Raja
- b) Dr Ashraf Abbasi
- c) Shamshad Akhtar ✓
- d) None of these

299) Defense Day observed on \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 6 September ✓
- b) 17 September
- c) 14 August
- d) 5 May

300) Who gave the concept of Pakistan?

- a) Allama Muhammad Iqbal ✓
- b) Quaid e Azam
- c) Ayub Khan
- d) Ahmad Saeed



301) The first Governor General of Pakistan was \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Quaid e Azam ✓
- b) Khalid Hussain
- c) Omer Saleem
- d) Ahmad Hassan

302) The border between Pakistan And Afghanistan is called \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Red Cliff
- b) Durand Line ✓
- c) Maginot Line
- d) McMahan Line

303) By area, which of the following is the largest?

- a) Punjab
- b) KPK
- c) Balochistan ✓
- d) Sindh

304) In the list, choose the three times Prime Minister of Pakistan.

- a) Nawaz Sharif ✓
- b) Benazir Bhutto
- c) Ayub Khan
- d) Ghulam Ishaq Khan

305) Who wrote the national anthem of Pakistan?

- a) Naveed Iqbal
- b) Hafeez Jalandhari ✓
- c) Saleem Shahid
- d) None of these

306) First Constitution of Pakistan was enforced on \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 27 March 1957
- b) 12 March 1956
- c) 23 March 1967
- d) 23 March 1956 ✓

307) Pakistan was Founded in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1945
- b) 1947 ✓
- c) 1948
- d) 1949

308) Tarbela Dam is on \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Indus River ✓
- b) Jhelum River
- c) Poonch River
- d) Kunhar River

309) The Chief Justice of Lahore High court who administered oath of Quaid e Azam he was?

- a) Chief Justice Ahmad Jaleel
- b) Chief Justice Abdul Rasheed ✓
- c) Chief Justice Waseem Ahmad
- d) None of the above

310) Islamabad became capital in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 12 March 1976
- b) 3 March 1977
- c) 14 August 1967 ✓
- d) 29 July 1988

# Pakistan Studies

311) The Main export crops of Pakistan are \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Cotton & Rice ✓
- b) Wheat and Vegetable
- c) Rice and Apple
- d) Cloths

312) Wheat is a \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Rabi Crop ✓
- b) Food Crops
- c) Cash Crops
- d) Horticulture crops

313) Tarbela Dam is the largest \_\_\_\_\_ in the world

- a) Earth filled Dam ✓
- b) Electric Dams
- c) Storage Dam
- d) Capacity Dam

314) The job of Nizimin-e-Salat during the government of Zia, was to

- a) Urge People to Pay Zakat ✓
- b) Urge People to Work
- c) Urge People To Pray
- d) Urge people to do Charity

315) The former President Of Pakistan Pervaiz Musharraf resigned from his office on \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 18 August 2008 ✓
- b) 19 August 2008
- c) 22 August 2008
- d) 10 August 2008

316) Which article gives Supreme Court Suo Moto powers?

- a) Article 144 (3)
- b) Article 166
- c) Article 184 (3) ✓
- d) Article 174

317) FATA was merged with KPK in \_\_\_\_\_ Constitutional Amendment

- a) 25<sup>th</sup> ✓
- b) 17<sup>th</sup>
- c) 21<sup>st</sup>
- d) 24<sup>th</sup>

318) The Longest Railway Platform Of Pakistan?

- a) Karachi
- b) Rohri ✓
- c) Lahore
- d) Multan

319) The Current Ambassador of Pakistan to the United Nations is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Maleeha Lodhi
- b) Munir Akram ✓
- c) Sohail Mehmood
- d) Patras Bukhari

320) Which City Of Pakistan Name Means "The Forest In the Sky"

- a) Shugran ✓
- b) Gilgit
- c) Chilas
- d) Hunza



321) A personal account cannot be opened in which Bank?

- a) A Cooperative Bank
- b) A Scheduled Bank
- c) State Bank of Pakistan ✓
- d) None of The Above

322) The total length of Line of Control (LOC) is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 720 Km
- b) 760 Km
- c) 780 Km
- d) 740 Km ✓

323) Senator in Pakistan is Elected for a Term Of

- a) 5 Years
- b) 7 Years
- c) 6 Years ✓
- d) 8 Years

324) Sui Gas originates from the province of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) KPK
- b) Punjab
- c) Balochistan ✓
- d) Sindh

325) Pakistan is located in the \_\_\_\_\_ of India

- a) North
- b) South
- c) East
- d) West ✓

326) The most significant demand of Simla Deputation (1906) was \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Separate Homeland for Muslims
- b) Separate Electoral
- c) Political Party for Muslims
- d) Partition Of Bengal ✓

327) Liaqat Ali Khan Formed Cabinet Under the guidance of:

- a) Lord Mountbatten
- b) Quaid-e-Azam ✓
- c) Chaudhry Rehmat Ali
- d) Chief of Army Staff

328) The Federal and Supreme legislative body of Pakistan is

- a) Parliament ✓
- b) Senate
- c) National Assembly
- d) Chief Minister

329) Which one of the following is the upper house of Parliament?

- a) National Assembly
- b) Senate ✓
- c) Both of the Above
- d) None of the Above

330) The most ancient civilization of Pakistan is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Harappa ✓
- b) Gandhara
- c) Maher Garh
- d) Taxila Civilization

## Pakistan Studies

331) The Parliamentary System in Pakistan is \_\_\_\_

- a) Unicameral
- b) Bicameral ✓
- c) Democratic
- d) Autocratic

332) The Viceroy in 1906 at the time of The Simla Deputation was \_\_\_\_

- a) Lord Lawrence
- b) Lord Lansdowne
- c) Lord Mountbatten
- d) Lord Minto ✓

333) The US Ambassador who Died in Plane crash with Zia was \_\_\_\_

- a) Douglas MacArthur
- b) Dwight D. Eisenhower
- c) Omar Bradley
- d) Arnold Lewis Raphel ✓

334) Poona Pact was signed in?

- a) 1917
- b) 1924
- c) 1932 ✓
- d) 1920

335) Quaid-e-Azam worked as Governor General of Pakistan for \_\_\_\_ Months?

- a) 12 months
- b) 13 months ✓
- c) 14 months
- d) None of these

336) Astola Island is located in \_\_\_\_?

- a) Sindh
- b) Baluchistan ✓
- c) Punjab
- d) KPK

337) How many islands are there in Pakistan?

- a) 12 Islands ✓
- b) 17 Islands
- c) 9 Islands
- d) None of these

338) Which city of Pakistan called City of Colleges?

- a) Karachi
- b) Lahore ✓
- c) Islamabad
- d) Peshawar

339) Purusapura is the old name of \_\_\_\_?

- a) Hindko pur
- b) Pashtopura
- c) Peshawar ✓
- d) None of these

340) Name of person appointed as first law minister of Pakistan?

- a) Feroz Khan
- b) Amjid Saleem
- c) Jogendra Nath Mandal ✓
- d) Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar



341) Sindh Tass agreement took place during the rule of:

- a) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
- b) Ayub Khan ✓
- c) Nawaz Shareef
- d) None of them

342) Where is shrine of Sufi saint Sachal Sarmast?

- a) Punjab
- b) Balochistan
- c) Sindh ✓
- d) KPK

343) Lake which is located at India Pakistan border is?

- a) Attabad lake
- b) Sheosar lake
- c) Karar lake
- d) Shakoor lake ✓

344) Tirich Mir Mountain is located in

- a) Chitral ✓
- b) Swat
- c) Azad Kashmir
- d) None of the above

345) Rawal Dam is constructed on River \_\_\_\_

- a) Gomal River
- b) Korang River ✓
- c) Haro River
- d) Siran River

346) Neelum River flows into \_\_\_\_

- a) Kunder River
- b) Jhelum River ✓
- c) Zhob River
- d) Tochi River

347) Which is the youngest mountain range on Earth

- a) Himalayas ✓
- b) Karakoram
- c) Nanga parbat
- d) Kirthar

348) Separate Electorate for Muslims was demanded for the first time in \_\_\_\_

- a) Lucknow Pact
- b) Delhi Muslim Proposal
- c) Simla Deputation
- d) Jinnah Pact

349) Largest City of Pakistan is Karachi, reason for its popularity is \_\_\_\_

- a) Industry ✓
- b) Agriculture
- c) Education
- d) None of the Above

350) Dasht River is in \_\_\_\_

- a) Punjab
- b) Balochistan ✓
- c) KPK
- d) Sindh

## Pakistan Studies

- 351) Which among the following is the largest canal of Pakistan
- Phuleli
  - Marala-Ravi Link Canal
  - Punjab Canal
  - Nara Canal ✓
- 352) Siachen Glacier is Located in \_\_\_\_
- Karakoram ✓
  - Salt Range
  - Nanga Parbat
  - None of the Above
- 353) Who dissolved the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan
- Muhammad Junejo
  - Ghulam Muhammad ✓
  - Muhammad Ali
  - Khawaja Nazimuddin
- 354) Rowlatt Act was passed by British Government in \_\_\_\_
- 1909
  - 1919 ✓
  - 1902
  - 1913
- 355) Minto Morley reforms were introduced in \_\_\_\_
- 1909 ✓
  - 1918
  - 1919
  - 1927
- 356) Basic Democracies system was introduced by \_\_\_\_
- Ayub Khan ✓
  - Yahya Khan
  - Zia Ul Haq
  - Pervez Musharraf
- 357) Legal Framework order was issued by \_\_\_\_
- General Zia
  - General Yahya Khan ✓
  - General Ayub
  - None Of the Above
- 358) Which one of the following province is also called Babul-Islam?
- Sindh ✓
  - Punjab
  - KPK
  - Balochistan
- 359) Who was the Last Ruler of Tughlaq Dynasty of Delhi Sultanate?
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq
  - Ghiyath-ud-din Tughlaq
  - Nasir-ud-din Mahmud ✓
  - None of the above
- 360) Congress "Launched Quit" Movement in \_\_\_\_
- 1942 ✓
  - 1911
  - 1939
  - 1945



361) First Water accord was signed among the provinces in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1978
- b) 1988
- c) 1990
- d) 1991 ✓

362) Which of the following Archeological Sites, was discovered in 1955

- a) Kot Diji ✓
- b) Mohenjodaro
- c) Harappa
- d) None of the above

363) Ushu Forest is Situated in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Muzafarabad
- b) Kashmir
- c) Baltistan
- d) Swat ✓

364) Cold Desert Katpana desert is located in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Swat
- b) Kashmir
- c) Skardu ✓
- d) Narran

365) Changa Manga is located in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Sindh
- b) KPK
- c) Balochistan
- d) Punjab ✓

366) In which of the following cities all India Muslim league was founded?

- a) Dhaka ✓
- b) Lahore
- c) Karachi
- d) Bombay

367) Which Pass connects Pakistan with Afghanistan?

- a) Khyber Pass ✓
- b) Bolan Pass
- c) Lowari pass
- d) Dorah Pass

368) The Ruins of Harrapa are situated in which District?

- a) Sahiwal ✓
- b) Narowal
- c) Larkana
- d) Hyderabad

369) Where is Warsak Dam of Pakistan is situated \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) Balochistan
- b) Sindh
- c) KPK ✓
- d) Punjab

370) Mohenjo-Daro Means \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Mountain of the Dead
- b) Mound of the Dead ✓
- c) People of Past Generations
- d) Developed Nations

## Pakistan Studies

371) Nanga Parbat is the part of which of the following ranges?

- a) Himalayan Range ✓
- b) Karakoram Range
- c) Margala Range
- d) Skardu Range

372) Daman-e-Koh is located in the city of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Islamabad ✓
- b) Karachi
- c) Lahore
- d) Skardu

373) India has constructed Baglihar Dam on the \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Chenab River ✓
- b) Indus River
- c) Ravi River
- d) Sutlej River

374) Gateway of Invaders is known as the \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Afghanistan
- b) Khyber Pass ✓
- c) Iran Pass
- d) Bolan Pass

375) Graveyard of Empires is considered as the \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Iran
- b) Iraq
- c) Sub-Continent
- d) Afghanistan ✓

376) Wakhan Corridor Separate Pakistan from \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Tajikistan ✓
- b) Kazakhstan
- c) Afghanistan
- d) Iran

377) What is the old name of Gujranwala?

- a) Lyallpur
- b) Khanpur ✓
- c) Jalal pur
- d) Lateef Abad

378) Siachen Glacier is situated in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Himalaya
- b) Narran
- c) Karakoram ✓
- d) Siachen

379) Pakistan is located in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) West Asia
- b) North Asia
- c) South Asia ✓
- d) East Asia

380) Bolan Pass is situated in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Sindh
- b) Punjab
- c) Iran
- d) Balochistan ✓



381) The first country which Recognized Pakistan after its creation.

- a) Afghanistan
- b) Iraq
- c) Iran ✓
- d) India

382) The longest river of Pakistan is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Chenab river
- b) Indus river ✓
- c) Sutlej river
- d) Ravi river

383) Who was the viceroy at the time of Partition of Bengal?

- a) Lord Minto
- b) Lord Curzon ✓
- c) Lord Canning
- d) Lord Mount Batten

384) Salt Mine, Khewra is located in \_\_\_\_\_ district.

- a) Sahiwal
- b) Narowal
- c) Jhelum ✓
- d) Lahore

385) The longest Glacier of Pakistan is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Siachen Glacier ✓
- b) Baltoro Glacier
- c) Biafo gyang Glacier
- d) Batura Glacier

386) Name the Highest Military Award in Pakistan

- a) Nishan-e-Imtiyaz
- b) Nishan-e-Haider ✓
- c) Nishan-e-Shujat
- d) Nishan-e-Jurat

387) Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan during Enforcement of 1<sup>st</sup> Constitution?

- a) Chaudhary Muhammad Ali ✓
- b) Ayub Khan
- c) Khawaja Nazim Uddin
- d) Iskander Mirza

388) M Ali Jinnah joined the Muslim league in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1922
- b) 1906
- c) 1913 ✓
- d) 1920

389) Who became the 2<sup>nd</sup> Governor General of Pakistan?

- a) Sir Khawaja Nazim Uddin ✓
- b) Chaudhary Muhammad Ali
- c) Abdul Rab Nishtar
- d) Iskander Mirza

390) Who abrogated the 1956 Constitution?

- a) Ayub Khan
- b) Zia Ul Haq
- c) Iskandar Mirza ✓
- d) Pervez Musharraf

## Pakistan Studies

- 391) The Supreme Commander of Pakistan Armed Forces is \_\_\_\_\_
- Prime Minister
  - Chief of Army Staff
  - Parliament
  - President ✓
- 392) Who contested Ayub Khan in 1965?
- Sir Khawaja Nazim Uddin
  - Fatima Jinnah ✓
  - Iskander Mirza
  - Zia Ul Haq
- 393) When General Ayub Khan Resigned from his President ship?
- 1967
  - 1966
  - 1972
  - 1969 ✓
- 394) When Indian National Congress was formed \_\_\_\_\_
- 1885 ✓
  - 1888
  - 1877
  - 1880
- 395) Who led Simla Deputation?
- Muhammad Khan Mirza
  - Sir Agha Khan ✓
  - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
  - Chaudhary Brothers
- 396) Kartarpur Boarder located in which District of Punjab, Pakistan
- Sialkot
  - Sahiwal
  - Narowal ✓
  - Larkana
- 397) Government of India Act 1955 Divided the Country into how many Provinces?
- 11 ✓
  - 13
  - 15
  - 09
- 398) Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-rehman Started disobedience Movement on \_\_\_\_\_
- March 1951
  - June 1955
  - January 1966 ✓
  - March 1971
- 399) Mosque Wazir Khan is situated in \_\_\_\_\_
- Multan
  - Lahore ✓
  - Peshawar
  - Islamabad
- 400) Who invaded Afghanistan in 1878 \_\_\_\_\_
- Russia ✓
  - France
  - Britain
  - Germany



401) Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 12 December 1952
- b) 13 August 1950
- c) 25 January 1952
- d) 16 October 1951 ✓

402) First Five-Year plan was introduced in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1960 ✓
- b) 1955
- c) 1962
- d) 1965

403) First Civilian Chief Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan

- a) Ayub Khan
- b) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto ✓
- c) Iskander Mirza
- d) Pervez Musharraf

404) The only Prime Minister of Pakistan who belong to Balochistan

- a) Mr. Muhammad Ali Bogra
- b) Noor Ul Amen
- c) Zafar Ullah Jamali ✓
- d) Khalid Hussain

405) India is located in the \_\_\_\_\_ of Pakistan

- a) East ✓
- b) West
- c) North
- d) South

406) Who abrogated 1956 Constitution of Pakistan?

- a) Iskander Mirza ✓
- b) Ayub Khan
- c) Zia Ul Haq
- d) Pervez Musharraf

407) Identify the official languages in 1956 Constitution of Pakistan

- a) Urdu
- b) Bengali
- c) Hindi
- d) Both A and B ✓

408) Which Constitution contained a bicameral legislature?

- a) 1973 ✓
- b) 1956
- c) 1962
- d) 1949

409) After how many years did Pakistan get its first Constitution?

- a) 9 ✓
- b) 8
- c) 7
- d) 6

410) Muslim League was established in which year?

- a) 1904
- b) 1906 ✓
- c) 1902
- d) 1900

## Pakistan Studies

411) The old name of Faisalabad is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Sultanabad
- b) Raheempur
- c) Lyallpur ✓
- d) Jalalabad

412) The old Capital of Pakistan is the city of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Karachi ✓
- b) Lahore
- c) Faisalabad
- d) Islamabad

413) Raja Dahir was the Ruler of which of the following regions ?

- a) India
- b) Sindh ✓
- c) Punjab
- d) NWFP

414) Partition of Bengal happened in the year \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1902
- b) 1909
- c) 1911
- d) 1905 ✓

415) Annulment of Partition of Bengal happened in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1911 ✓
- b) 1956
- c) 1962
- d) 1971

416) Quaid-e-Azam presented his 14 points in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1929 ✓
- b) 1927
- c) 1922
- d) 1932

417) Pakistan shared its border with how many countries?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5 ✓

418) Who presided the Lahore Resolution?

- a) Fazlul Huq ✓
- b) Choudhry Brothers
- c) Liaqat Ali Khan
- d) Abdur Rab Nishtar

419) Pak- Afghan Border is called \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Durand Line
- b) Hindenburg Line
- c) McMahan Line
- d) Delimited Line

420) Largest Desert of Pakistan \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Thar Desert ✓
- b) Cholistan Desert
- c) Ravi Desert
- d) Sahara Desert



421) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar was governor of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Punjab ✓
- b) NWFP
- c) Sindh
- d) Balochistan

422) First female governor of State Bank of Pakistan \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Shamshad Akhter ✓
- b) Noreen Akhter
- c) Ayesha Jalal
- d) Bisma Altaf

423) Pakistan Purchased Gawadar from \_\_\_\_\_

- a) China
- b) Iraq
- c) Iran
- d) Muscat ✓

424) Cholistan Desert is located in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Sindh
- b) Punjab ✓
- c) NWFP
- d) Balochistan

425) Largest Export of Pakistan in term of Revenue \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Wheat
- b) Rice
- c) Cotton ✓
- d) Football

426) Supreme legislative Body of Pakistan \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Parliament ✓
- b) Judiciary
- c) Senate
- d) National Assembly

427) Which one is the upper house in Parliament \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Provincial Assembly
- b) Cabinet
- c) National Assembly
- d) Senate ✓

428) In Pakistan highest Energy is Generated through \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Coal
- b) Minerals
- c) Hydel ✓
- d) Wind

429) Head of the Government is called \_\_\_\_\_

- a) President
- b) Prime Minister ✓
- c) Cabinet
- d) Chief Minister

430) Principal seat of Supreme Court \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Islamabad ✓
- b) Lahore
- c) Karachi
- d) Faisalabad

## Pakistan Studies

431) A Judge of Supreme Court shall hold office Until he attains the age of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 60
- b) 62
- c) 64
- d) 65✓

432) Total number of Judges of Supreme Court \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 14
- b) 16
- c) 17✓
- d) 18

433) The area between the Rawalpindi and Peshawar is called \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Darshabad
- b) Gandhara✓
- c) Hashim Pur
- d) Folk of Iceland

434) Dr. Abdus Salam won Nobel Prize for the year 1979 in the field of

- a) Physics✓
- b) Chemistry
- c) Mathematics
- d) Economics

435) Who serves as the acting president in the absence of president?

- a) Prime Minister
- b) Speaker National Assembly
- c) Chairman Senate✓
- d) Foreign Minister

436) Collectively, how many Governor Generals ruled over Pakistan?

- a) 02
- b) 03
- c) 04✓
- d) 05

437) Which country opposed Pakistan's membership in the United Nations?

- a) India
- b) Russia
- c) Afghanistan✓
- d) Malaysia

438) Who became second Prime Minister of Pakistan?

- a) Choudhry Mohammad Ali
- b) Khawaja Nazimuddin✓
- c) Mohammad Ali Bogra
- d) Malik Feroz Khan Noon

439) In which year Mr. Mohammad Khan Junejo was appointed as Prime Minister?

- a) 1983
- b) 1984
- c) 1985✓
- d) 1986

440) Who became the Prime Minister in Elections of 1988?

- a) Mr. Nawaz Sharif
- b) Mrs. Benazir Bhutto✓
- c) Mr. Moin Qureshi
- d) Mr. Mairaj Khalid



## Islamic Studies

### Prophet Muhammad

- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was born in 571 A.D.
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was born in the month of Rabi-ul-Awwal.
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was born in Makkah.
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) belonged to the Bani Hashim Clan of the Quraish Tribe.
- The Holy Prophet's (ﷺ) father name was Abdullah.
- The Holy Prophet's (ﷺ) father died six months before he was born.
- The Holy Prophet's (ﷺ) paternal grandfather name was Abdul Mutallib.
- Abdul Mutallib took care of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) for two years.
- Abdul Mutallib died when the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was 8 years old.
- The Holy Prophet's (ﷺ) mother's name was Bibi Amna.
- The Holy Prophet's (ﷺ) mother died when he was 6 years old.
- The Holy Prophet's (ﷺ) uncle name was Abu Talib
- The Holy Prophet's (ﷺ) foster mother name was Bibi Halima
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) has 6 aunts and 10 uncles.
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) had no siblings
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was a trader by profession.
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) married Hazrat Khadija (R.A) at the age of 25 years.
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) had 4 daughters and 3 sons.
- The Holy Prophet's (ﷺ) sons were named Qasim, Abdullah and Ibrahim.
- The Holy Prophet's (ﷺ) daughters were named Zainab, Ume Kulsoom, Ruqayyah, Fatima
- The Hijr-e-Aswad incident occurred at the age of 35 of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) received his first Wahi at the age of 40 years.
- The year in which The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) received his prophethood was 610AD.
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) observed seclusion in the cave of Hira.
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) received his first Wahi in the month of Ramzan.
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) went to Hazrat Khadijah after the revelation of the first Wahi.
- During the Year of Sorrow also known as Am-ul-Huzn, two of The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) beloved people passed away: Hazrat Khadija and Abu Talib.
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was the direct descendant of Hazrat Ismaeel.
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ), during the occasion of Miraaj, met Hazrat Adam on the first heaven.
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ), during the occasion of Miraaj, met Hazrat Isa and Hazrat Yahya on the second heaven.
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ), during the occasion of Miraaj, met Hazrat Yaqub on the third heaven.
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ), during the occasion of Miraaj, met Hazrat Idrees on the fourth heaven.
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ), during the occasion of Miraaj, met Hazrat Haroon on the fifth heaven.
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ), during the occasion of Miraaj, met Hazrat Musa on the sixth heaven.
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ), during the occasion of Miraaj, met Hazrat Ibrahim on the first heaven.
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) lived for 53 years in Makkah.



## Islamic Studies

- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) lived for 10 years in Medina.
- The Seal of The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was made of Silver.
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was socially boycotted for 3 years by the people of Makkah.
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) migrated in the year 622AD.
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was given the title of Sadiq and Ameen by the people of Makkah.
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) had 11 wives.
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) participated in 27 different wars.
- Among the uncles of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), Abbas and Hamza embraced Islam.
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) performed his Hajj in the 10<sup>th</sup> Hijra. .
- Zaib Bin Haris was the adopted son of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).
- The camel of the The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was named as Qaswa.
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) is buried in the Hujrah of Hazrat Ayesha.

## Ummul-Momineen

- Umahat-ul-Momineen are known as the wives of The Holy Prophet (ﷺ).
- The wives of The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) are equal to the Mothers of the Believers.
- The Quran declared the wives of The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) as mothers in Surah Ahzab.
- For doing good, the Ummul-Momineen would receive double the reward.
- For doing misconduct, the Ummul-Momineen would receive double the punishment.
- The Ummul-Momineen were responsible for teaching Muslim Women the rulings of Islam.
- Hazrat Khadija, the first wife of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), was the first woman to accept Islam.
- Hazrat Khadija belonged to the tribe of Banu Asad.
- All of the Holy Prophet's (ﷺ) daughters were from Hazrat Khadija.
- Hazrat Khadija is the only Ummul Momineen who was is not buried in Jannatul Baqi.
- Hazrat Khadija died on the 10<sup>th</sup> of Ramzan on 10<sup>th</sup> Nabvi.
- Hazrat Khadija was buried in Hujun above the city of Makkah.
- The second wife of The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was Hazrat Sauda.
- The third wife of The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was Hazrat Ayesha.
- Hazrat Ayesha is also known as Al-Tayyabeen.
- Hazrat Hafsa was the fourth wife of The Holy Prophet (ﷺ).
- Hazrat Hafsa was the daughter of Hazrat Umer.
- Zainub bint Jaish was married to the Prophet through the revelation of Allah.
- Hazrat Umme-e-Salma was the last one in the Ummul-Momineen to pass away.
- Hazrat Javaria's actual name was Barraah.
- Ummul Momineen Umm-e-Habiba was the daughter of Abu Sufyan.
- The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) married Hazrat Safia after the victory of Khyber.
- Hazrat Maria Qibtiya gave birth to Ibrahim, son of The Holy Prophet (ﷺ).
- The final wife of The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was Umm-e-Memoona.



## Battles of Islam

### The Battle of Badr

The Battle of Badr was fought in 2 AH on the 17<sup>th</sup> of Ramzan.  
 Battle of Badr occurred in 624 AD.  
 Badr was a small village where 313 Muslims battled against 1000 Kuffaar.  
 14 Muslims were martyred while 70 Kuffar were killed in the Battle of Badr.  
 The Battle of Badr is also known as the Battle of Furqan.  
 Abu Jahal and many other prominent Kuffar leaders were killed during the Battle of Badr.  
 After the Battle of Badr, the Prophet stayed in Badr for 3 days.

### The Battle of Uhad

The Battle of Uhad was fought in 3 AH in the year 625AD.  
 The Battle of Uhad was fought on the 5<sup>th</sup> of Shawal.  
 Uhad was a hill where 1000 Muslims battled against 3000 Kuffar led by Abu Sufyan.  
 During the battle of Uhad, Abdullah bin Ubai accompanied with 300 men who later left and returned to Medina.  
 Uhad is located 3 miles from Madina.  
 The teeth of The Holy Prophet's (ﷺ) were martyred during the Battle of Uhad.  
 The first participation by Muslim Women was in the Battle of Uhad.  
 To protect the pass in the Uhad mountain, 50 archers were stationed who later broke their formation.  
 As a result of the broken formation of archers, the Muslims suffered heavy losses in the Battle of Uhad.

### The Battle of Ahzaab

The Battle of Ahzaab was also known as the Battle of Trench (Khandaq).  
 The Battle of Khandaq was fought in 5 AH in the year 627 AD.  
 The Battle of Khandaq was fought in the surroundings of the city of Medina.  
 In the Battle of Khandaq, 3000 Muslims participated against 10,000 Kuffar.  
 The Kuffar in Battle of Khandaq were led by Abu Sufyan.  
 The idea of building a Khandaq (Trench) was suggested by Harzat Salman Farsi.  
 The Khandaq was completed in a duration of twenty days.  
 The Jewish Tribe of Banu Qurayza betrayed the Muslims and broke their pact with The Holy Prophet's (ﷺ).  
 During the Battle of Khandaq, cold winds and extreme weather devastated the Kuffar camps.  
 Hazrat Ali defeated Amr ibn Abd Wudd, a warrior thought to be equal to a thousand men in fighting, in a duel.

### The Treaty of Hudabiya

The Treaty of Hudaibiya was signed in 6 AH (628 AD)  
 The Treaty was also referred to as the Fateh - e - Mobeen or the Treaty of Peace.  
 1400 Muslims marched for Umrah in Makkah with The Holy Prophet's (ﷺ) without any arms.  
 The Quraysh was represented by Sohail bin Amru.  
 The Treaty was written by Ali Ibn Abu Talib.



## Islamic Studies

The Treaty was signed between the Muslims and the Kuffar. According to the Treaty, the Muslims will be bound to return any person who flees to Medina without the permission of his guardians whereas the Quraysh will not return any Muslim who flees to Makkah.

### The Battle of Khyber

The Battle of Khyber was fought in 7AH (628 AD)

The Battle of Khyber was fought between Muslim and Jews.

Khyber was a stronghold built around an Oasis approximately 150 kilometers away from Medina.

The Muslims remained victorious in the Battle of Khyber and the stronghold was captured after 20 days of siege.

The largest and strongest fort in Khyber was conquered under the leadership of Hazrat Ali.

The Jewish warrior Marhab was killed by Hazrat Ali in a duel.

During Khyber, Hazrat Ali was given the title of Asad Ullah translating to "Shair-e-Khuda".

### The Battle of Mut'ah

The Battle of Mut'ah was fought in 7 AH (629AD)

The Battle of Mut'ah was fought between Muslims and the Byzantine Empire.

Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed participated in the Battle of Mut'ah and was given the title of "Saif Ullah" by

The Holy Prophet's (ﷺ) which translates to "The Sword of Allah".

The Battle of Mut'ah was the first non-Arab war.

The Battle of Mut'ah was won under the leadership of Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed.

### The Battle of Makkah

The Battle of Makkah was fought in the 8AH (630AD).

The Conquest of Makkah occurred in the month of Ramzan.

The Muslim army in the Battle of Makkah consisted of 10,000 men led by The Holy Prophet's (ﷺ).

The day of the conquest was declared as the "Day of Mercy" by The Holy Prophet's (ﷺ).

The Holy Prophet's (ﷺ) destroyed all the idols present in Holy Kaaba after Makkah was conquered.

Abu Sufyan converted to Islam during the Battle of Makkah.

### The Battle of Hunain

The Battle of Hunain was fought in 8 AH (630AD)

The Battle of Hunain is the only battle mentioned by name in the Holy Quran in the Surah Tawbah.

The strength of the Muslim Army was 12,000.

The Battle of Hunain was fought between Muslims and Hawazin and the Muslims were in majority.

Due to enemy attacks, the Muslim forces retreated and The Holy Prophet's (ﷺ) was left alone with only a few of his companions to face the enemy.

### The Battle of Tabuk

The Battle of Tabuk was the last Ghazwa in the life of the Prophet.

The Battle of Tabuk was fought in 9 AH (631 AD).

Over 30,000 Muslims participated in the Battle of Tabuk.

There was no actual fighting in the Battle of Tabuk.



Hazrat Ali did not participate in the war on the instructions of The Holy Prophet's (ﷺ).

## Khulfa-e-Rashideen

### Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique

- Hazrat Abu-Bakar was the person to embrace Islam at the age of 38 years.
- Hazrat Abu-Bakar was the first caliph of Islam after The Holy Prophet's (ﷺ) and ruled from the year 632 to 634 (2 years, 3 months).
- Hazrat Abu-Bakar was also known as Siddique that translates to "Truthful".
- Hazrat Abu-Bakar freed Hazrat Bilal Habshi from slavery.
- Hazrat Abu-Bakar accompanied The Holy Prophet's (ﷺ) in the Cave of Soor for 3 days.
- The Battle of Yemama was fought in the reign of Hazrat Abu-Bakar.
- The Apostasy Movement took place in the reign of Hazrat Abu-Bakar.
- The Bait-ul-Maal was established under the reign of Hazrat Abu-Bakar.
- Hazrat Abu-Bakar purchased land for the extension of the Masjid-e-Nabwi.
- Hazrat Abu-Bakar donated all his belongings and wealth for the Battle of Tabuk.
- Hazrat Abu-Bakar had 2 daughters: Ayesha and Asma.
- Hazrat Abu Bakar was the first person to make Ijtihad.

### Hazrat Umar

- Hazrat Umar was the second caliph of Islam and reigned from 634 to 644 AD (10 years, 5 months).
- Hazrat Umar accepted Islam in 616 AD.
- Hazrat Umar listened to the Surah Tuwaha before he embraced Islam.
- The Hijra Calendar was introduced by Hazrat Umar.
- Hazrat Umar established the office of Qazi.
- Hazrat Umar established the Police Department.
- Hazrat Umar established 6 administrative divisions.
- The Azan was firstly proposed by Hazrat Umar.
- Hazrat Umar established the Majlis e Aam.
- The compilation of the Holy Quran was suggested by Hazrat Umer to Hazrat Abu Bakar.
- Hazrat Umar was given the title of "Al-Farooq" by The Holy Prophet's (ﷺ).
- Hazrat Umar was assassinated by Abu Lulu Feroz, a slave.

### Hazrat Usman

- Hazrat Usman was born in 573 AD.
- Hazrat Usman was the third caliph of Islam.
- Hazrat Usman belonged to the tribe of Banu Umayyah.
- For his role in consolidating the Quran, he is known as the Jamia ul Quran.
- Hazrat Usman is also known as Zul Noorain because he was married to two daughters of The Holy Prophet's (ﷺ): Rukaya and Umme Qulsoom.
- Hazrat Usman accepted Islam at the invitation of Hazrat Abu-Bakar.
- Hazrat Usman embraced Islam at the age of 34 years.
- Hazrat Usman participated in all battles of Islam except the Battle of Badr.



## Islamic Studies

Hazrat Usman was given the title of "Ghani".  
 Hazrat Usman was the first Hafiz of the Holy Quran.  
 The extension of the Masjid-e-Nabvi was done in the tenure of Hazrat Usman.  
 The reign of Hazrat Usman was marked by riots and protests.  
 Hazrat Usman established the first Muslim navy during his reign.

### Hazrat Ali

Hazrat Ali was born inside the Khana-e-Kaaba on 13<sup>th</sup> of Rajjab, 599 AD.  
 Hazrat Ali was the first among children to accept Islam at the age of 10 years.  
 Hazrat Ali was married to the daughter of The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) Fatima in 2 AH.  
 Hazrat Ali was also known as "Haider e Qaraar".  
 The fort of Khyber was conquered by Hazrat Ali.  
 Hazrat Ali was given the title "Gateway to Knowledge".  
 He was given the sword "Zulifqar" by The Holy Prophet's (ﷺ) during the Battle of Uhad.  
 Hazrat Ali was the fourth caliph of Islam from 656 AD to 661 AD (4 years, 9 months)  
 Hazrat Ali was martyred on 21<sup>st</sup> of Ramzan in 661 AD and was buried at Najaf.

### Companions of The Holy Prophet's (ﷺ)

The Companions of The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) are known as the Sahaba.  
 The companions of the Prophet who received the news of Paradise on Earth are known as the Ashra e Mubashra.  
 The Ansaar and Muhaajireen would bound together as brothers with the bond of "Muwakhaat" by The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) after the migration to Medina.  
 Hazrat Sabit bin Qais is also known as the Khatib e Rasool Ullah.  
 The only Sahabi that accepted Islam without seeing The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was Hazrat Awais Kamal.  
 During the battle of Mut'ah, Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed broke 9 swords and was given the title of "Saiyid Ullah".  
 The first host of The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) when he arrived in Medina was Abu Ayub Al-Ansari.  
 The first Muazim of Islam is Hazrat Bilal Habshi.  
 The first companion to recite Kalima Islam aloud was Hazrat Abu Zar Ghafari.  
 The first male martyr in Islam was Hazrat Haris bi Abi Hala.  
 The first female martyr in Islam was Hazrat Sumayyah.  
 The first person to wield swords in the name of Islam was Hazrat Zubair bin Al-Awam.  
 Hazrat Zaid bin Haris is mentioned by name in the Holy Quran.  
 The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) sent Hazrat Mu'az bin Jabal as the Governor of Yemen.  
 The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) regarded Hazrat Usman Ghani as the most modest person.  
 The Collection of the Quran was done by a committee of people that was headed by Hazrat Zaid Bin Sabit.  
 Hazrat Abu Hurairah has quoted the highest number of hadiths, 5374 Hadiths.



## The Holy Prophets of Islam

There are 25 Prophets mentioned in the Holy Quran.

6 Surahs start with the name of Prophets: Surah Yousaf, Surah Hood, Surah Younus, Surah Ibrahim, Surah Noah, Surah Muhammad.

During the Miraaj, The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) led all other Prophets in a congregational prayer in Masjid-ul-Aqsa in Jerusalem.

Hazrat Adam is also known as Abul Bashar (The Father of Humanity)

Hazrat Adam is mentioned in the Surah Aeraf.

Hazrat Adam is also known as Safiullah.

Hazrat Shees was the son of Hazrat Adam

Hazrat Adam laid down the foundation stone for the Holy Kabba and it was later rebuilt by Hazrat Ibrahim.

The Nation of Nooh was punished by the Great Flood.

Hazrat Nooh's own son and wife did not accept his invitation to Islam.

Hazrat Nooh is also known as the Shaikh-ul-Ambiya.

The father of Hazrat Ibrahim was an Idol Maker.

Hazrat Ibrahim was thrown into the fire by the order of the King Namrud

The first wife of Hazrat Ibrahim was named Saarah whereas the second wife was Hajra.

Hazrat Ibrahim is also known as Khalil-ullah, Abul-Ambiya (Father of the Prophets) and the Idol Destroyer.

Hazrat Lut was the nephew of Hazrat Ibrahim.

The Nation of Lut was punished with an earthquake.

Hazrat Ibrahim had two sons, both of which were Prophets: Hazrat Ismael and Hazrat Ishaq.

Hazrat Ibrahim was the first person to circumcise himself and his son.

Hazrat Ismael was sacrificed at Mina on 10<sup>th</sup> Zul Hajj by Hazrat Ibrahim on the commandment of Allah the Almighty.

Hazrat Ismael is known as the Father of the Arabs.

Hazrat Yaqub was the son of Hazrat Ishaq.

Hazrat Yaqub has the title of Israel.

Hazrat Yousuf was the son of Hazrat Yaqoob.

Hazrat Yousuf had one real brother, Ben Yamin, and 10 stepbrothers.

Hazrat Yousuf was abandoned in a well by his stepbrothers.

Hazrat Yaqoob lost his eyesight due to his grief over the loss of his beloved son, Hazrat Yousuf.

Hazrat Yousuf could interpret dreams and was famous for his beauty.

Hazrat Yousuf was jailed by the Governor of Egypt for 10 years.

Hazrat Yousuf was blamed for adultery by Zulekha.

Hazrat Moosa was given ten commandments.

Hazrat Moosa was given the title of Kaleemullah.

Hazrat Moosa was taught by Hazrat Shoaib.

The Nation of Hazrat Shoaib was punished by Allah for embezzlements in trusts.

Hazrat Shoaib lost his eyesight by weeping over his nation.



## Islamic Studies

Hazrat Moosa's brother was Hazrat Haroon and he was a messenger of Allah as well.  
 Khateeb-ul-Anbia was the title of Hazrat Shoaib.  
 Hazrat Ayub is known for his patience.  
 Hazrat Younus was swallowed alive by a whale.  
 Hazrat Dawood was renowned for his melodious voice.  
 Hazrat Salman had the power to speak to birds, animals, and Djinns.  
 The Nation of Hazrat Ibrahim received the calamity of Mosquitos.  
 Hazrat Essa was also known as Roohullah or Messih.  
 Hazrat Essa could cure leprosy as a miracle,  
 Hazrat Essa was crucified by the Romans.  
 Hazrat Essa is also commonly known as Jesus.

### The Holy Books of Islam

There are four Holy Books of Islam.  
 Torah was given to Hazrat Moosa  
 Zaboor was given to Hazrat Dawood  
 Injeel (Bible) was given to Hazrat Essa (Jesus)  
 Quran was given to The Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

### Al-Quran

The word "Quran" means "Recited one"  
 The total paras of Quran are 30  
 The total number of Surahs in Quran are 114.  
 There are 14 Sajda (Bows) in the Holy Quran.  
 There are 7 Manzil (Stages) in the Holy Quran.  
 Out of these 114, 86 of them are Makki and 28 of them are Madni Surahs.  
 The total Rukuhs in Quran are 558.  
 Surah e Fatiha is the preface of the Holy Quran and is also known as the Ummul-Qitab.  
 The word "Fatiha" means opening.  
 5 verses were revealed in the first Wahi.  
 The first Wahi was revealed on 17<sup>th</sup> of Ramzan.  
 Al-Baqarah is the longest Surah.  
 Al-Kausar is the shortest Surah with 3 ayats.  
 Al-Naas is the last Surah of the Holy Quran in order.  
 The first Sadja (Bow) occurs in the 9<sup>th</sup> Para, Surah Al-Aaraf.  
 Hajj is obligated on Muslims in Surah Al-Imran.  
 All Surahs of Quran start with Bismillah except Surah Tawbah.  
 Surah Naml contains Bismillah twice.  
 The gap between first Wahi and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Wahi was 6 months.  
 There are twelve Ghazwaats described in the Holy Quran.



- The first commentator of the Holy Quran was Abdullah Ibn Abbas.
- The Cave of Soor is mentioned in the Surah Tawbah.
- 5 Surahs start with the Qul Shareef.
- The Ayats with commandments are known as Ayat-ul-Ahkaam.
- The compilation of the Holy Quran was suggested by Hazrat Umer to Hazrat Abu Bakar.
- Surah-Nasr is known as Surah Widah as it was the last Surah to be revealed to The Holy Prophet (ﷺ).
- The word "Islam" occurs 6 times in the Holy Quran.
- The total number of number of Surahs in the last Para are 37.
- Surah Falaq and Surah Naas were revealed at the same time.
- 3 Surahs in the Quran start with "Ya Ayu'han'nabi'yu".
- The city of Rome is mentioned in the Holy Quran.
- Surah Yasin is known as the Heart of Quran.
- Surah Rehman is known as the Beauty of Quran.
- The Quran was revealed over a time period of 23 years.
- 25 Prophets have been mentioned in the Holy Quran.
- The longest Ayat in the Holy Quran is the Ayat-al-Qursi.
- Surah Maryam was completely revealed for a woman.
- The longest Makki Surah is Al-Aaraf.
- The first Surah revealed in Medina was Surah Fatiha.
- The Quran was delivered to The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) by the the Angel Jibrael.
- 4 Surahs have been named after Animals: Namal (Ant), Inaam (Camel), Nahl (Honeybee) and Ankaboot (Spider).
- Quran is a miracle for The Holy Prophet (ﷺ).
- Surah Nisa discussed the rights of women as well as Islamic laws regarding marriage and divorce in Islam.
- The Quran is the greatest source of Islamic Jurisprudence.

## Hadiths

- After the Quran, Hadith of The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) is the most credible source of Islamic Jurisprudence.
- The literal meaning of "Hadith" is the saying of The Holy Prophet (ﷺ)
- The six authenticated books of Hadith are known as Sihah-e-Sitta.
- Sahih Bukhari was compiled by Imam Muhammad bin Ismail Bukhari,
- Sahih Muslim was compiled by Imam Muslim bin Hajjaj ibn e Muslim.
- Jame Tirmazi was compiled by Imam Abu Isa Muhammad bin Isa.
- Sunan Abu Dawood was compiled by Imam Abu Dawood Suleman bin Ash'at.
- Sunan Al-Nisaiee was compiled by Imam Abu Abdur-Rehman Ahmed bin Ali Al-Nisaiee.
- Ibn e Majah was compiled by Imam Abu bin Abdullah Muhammad bin Yazeed bin Majah al Khazdeeni.
- Hazrat Abu Huraira has narrated the highest number of Hadith, 5374 Hadith.
- Hazrat Ayesha has narrated the maximum number of Hadith among the Ummul-Momineen.
- The total number of Hadith included in the Sahih Bukhari is 7397 Hadith.
- Sahib Bukhari and Sahih Muslim are collectively referred to as Sahey-heen.



## Islamic Studies

There are three types of Hadith: Hadith Qauli, Hadith Faili, Hadith Taqreeri.

Umar bin Abdul Aziz ordered the collection of the Hadith.

The Hadith whose narrators (Ravi) are continuous from the beginning to the end are known as Hadith Musalsal.

Hadith e Mutawatir is a type of Hadith that contains many narrators (Ravi).

### Namaz (Salat)

Muslims offer prayers five times a day: Fajr, Zohr, Asr, Maghrib and Eisha.

Namaz is the second pillar of Islam.

Namaz was obligated five times on Muslims on the night of Miraaj in the 10<sup>th</sup> year of Nabuwat.

According to the Quran, the word "Salat" means the establishment of a relationship with Allah.

Namaz has been mentioned 700 times in the Holy Quran.

The Muslims changed their Qibla to the Holy Kabba in 2 AH.

The total number of Rakats in the Farz prayers are 48.

There are two Eid Namaz.

The Eid Namaz is Wajib.

The Jummah Prayer was made obligatory in Medina.

The Namaz e Janazah has no Azaan or Sajda.

There are four Takbeer in the Namaz e Janazah.

Salat e Witr is a part of the Eisha prayer.

### Fasting (Soum)

Fasting is the third fundamental pillar of Islam.

Fasting was made obligatory on Muslims in the 2 AH in Surah Al-Baqara.

Fasting aims to purify the human heart from worldly desires.

Muslims are obligated to fast for the entire month of Ramzan.

They can fast on any other day of the year except 5 days: The three days of Eid-ul-Adha, the day of Eid-ul-Fitr, and the 10<sup>th</sup> of Zil-hajj.

If a fast is broken before time, the individual has to feed 60 people or continuously fast for 60 days as atonement.

### Zakat

Zakat was made obligatory in 2 AH.

Zakat is the fourth pillar of Islam.

Zakat literally means "to purify".

The injunction of Zakat was made compulsory in Surah Tawbah.

Eight categories of people can be given Zakat: The Poor, Masakeen, Aamleen Zakat, Non-Muslims, Mualafat-ul-Qalooob, Salves, Debtors, in the way of Allah, Musafir.

Zakat is mentioned 32 times in the Holy Quran.

The nisaab of Zakat is 7<sup>1/2</sup> tola of gold and 52<sup>1/2</sup> tola of silver.



Zakat is 2.5% of the value of the annual wealth.

In the case of irrigated produce, 1/10<sup>th</sup> of the value of produce shall be given as Zakat.

In case of livestock, if you have more than 40 goats, 5 camels, 3 cows/buffalos, you're liable to pay Zakat.

Zakat cannot be given to healthy and strong people, spouses, parents, and the descendants of Banu Hashim.

Usher is 10% amount of harvests of irrigated or rain-watered land and 5% on the land dependent on well water.

## Hajj

Hajj was made compulsory in the 9 AH when the first Hajj was performed.

Hajj is the fifth pillar of Islam

The main objective of Hajj is Taqwa.

A Muslim must perform Hajj at least once in his lifetime.

Hajj means to "make an intention".

Umrah can be performed throughout the year except 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> Zil-Hajj.

The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) performed only one Hajj in his entire life.

There are three types of Hajj: Hajj-ul-Ifrad, Hajj-ul-Qiran, Haj-ul-Tamattu.

During Hajj, the devil is stoned for three times and it is known as "Jamaraat".

The first and foremost Farz of Hajj and Umrah is Ahraam.

At Mikaat, the pilgrim assumes the state of Ahraam.

After Ahraam, the Hujjaaj stay at Mina for a day and move to Arafat for the 2<sup>nd</sup> day.

From Arafat, the pilgrims move to Mazdalfa where the final encampment is done.

Qalma e Touheed is recited during Hajj.

Yum-e-Arafat is 9<sup>th</sup> of Zil-Hajj

Yum-e-Nahar is called the Day of Sacrifice.

Only one khutba is recited during Hajj.

Running between Safa and Marwa is done seven times is called Sayee.

Hajar e Aswad means "the black stone".

## Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) Prophet Muhammad ﷺ belongs to \_\_\_ family.
- Hashmi ✓
  - Bannu Umayya
  - Quraysh
  - Madni
- 2) Prophet Muhammad ﷺ had \_\_\_ daughters.
- 3
  - 4 ✓
  - 2
  - 5
- 3) Zabur was revealed on \_\_\_\_
- Hazrat Musa (AS)
  - Hazrat Isa (AS)
  - Hazrat Dawood (AS) ✓
  - Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)
- 4) Who was awarded with the title of "The Sword of Allah"?
- Abu Al Murtaza
  - Hazrat Ali (RA)
  - Hazrat Umar (RA)
  - Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed ✓
- 5) The first Mosque on the surface of Earth is \_\_\_\_
- Masjid e Aqsa
  - Masjid e Quba
  - Masjid ul Haram ✓
  - Masjid e Nabvi
- 6) In Hajj, stoning of the devil is called?
- Ramee ✓
  - Tawaf
  - Istilam
  - Sayee
- 7) Azan was proposed for the first time by \_\_\_\_
- Hazrat Umar (RA) ✓
  - Hazrat Usman (RA)
  - Hazrat Bilal (RA)
  - Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA)
- 8) Which mosque was demolished by the orders of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ?
- Masjid e Quba
  - Masjid e Zarrar ✓
  - Masjid al-Qiblatayn
  - None of these
- 9) Social boycott of Hazrat Muhamad ﷺ continued for \_\_\_\_
- 3 Years ✓
  - 8 Years
  - 2 Years
  - 7 Years
- 10) How many Muslims fought in Ghazwa e Badr?
- 303
  - 319
  - 313 ✓
  - 431



- 11) Who laid the foundation of Holy Ka'abah?
- Prophet Muhammad ﷺ
  - Prophet Musa (AS)
  - Prophet Yaqoub (AS)
  - Prophet Ibrahim ✓
- 12) Sulah e Hudaibiya was signed in which year?
- 2AH
  - 4AH
  - 6AH ✓
  - 8AH
- 13) Who wrote down the treaty of Hudaibiya?
- Hazrat Usman (RA)
  - Hazrat Ali (RA) ✓
  - Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
  - Hazrat Umar (RA)
- 14) The companions of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ that were given the good news of Paradise on Earth are called \_\_\_\_\_
- Ashrah Mubashrah ✓
  - Azwaj e Muttahira
  - Muhajirin
  - None of the above
- 15) Which one of the following is an article of faith?
- Shahada
  - Zakat
  - Belief in Holy Books ✓
  - Hajj
- 16) On the occasion of Isra wal Miraj, which Prophet did Prophet Muhammad meet on 3<sup>rd</sup> Heaven
- Hazrat Ibrahim
  - Hazrat Yaqoub ✓
  - Hazrat Idrees
  - Hazrat Musa
- 17) Name the camel on which the Prophet ﷺ used to travel?
- Al Kaswa ✓
  - Al Sheba
  - Al Khamsa
  - Al Tahif
- 18) Prophet ﷺ mother Hazrat Aminah (RA) belonged to which Quraish tribe?
- Banu Hashim
  - Banu Zuhra ✓
  - Banu Muttalib
  - Banu Jumah
- 19) The Surah that is known as the heart of the Quran is?
- Surah Yasin ✓
  - Surah Rehman
  - Surah Al-Baqarah
  - Surah Al Fatiha
- 20) In how many years was the entire Quran revealed?
- 11 Years
  - 15 Years
  - 23 Years ✓
  - None of the above

## Islamic Studies

21) In the year of sorrow, which 2 of the Prophet's ﷺ beloved passed away?

- a) Abdul Muttalib and Amina
- b) Abu Bakar and Aisha
- c) Khadija and Abu Talib
- d) Qasim and Abdullah ✓

22) Which is the first battle of Islam?

- a) Battle of Trench
- b) Battle of Uhud
- c) Battle of Badr ✓
- d) Battle of Khyber

23) Istilam means?

- a) Running b/w Safa and Marwa
- b) Kissing Hajr Aswad ✓
- c) Stoning the Shaytan
- d) Sacrificing animal after Hajj

24) In which year was the Qibla changed from Jerusalem to Kaaba?

- a) 1AH
- b) 2AH ✓
- c) 3AH
- d) 4AH

25) At what age is Salah made compulsory for a Muslim child?

- a) 7 Years ✓
- b) 8 Years
- c) 11 Years
- d) 12 Years

26) In the year of sorrow, which 2 of the Prophet's ﷺ beloved passed away?

- a) Abdul Muttalib and Amina
- b) Abu Bakar and Aisha
- c) Khadija and Abu Talib
- d) Qasim and Abdullah ✓

27) Which is the first battle of Islam?

- a) Battle of Trench
- b) Battle of Uhud
- c) Battle of Badr ✓
- d) Battle of Khyber

28) Istilam means?

- a) Running b/w Safa and Marwa
- b) Kissing Hajr Aswad ✓
- c) Stoning the Shaytan
- d) Sacrificing animal after Hajj

29) In which year was the Qibla changed from Jerusalem to Kaaba?

- a) 1AH
- b) 2AH ✓
- c) 3AH
- d) 4AH

30) At what age is Salah made compulsory for a Muslim child?

- a) 7 Years ✓
- b) 8 Years
- c) 11 Years
- d) 12 Years



31) How many types of Wahi are there?

- a) 2 ✓
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) None of these

32) How many Surahs start with the world Qul?

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 5 ✓
- d) 6

33) Who was the self-proclaimed prophet against the battle of Yamama was fought?

- a) Shurabil
- b) Musaylima ✓
- c) Ikrima
- d) None of these

34) Women must be married for four reasons, for their wealth, family status, beauty, but the best reason to marry is?

- a) Education
- b) Cooking Skills
- c) Religion ✓
- d) None of these

35) Which companion was regarded by the Prophet ﷺ as the most modest person?

- a) Hazrat Zayd bin Thabit (RA)
- b) Hazrat Ali (RA)
- c) Hazrat Usman Ghani (RA) ✓
- d) Hazrat Umar (RA)

36) Which companion narrated the greatest number of Hadith?

- a) Hazrat Usman (RA)
- b) Hazrat Umar (RA) ✓
- c) Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RA)
- d) Hazrat Salman Al-Farsi

37) Who give the idea of digging a trench around Madinah in the Battle of the Trench?

- a) Zayd Ibn Thabit (RA)
- b) Salman Al-Farsi (RA) ✓
- c) Abdullah bin Abbas (RA)
- d) None of these

38) The companion who lost both arms while fighting in the Battle of Mu'tah and was given wings in paradise is?

- a) Abdullah Ibn Rawah (RA)
- b) Ja'far ibn Abi Talib (RA) ✓
- c) Zayd bin Harith (RA)
- d) Khalid ibn Al-Walid

39) The Dictionary meaning of Zakat is:

- a) Sacred
- b) Payment to Destitute
- c) To Purify ✓
- d) Money in the way of Allah

40) Quran was collected in the form of book by a committee of people, which was headed by whom?

- a) Abdullah Bin Umar (RA)
- b) Anas Bin Malik (RA)
- c) Abdullah Bin Abbas (RA)
- d) Abu Huraira (RA) ✓

## Islamic Studies

- 41) The bond of "Muwakhaat" was created by the Holy Prophet ﷺ between;
- Muslims and Non-Muslims
  - Muslims and Jews
  - People of Makkah & Medina
  - Ansaar and Muhajireen ✓
- 42) Tazkiya means;
- To pay Zakat
  - Self-purification ✓
  - To make charity
  - To promote virtue
- 43) The Surah which includes the most concise description of Tauheed is:
- Al Fatiha
  - Al Ikhlaas ✓
  - Al Asr
  - Al Kousar
- 44) The Surah which mentions the Islamic Laws regarding marriage and divorce is:
- Aal-e-Imran
  - Al Mayedah
  - Al Nissa ✓
  - Al Anam
- 45) Which Surah of the Holy Quran describes Halaal and Haraam along with sacrificial animals?
- Al Baqarah
  - Al Araf
  - Al Mayedah ✓
  - Al Anfaal
- 46) Who was sent by the Prophet ﷺ as his envoy to Quraish of Makkah on the eve of Sulah-al-Hudabiyya?
- Hazrat Ali (RA)
  - Hazrat Jabir (RA)
  - Hazrat Bilal (RA)
  - Hazrat Usman (RA) ✓
- 47) In which year the Holy Prophet ﷺ performed the Pilgrimage?
- 7AH
  - 8AH
  - 9AH
  - 10AH ✓
- 48) The "Rukn-e-Azam" of Hajj is:
- Tawaaf
  - Waqoof-e-Arafah ✓
  - Ihraam
  - Sayei
- 49) Which Surah of the Holy Quran has Bismillah twice?
- Al Noor
  - Al Naml ✓
  - Al Nahl
  - Al Ra'd
- 50) Zakat can be given to the following people:
- Father
  - Wife
  - Poor and Needy ✓
  - Mother



51) What is the nisab of zakat on Gold?

- a) 7.5 Tola ✓
- b) 8.5 Tola
- c) 9.5 Tola
- d) None of the above

52) The Prophet who is mentioned the maximum number of times in the Quran is?

- a) Hazrat Ibrahim (RA)
- b) Hazrat Musa (RA) ✓
- c) Hazrat Yousuf (RA)
- d) Hazrat Nuh (RA)

53) Which Prophet gave the good news of the arrival of Muhammad ﷺ to his people?

- a) Prophet Isa (RA) ✓
- b) Prophet Musa (RA)
- c) Prophet Ibrahim (RA)
- d) Prophet Yousuf (RA)

54) Surah an-Nisa is a Surah focused on \_\_\_\_

- a) Rights of Orphans
- b) Zakat
- c) Rights of Women ✓
- d) Rights of Parents

55) Muslims perform Hajj on which day of ZilHajj?

- a) 10<sup>th</sup> Day
- b) 9<sup>th</sup> Day ✓
- c) 8<sup>th</sup> Day
- d) 7<sup>th</sup> Day

56) Islamic calendar starts with which of the following months?

- a) Rabi ul Awwal
- b) Muharram ✓
- c) Safar
- d) Rajab

57) Misaq e Medina treaty was signed between Muslims and \_\_\_\_

- a) Jews ✓
- b) Persians
- c) Christians
- d) Roman

58) Which ritual can be performed anytime of the year?

- a) 300
- b) 309 ✓
- c) 305
- d) 310

59) Harj-al-Aswad is a black stone that was placed by the Prophet ﷺ at \_\_\_\_

- a) Kaaba ✓
- b) Safa Marwa
- c) Masjid e Nabwi
- d) Masjid e Quba

60) Which battle was very important and decisive for Islam?

- a) Khandaq
- b) Uhud
- c) Badr ✓
- d) Ahzab

## Islamic Studies

- 61) Khateeb ul Anbia was the title of which of the following Prophets?
- Prophet Dawood (AS)
  - Prophet Noah (AS)
  - Prophet Ibrahim (AS)
  - Prophet Shoaib (AS) ✓
- 62) Which year is called "Am-ul-Huzn?"
- When Hazrat Khadija died
  - When Hazrat Abu Talib died
  - When Hazrat Umer died
  - Both A and B ✓
- 63) Which king refused to hand over the Muslims to Quraysh?
- Najashi ✓
  - Nawazin
  - Abrahah
  - None of these
- 64) Which was/were the terms of Treaty of Hudaibiya?
- Muslims can perform Hajj
  - Muslims can stay for only three days for Hajj
  - No fighting for ten years
  - All of the above ✓
- 65) Hazrat Abu Bakar was merchant of?
- Steel
  - Coal
  - Cloth ✓
  - Wheat
- 66) Hazrat \_\_\_ established the Department of Police
- Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA)
  - Hazrat Umar (RA) ✓
  - Hazrat Usman (RA)
  - Hazrat Ali (RA)
- 67) Ghani was the title of which of the following Companions of the Holy Prophet ﷺ \_\_\_
- Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA)
  - Hazrat Umar (RA)
  - Hazrat Usman (RA) ✓
  - Hazrat Ali (RA)
- 68) Namaz has been commanded in Quran for \_\_\_ times
- 500
  - 700 ✓
  - 600
  - 800
- 69) Ghaza e Hadaibiya was fought in the year \_\_\_?
- 6AH ✓
  - 8AH
  - 9AH
  - 10AH
- 70) How many Muslims participated in the Battle of Hunain?
- 1400
  - 14000
  - 1200
  - 12000 ✓



## Decimals

### Introduction

A decimal consists of two parts, the whole number part, and the decimal part. To separate these parts in a number, a dot is placed between them that is known as the decimal point.

15.236

### Decimal Point

In this number, 15, the number to the left of the decimal point is the whole number, whereas 236, the number to the right of the decimal point is the decimal part.

### Example

Convert 0.12 into a rational number.

#### Solution

$$0.12$$

$$= \frac{12}{100}$$

(dividing both numbers by 4)

$$= \frac{12 \div 4}{100 \div 4}$$

$$= \frac{3}{25}$$

Hence

$$0.12 = \frac{3}{25}$$

1) Convert -1.375 into rational

- a)  $8/11$
- b)  $11/8$
- c)  $-8/11$
- d)  $-11/8$  ✓

2) Convert 2.55 to a rational number

- a)  $55/20$
- b)  $54/20$
- c)  $52/20$
- d)  $51/20$  ✓

3) Convert into decimal number  $7/8$

- a) 0.8888
- b) 0.875 ✓
- c) 0.8989
- d) 0.6666

4) Convert into decimal number  $18/25$

- a) 0.72 ✓
- b) 0.66
- c) 0.79
- d) 0.33

5) A decimal in which the number of digits after the decimal point are infinite is called

- a) terminating decimal
- b) non-terminating decimal ✓
- c) both
- d) none

6) 0.33333 is example of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) terminating decimal
- b) non-terminating decimal
- c) recurring decimal
- d) both b and c ✓

7)  $4/9$  is the example of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) terminating decimal
- b) non-terminating decimal ✓
- c) none
- d) both

8) When  $2/3$  Convert into decimal number we get \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 0.9999
- b) 0.3333
- c) 0.6666 ✓
- d) 0.7777

9) Example of terminating decimal number is

- a) 1.333
- b) 0.125 ✓
- c) 3.571
- d) all of these

10) Example of non-terminating decimal number is

- a) 1.3333 ✓
- b) 0.125
- c) 0.08
- d) 1.759



## Algebra

### Introduction

A combination of constants and variables by the signs of fundamental operations (+, -, ×, ÷) is called an algebraic expression.

### Example:

$4x + y$ ,  $ax + by + cz$ ,  $9x - 12y + 17z$ , etc .

### Algebraic terms:

The part of an algebraic expression separated by the operational signs "+" and "-" are called terms, i.e. in  $x + y$ ,  $x$  and  $y$  are its two terms.

## Alg

1) A

a)  
b)  
c)  
d)2) A  
na)  
b)  
c)  
d)3) A  
ea)  
b)  
c)  
d)4) F  
ala)  
b)  
c)  
d)

# Algebra

1) Algebra is a word derived from \_\_\_\_\_ language.

- a) Latin
- b) German
- c) Arabic ✓
- d) English

2) Algebra is an Arabic word means.....

- a) bringing together broken parts ✓
- b) combination of all elements
- c) both
- d) none of these

3) Add the terms to write algebraic expression.  $2ab$ ,  $3bc$ ,  $ca$

- a)  $3bc + 2ba + ca$
- b)  $2ab + 3bc + ca$  ✓
- c)  $ab + bc + ca$
- d)  $3ab + 2bc + ca$

4) Find out the constant in the algebraic expression,  $x + 3$

- a)  $x$
- b)  $3$  ✓
- c)  $x$  and  $3$
- d) none

5) Multiply:  $7m$  and  $-8$

- a)  $56m$
- b)  $-56m$  ✓
- c)  $56$
- d)  $-56$

6) Multiply  $-4ab$  and  $-2cd$  to get \_\_\_\_\_

- a)  $8abcd$  ✓
- b)  $-8abcd$
- c)  $8abbc$
- d)  $8abbc$

7) A symbol represented by a lateral and can take various numerical values is

- a) constant
- b) coefficient
- c) variable ✓
- d) none

8)  $4x + 2y + 3z$  is an algebraic:

- a) equation
- b) expression ✓
- c) inequality
- d) symbol



## Averages

### Introduction

The average of a set of "n" numbers is the sum of those numbers divided by "n". Defined in a simple formula, it is:

$$\text{Average} = \text{Sum of the "n" numbers} \div n$$

In technical terms, such calculations are also referred to as arithmetic mean, representing the number that is obtained by dividing the sum of the elements of a set by the number of values in the set.

### Example:

Q. If the weight of three children is 80, 90, and 76 pounds respectively, calculate the average weight of the children.

In order to calculate the arithmetic mean, you would add the weights together and divide them by three.

$$80 + 90 + 76 \div 3$$

$$246 \div 3 = 82$$

Hence, the average of the weights is 82.

## Averages

- 1) During a time period Jorge received following numbers of phone calls 2, 4, 6 and 8. What is the average (arithmetic mean) of this data?
- a) 10  
b) 7  
c) 5✓  
d) 12
- 2) If the average (arithmetic mean) of 5, 6, 7, and  $w$  is 8, what is the value of  $w$ ?
- a) 12  
b) 14✓  
c) 16  
d) 18
- 3) What is the average (arithmetic mean) of value of positive integers from 1 to 100, inclusive?
- a) 49  
b) 49.5  
c) 50  
d) 50.5✓
- 4) Let "M" be the median and "m" the mode of the following set of numbers: 10, 70, 20, 40, 70, 90. What is the average (arithmetic mean) of "M" and "m"?
- a) 62.5✓  
b) 60.5  
c) 60  
d) 65
- 5) Sandrine's average (arithmetic mean) on 4 tests is 80. What does he need on his fifth test to raise his average to 84?
- a) 82  
b) 96  
c) 100✓  
d) 94
- 6) If  $x+y=6$ ,  $y+z=7$ ,  $z+x=9$ , what is the average (arithmetic mean) of  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$ ?
- a)  $11/3$ ✓  
b)  $11/2$   
c)  $22/3$   
d)  $22/2$
- 7) The average of 8 numbers is 12. If each number is increased by 2, the average of the new set of numbers is:
- a) 12  
b) 13  
c) 14✓  
d) 15



## Averages

8) A batsman in his 17th inning makes a score of 85, and thereby increases his average by 3. His average after 17th inning is:

- a) 36
- b) 37✓
- c) 38
- d) 39

9) How many miles does a car travel if it averages at the rate of 35 miles per hour for 3 hours and 24 minutes?

- a) 108
- b) 112
- c) 116
- d) 119✓

10) The average of first 6 even numbers are:

- a) 5
- b) 6
- c) 7✓
- d) 8

## Introduction

In arithmetic, whenever a number is expressed as a quotient in which a numerator is divided by a denominator, it is known as a fraction. There may be three different types of fractions:

Examples:

$$\frac{5}{10} \quad \frac{\text{Numerator}}{\text{Denominator}}$$

- **Simple Fraction**

In a simple fraction, both of the numbers are integers.

- **Complex Fraction**

A complex fraction has a fraction in numerator and denominator.

- **Proper Fraction**

In a proper fractions, the numerator is less than the denominator.



## Fractions

- 1) Two or more fraction that name same amount are called \_\_\_\_\_  
fraction
- a) equivalent ✓  
b) proper  
c) common  
d) simple
- 2)  $6/3$  equals to \_\_\_\_\_
- a)  $4/0$   
b)  $4/1$   
c)  $4/2$  ✓  
d)  $4/3$
- 3) The simplest form of  $16/36$  is \_\_\_\_\_
- a)  $4/9$  ✓  
b)  $5/9$   
c)  $6/9$   
d)  $7/9$
- 4) Write the values of  $1/12$  of 48
- a) 3  
b) 4 ✓  
c) 5  
d) 6
- 5)  $9/4$  of 36 equals to \_\_\_\_\_
- a) 79  
b) 80  
c) 81 ✓  
d) 82
- 6) The simplest form of  $20/60$  is \_\_\_\_\_
- a)  $2/6$   
b)  $6/2$   
c)  $3/1$   
d)  $1/3$  ✓
- 7) Work out the value of  $2/4$  of 80 kg?
- a) 20 kg  
b) 40 kg ✓  
c) 60 kg  
d) 80 kg
- 8) Reduce the following fractions to its lowest terms  $80/120$ ?
- a)  $1/3$   
b)  $2/3$  ✓  
c)  $3/3$   
d)  $8/12$

# PEMDAS

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Elements of LAT

## Introduction

PEMDAS is an acronym used to refer to the order of operations to be followed while solving expressions having multiple operations.

**P E M D A S**

Parentheses – Exponents – Multiplication – Division – Addition- Subtraction

## For Example

$$(25+11) \times 2$$

Solution

$$= (25+11) \times 2$$

(Solving Parenthesis)

$$= 36 \times 2$$

(Multiplication)

$$= 72$$



## PEMDAS

1) Simplify  $3 + 6 \times (5+4) \div 3 - 7$

- a) 12
- b) 13
- c) 14✓
- d) 15

2)  $36 - 2(20 + 12 \div 4 \times 3 - 2 \times 2) + 10$

- a) 4
- b) -4✓
- c) 6
- d) -6

3)  $(96 \div 12) + 14 \times (12 + 8) \div 2$

- a) 146
- b) 147
- c) 148✓
- d) 149

4)  $(93 + 15) \div (3 \times 4) - 24 + 8$

- a) 7
- b) -7
- c) 10
- d) -10

5)  $(25 + 11) \times 2$

- a) 72✓
- e)

- b) 73
- c) 74
- d) None

6)  $6 + 7 \times 8$

- a) 60
- b) 61
- c) 62✓
- d) 63

7)  $55 \div 11 + (18 - 6) \times 9$

- a) 113✓
- b) 114
- c) 115
- d) 116

8)  $(7 + 18) \times 3 \div (2 + 13) - 28$

- a) 23
- b) -23✓
- c) 24
- d) -24

9)  $(17 - 6 \div 2) + 4 \times 3$

- a) 24
- b) 25
- c) 26✓
- d) 27

## Introduction

A polynomial expression or simply a polynomial is an algebraic expression consisting of one or more terms in which each of the exponents of the variable is zero or a positive integer.

## Example

13,  $-x$ ,  $5x + 3y$  are all polynomials.

## Coefficient of a polynomial

In the above example,  $x$  is the coefficient of  $5x$  and  $y$  is the coefficient of  $3y$ .



# Polynomial

- 1) What is the value of  $-3ab$  when  $a = 4$  and  $b = 2$
- a) -23  
b) -24✓  
c) -25  
d) -26
- 2) Find the value of  $12xy + 14xy$
- a)  $24xy$   
b)  $25yz$   
c)  $26xy$ ✓  
d)  $27xy$
- 3) Find the value of  $3x-7$  where  $x=6$
- a) 10  
b) 11✓  
c) 12  
d) 13
- 4)  $(5x + 10y + 15z) - (2x + 6y + 8z)$
- a)  $7x + 16y + 23z$   
b)  $3x + 4y + 7z$ ✓  
c)  $4x + 6y + 8z$   
d) none of these
- 5) What is the value of  $(x-2)(x+3) - (x-4)(x+5)$ ?
- a) 6  
b) 20
- c) 14✓  
d) 24
- 6) What is the value of  $(2x+3)(x+6) - (2x-5)(x+10)$ ?
- a) 32  
b) 16  
c) 68✓  
d) none of these
- 7) If  $x - 4 = 11$ , what is the value of  $x-8$ ?
- a) -15  
b) 15  
c) -7  
d) 7✓
- 8)  $(x-6)(x-4) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- a)  $x + 10x + 24$   
b)  $x - 10x + 24$   
c)  $x - 10x - 24$   
d) none of these✓
- 9) Write the constant given in the expression.  $3x+4$
- a) 3 and 4  
b) 3  
c) 4✓  
d) x

## Polynomial

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10) Find the constant in given expression,  $5y - 2x$

- a) 5
- b) 2
- c) both 5 and 2
- d) 0 ✓

11) Find the variable in the following expression.  $2x - 1 = 0$

- a) 2
- b)  $x$  ✓
- c) -1
- d)  $2x$

12) Identify the degree of polynomial,  $x + 1$

- a) Linear polynomial ✓
- b) Quadratic polynomial
- c) cubic polynomial
- d) biquadratic polynomial

$x + 10$ )?

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## Ratio and Proportions

### Introduction

A ratio is a fraction that compares two quantities that are measured in the same units. The first quantity is the numerator and the second quantity is the denominator. For example,

**Q.** A certain solution is to be prepared by combining chemicals X, Y, and Z in the ratio 18:3:2 respectively. How many liters of the solution can be prepared by using 36 liters of X?

### Solution

The proportion of the chemicals is X : Y : Z

$$18 : 3 : 2$$

The sum of these values is 23.

In order to calculate the amount of solution is X is 36 liters.

$$23 \div 18 \times 36 = 46 \text{ liters}$$

## Ratio and Proportions

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- 1) If the ratio of men and women in a particular dormitory is 5:3, which of the following could not be the number of residents in the dormitory?
- a) 24
  - b) 40
  - c) 96
  - d) 150 ✓
- 2) A sum of money is divided among three persons, X, Y and Z in a ratio 10,7 and 5. If Y gets Rs 140 more than Z how much will X get?
- a) Rs 700.00 ✓
  - b) Rs 750.00
  - c) Rs 735.00
  - d) Rs 875.00
- 3) Six men earn as much as 7 women, 2 women as much as 3 boys and 4 boys as much as 5 girls. If a girl earns Rs 400.00 a week what does a man earn in a day?
- a) Rs. 150.00
  - b) Rs. 125.00 ✓
  - c) Rs 200.00
  - d) Rs 175.00
- 4) The two ratios of three quantities a, b and c are as  $a:b = 1:2$  and  $b:c = 2:3$  find their continued ratio.  $a:b:c$
- a) 1:4:3
  - b) 1:2:3 ✓
  - c) 1:3:2
  - d) 1:6:2
- 5) The ratio of Saleem's income to Haider's is 2:3 and Imran's income to Saleem's is 1:5 find the continued ratio
- a) 15:10:2 ✓
  - b) 2:6:8
  - c) 15:20:25
  - d) 5:10:15
- 6) If  $a:b = 1:3$ ,  $b:c = 2:5$  then find  $a:c$
- a) 2:5
  - b) 2:3
  - c) 2:15 ✓
  - d) 1:5
- 7) Ghazi earns Rs 7500 in 2 weeks. What will he earn in 2 days if he works 6 days a week?
- a) 1250 in 2 days ✓
  - b) Rs 1650 in 2 days
  - c) Rs 1850 in 2 days
  - d) Rs 2000 in 2 days



## Ratio and Proportions

8) 10 boys complete a work in 4 days .In how many days will 20 boys complete the same work?

- a) 6 days
- b) 8 days
- c) 2 days ✓
- d) none

9) 125 men can construct a road in 120 days. How many men can do the same work in 100 days?

- a) 140 men
- b) 150 men ✓
- c) 160 men
- d) 170 men

10) If  $l:m = 1:7$  and  $l:n = 5:6$  then find  $l:m:n$ .

- a) 35:5:6
- b) 6:35:5
- c) 5:35:6 ✓
- d) 5 :6:35
- e)

## Conceptual Math

- 1) The numbers to the right of 0 on the number line are called \_\_\_\_
- a) positive number ✓
  - b) negative number
  - c) neutral
  - d) none
- 2) The only number that is equal to its opposite is \_\_\_\_
- a) 1
  - b) -1
  - c) 0 ✓
  - d) 10
- 3) What is the sum of the product and quotient of 8 and 8?
- a) 16
  - b) 17
  - c) 64
  - d) 65 ✓
- 4) The product of even number of negative factors is always \_\_\_\_
- a) neutral
  - b) negative
  - c) positive ✓
  - d) all of these
- 5) The product of odd number of negative factors is always \_\_\_\_
- a) neutral
  - b) positive
  - c) negative ✓
  - d) none
- 6) The product of any number and its reciprocal is \_\_\_\_
- a) 0
  - b) 1 ✓
  - c) same number
  - d) none
- 7) Sum of any number and its opposite is \_\_\_\_
- a) 0 ✓
  - b) 1
  - c) same number
  - d) different number
- 8) Dividing the number is same as multiplying by its \_\_\_\_
- a) square
  - b) exponent
  - c) reciprocal ✓
  - d) none of these



9) The sum of number and its opposite is ,  $a + (-a) =$

- a) 0 ✓
- b) 1
- c)  $a - b$
- d) none of these

10) \_\_\_\_\_ are one or more integers written in a sequence in which each integer is 1 more than the preceding integer

- a) prime number
- b) composite number
- c) simple integers
- d) consecutive integers ✓

11) The sum of three consecutive integers is less than 75, what is the greatest possible value of the smallest one?

- a) 23 ✓
- b) 24
- c) 25
- d) 26

12) If  $2 < x < 4$  and  $3 < y < 7$  , What is the largest integer value of  $x + y$  ?

- a) 7
- b) 8
- c) 9
- d) 10 ✓

## Exponential

### Introduction

Exponential refers to a large number in smaller terms or something that is increasing faster and faster rate. Exponential describes "a very price increase". It is also a mathematical term meaning "involving an exponent". For an example:

### Example

Q. Which of the following is the value of  $3^5$ ?

### Solution

$$\begin{aligned}3^5 &= 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \\ &= 9 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \\ &= 27 \times 3 \times 3 \\ &= 81 \times 3 \\ &= 243\end{aligned}$$



1)  $3.5210^5$  in usual form is

- a) 352
- b) 3520
- c) 35200
- e) 352000 ✓

d) 37

6) The value of  $2^{-2}$

- a) 4
- b)  $1/4$  ✓
- c)  $1/2$
- d) None of these

2) Multiplicative inverse of  $5^{-2}$  is

- a) 10
- b) 25 ✓
- c) 3
- d) 7

7) The value of  $(3^4)^3$  is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 3
- b)  $3^{12}$  ✓
- c)  $3^{16}$
- d) None of these

3)  $1/125$  is multiplicative inverse of

- a) 5
- b)  $1/5$
- c) 125
- d)  $5^3$  ✓

8) The value of  $7^2$

- a) 14
- b) 49 ✓
- c) 59
- d) None

4) The standard form of 4050000 is

- a)  $4.05 \times 10^6$  ✓;
- b)  $4.06 \times 10^6$
- c)  $4.07 \times 1$
- d) None of these

9)  $100^0 + 20^0 + 5^0$

- a) 3 ✓
- b) 6
- c) 9
- d) 12

5) The value of  $2^5$  is

- a) 3
- b) 10
- c) 32 ✓

10) The base in the expression  $8^{100}$  is

- a) 8 ✓
- b) 100
- c) 1
- d) 0

## Essay Writing in LAT

One of the most important skills that a candidate appearing for LAT must demonstrate is the ability to present and handle arguments. In fact, in one way or another, the art of presenting arguments is connected with the study of law. As a result, the essay writing portion is designed to test the candidate's ability to read, understand, evaluate and construct arguments.

In simple words, an argument is when you attempt to convince or persuade someone regarding something. Arguments are present all around us and nearly all our conversations are formulated around us presenting our perspectives and listening to the perspectives of others. The final goal of such arguments is to reach a conclusion that is persuasive and strong enough to convince the other person regarding the validity of your stance.

Writing an essay for LAT is not about "Write all you know about X topic". This approach is normally used in schools where memorizing and writing down facts takes priority and demonstrates your knowledge. However, essays at a university level are based on evidence and how you can compare, analyze, discuss and suggest on the basis of the evidence.

You arrange your essay as an argument, with an opinion that you present in the introduction, and then develop slowly over the course of your writing in the body and then wind up in the conclusion. You simply cannot add anything irrelevant to the argument or it would ruin your essay. Think about baking a cake. You need to add the right ingredient in the right amount in the right fashion or you would end up with a mess!

The following section of the book is divided just like an essay, into four distinct sections that cover the four stages of writing an essay:

- Planning Your Essay
- The Introductory Paragraph
- The Body of the Essay
- The Conclusion

After the essay has been discussed, a set of commonly faced problems would be discussed and the candidate can find multiple sample essays to enhance their understanding.



Now, you would be wondering, why you would want to “waste your time” in planning an essay while you are in a pressurized situation in an examination hall.

This is because it's an investment that would pay off in terms of the relevance of information, organization of the text, and clarity of the argument in your essay.

Think about your everyday life. Will you not have a better opinion on a topic if you are given some time to think about it? In a social situation, don't we all ask for some time to think about important matters before presenting our opinions?

It is the same in essays, especially when you are writing for an exam in a timed situation. A little thought and introspection about your topic can allow you to approach the question in a better manner and present an effective argument.

### Understanding the Question

Whenever you are given a topic to write on in LAT, you need to be highly specific and relevant to the question being asked. Forget that you may know a lot about the topic and focus your efforts on answering the exact topic you have been asked about. The topics are chosen by examiners and you need to give them what they want, not what you would like to write.

In simpler words, you need to be very careful in reading the words of the question. Most students who fail their essay portions are those who have rushed to answer the question without understanding what is being asked. You may have written a brilliant essay but if it is not relevant to the question, you have simply missed the target. Imagine a soldier who prepares hard for a battle but ends up shooting in the wrong direction!

**Let's look at a few examples.**

- *How can the Pakistani youth be engaged in community service?*

What are you being asked in this question?

To help you decide your answer, you can start by underlining the major key words in the question. This will allow you to focus on what the examiner is asking from you and how you can approach the question.



## Making a Structure for your Essay

All essays must flow in a logical manner with a defined structure. As the writer of the essay, if you have a clear structure in your mind, you will be able to organize your essay in a much better way. In this way, you will be able to present your knowledge and argument in the best way possible.

However, having a structured essay is equally important for the readers of your essay as well who, in our case, are the examiners. You must aim to make everything as easy and understandable for them as possible. This will help you win their opinions, greatly improving the grade you can get. On the other hand, if you would make the experience difficult for the examiner, he is likely to give you fewer marks or even fail you. In short, make their job easy for them!

### What examiners like

- ✓ Arguments with a logical flow
- ✓ Clearly organized essay with introduction and conclusion
- ✓ Evidence or examples to support the claims of the writer (if required)
- ✓ Focus on the question being asked
- ✓ Excellent presentation with clearly readable handwriting

### What examiners dislike

- ✗ Generalized and irrelevant information about topic
- ✗ Lack of structure in the essay
- ✗ Unclear introduction and conclusion
- ✗ Poor presentation with illegible handwriting
- ✗ Grammatical and spelling mistakes

In general convention, essays consist of the following three parts:

1. The opening or introductory paragraph
2. The body of the essay
3. The concluding paragraph

While each of these has been given separate sections of their own where they will be discussed in great detail, it is important for you to understand these three parts of any essay to properly frame your argument and impress the examiners. Without this basic shape, it would be nearly impossible for the examiner to know that you have appropriately answered the question being asked. Remember, the essay portion only allows you a limited



process should take no longer than three to five minutes if you have around an hour left to answer your essay question. Do not get too carried away in making notes as you already have a limited time in writing the actual answer for the essay question.

Let's look at an example.

- *Discuss how technology has improved education in Pakistan?*

First of all, you can start by underlining the important keywords to understand the essay question. Once you have done that, follow the technique of brainstorming and ask yourself questions about the topic. For the topic above, you can ask:

- What latest technologies are being used in education?
- How technology helped during the COVID-19 pandemic when everything was being conducted online?
- How technology has allowed education to overcome social and physical barriers?

Once you have asked yourself questions, you will realize that you have developed the general outline for the essay. In answering these questions, you will be able to construct the majority of your essay question.

### **PRACTICE!**

Take a look at the following essay questions. Choose the one that you are confident in answering and make brief notes for yourself using the brainstorming technique. Keep in mind the restricted time you have at your disposal.

1. *The impact of inflation on the lives of common citizens in Pakistan*
2. *Is plastic pollution increasing due to the COVID-19 pandemic?*
3. *The importance of the tourism industry in the Pakistani economy.*

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## **The Introductory Paragraph**

## The Body of the Essay

You have provided an interesting, relevant and direct introductory paragraph and have managed to convince your reader that you know what you are talking about. This means that the examiner is now holding specific expectations about your work in his mind. Now, it is the time to live up to these expectations.

The body of the essay will form the bulk of your essay, composed of the most words in the entire essay. No matter how strong your introduction is, if you cannot develop your argument in the body of the essay, you will not be able to score well. With the limit of just two hundred words, you need to make sure you are writing only what you absolutely need to write. You need to provide a clear direction for the examiner to help them understand and digest your argument.

After you have understood what the topic is about, you need to identify if the topic contains any question words. Reading them with attention will allow you to shape the body of your essay in a much better way. Let us take a look at common question words asked in the LAT.

- **What:** In conventional terms, “what” in the LAT refers to clarifications regarding any particular topic. An example of this can be:

*What can be done to reduce poverty in Pakistan?*

- **How:** “How” is normally interpreted as a request for a description of any process, often asking you to present a framework for the entire process. It may also demand an explanation. An example of this can be:

*How can the youth of Pakistan be engaged in community service?*

- **Why:** “Why” in LAT may be interpreted as a demand for an explanation regarding the causes or purposes of any phenomenon or action. An example of this can be:

*Why is intolerance a curse for society?*



The conclusion is where you will provide the final impression to your examiner. A solid conclusion is as important as the introductory paragraph and must not be overlooked at any cost if you're looking for a good grade.

The function of the concluding paragraph is, in simple words, to round off your entire argument. This is especially important when you have been asked a specific question that you need to answer or in the case where you are required to pass a judgment about any topic. At this point, you need to take a look at what you have written in your essay and sum up your essay using a relevant conclusion.

Take a look at the following conclusion for an essay on combating climate change:

*In conclusion, I would argue that all of us need to join hands and realize our responsibilities if we are to combat climate change. The time for empty promises is now gone and if we delay anymore, we would not even have an Earth to live on, let alone protect.*

This paragraph uses the linking phrase "in conclusion" to signal the ending of the paragraph and then summarizes the entire theme of the essay in a simple sentence. You can also use the following words or phrases:

1. *Finally, ...*
2. *As I have argued, ...*
3. *Therefore, ...*
4. *Based on this evidence, ...*
5. *Hence, this essay concludes with the point that ...*

The concluding paragraph must contain an element of summarization and must not only repeat what you have stated before, especially considering the limited word count of your essay. Just like you avoided talking about irrelevant ideas and generalized terms in the introduction, you must also stay away from waffle in the concluding paragraph as well.

In summary, your essay must have a concluding paragraph that brings the essay back to the originally asked topic and draws a meaningful end to the entire argument. Your examiner must leave with the impression that he has read your conclusive remarks and not just another sentence that ended abruptly.



## Should plastic be banned?

There is no other material common in our daily lives as much as plastic. Due to its cheap production cost and readily available supply, plastic has become the world's most used packaging option. However, plastic is also posing a threat to the environment that this essay will aim to uncover.

These materials can be a terrible curse as plastic ends up in our seas, oceans, and in what we eat, polluting our entire planet. According to reports by various international organizations, plastic pollution is one of the greatest threats to our planet and it does not seem to be coming to an end as we continue using it without any regard for our surroundings. Plastic takes hundreds of years to decompose and produce toxic chemicals that threaten the health and lives of living beings. As we give little attention to our plastic waste and keep throwing it away, each of us is contributing to the piling up of plastic on the Earth.

In conclusion, there is no more time left to waste now and a ban on plastic production and usage is not only important but the need of the hour.

## Contribution of Technology in Education

In ancient times, education required an individual to travel hundreds of miles to the company of an intellectual in a distant land and spend days in foreign cities. A few years ago, we would have to spend hours in libraries to look up our answers. This essay will analyze how technology has contributed to education.

Nowadays, education is available at the tips of our fingerprints, thanks to technological advancements. In short, you are now only a Google search away from an infinite sea of knowledge! Without a doubt, technology has contributed greatly to modern-day education especially during the times of the pandemic where everyone was locked in their homes due to the closure of universities. As more of the world starts to shift towards the online medium of learning, the world of education is becoming highly digitalized. In such times, the contribution of technology to easier access to education does not need a lot of explanation. Technology has made education faster, easier, and more accessible than ever before.

In the coming days, this contribution is highly likely to increase with international universities offering fully recognized courses for students who wish to study thousands of miles away in the comfort of their homes.



## Technical Education is the Best Kind of Education

In this modern world, education has divided into thousands of different branches, with each of the branches specializing in a specific profession. At the same time, global economies continue to develop, creating the need for specialized labour that requires more technical experience than academic experience. This is what this essay will explore.

Technical education is the traditional non-academic education where students are taught a specific trade or skill, allowing them to participate in all trades where technical skills are required. Despite the stigma associated with technical education, it is actually preparing students for jobs from the very beginning. With such hands-on experience, they learn the value of manual work while contributing to the national labour by providing skilled labour. At the same time, they don't have to rely upon low-paying jobs and start their businesses on the basis of their skills and expertise. Technical education is preparing students for professions that will always have a demand in the market while helping them stand on their feet early in their lives.

Hence, with such a diverse scope and multitude to opportunities, technical education is truly the best kind of education.

## We need to Develop Tolerance in our Society

Humans are social animals that require an entire society to live and survive in. However, not all humans are alike and each of them may have tens of differences with others. If these differences are accepted and respected, society can function normally. This essay will explore the importance of tolerance in our society.

However, if we don't accept our differences, there could be conflicts, war and the total destruction of the society. Hence, to build such societies where humans thrive, there is a fundamental need to ensure tolerance. Intolerant societies are not only dangerous to its own members but they are also destructive to other societies as well, leading to social isolation. In a world that is closely connected with each other, intolerance can become a curse where nobody would want to interact with the people who live or come from intolerant societies out of hate and fear. Tolerance clears the path for social uplift and democratic values, making our society welcoming to others around the world.

In conclusion, this is especially important for our Islamic societies as tolerance is a fundamental virtue that would allow us to invite others into the fold of our Islam through our collective action as a society.



## Education is the Key to Success

**“Education is not preparation for life; it is life itself”**

Education does not only involve the basics taught in schools, colleges and universities all around the world. It is an intricate process that defines and enhances the roots of our mind to establish strong foundations. This essay will aim to explore how education is the key to success.

Education provides the strength to the stem of our understanding to withstand calamities and raises the branches of our comprehension to command the sunlight to fulfill our desires. With such traits and qualities of education, it becomes easy to understand how education is a key to success. Beyond the individual level, when everyone in the society is educated and aware, the entire society starts moving towards success. Education builds tolerance, mutual respect and social harmony in the community and it is a jewel that everyone must possess in their life. Education opens up opportunities and helps the community create better citizens that know how to make the world around them a better place.

In the light of such arguments, we can clearly see how education is the key to success, both for individuals and for the entire society as a whole.

### Development of Nation is only Possible by Development of Youth

Pakistan, as a country, has the one of the largest populations of youth in the world. As the number of young people in our country continues to increase, it is important to understand the role they can play in nation building, the topic explored in this essay.

Within a few years, all of these young people will find their way into the framework of governments and lead the nation towards the future. Now, if our youth is not prepared to handle these responsibilities coming on their shoulders, they would risk driving the country to ruin. On the other hand, if they are well-prepared and capable of handling all the challenges that they will face, they can help Pakistan reach the highest ranks in the entire world. With the advancement in technology and modern-day tools, only the youth has the required adaptability and potential to face the challenges of the digital world.

In conclusion, the more developed our youth is, the better we can expect our country to prosper as they're the architects of the future. The unprepared or underdeveloped youth will fail to rise up to the difficulties of life and the entire society will suffer as a result.

### Role of Teachers to Make Students Responsible

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A teacher inspires and encourages his pupil to learn and understand. The role of a teacher is more than making the students cram certain information. This essay will explore how the role of teacher doesn't end with the completion of the syllabus but is much more encompassing.

**"A good teacher is like a candle-it consumes itself to light the way of others"**

In the modern-day world, there are numerous sources of knowledge and only a teacher can properly guide a student towards the right ones. A teacher helps his students when someone lags or is left behind in the race. He affectionately aids them, broadens their horizons of observation. In essence, a teacher is the one who teaches a student to actually adopt the art of learning. When a pupil truly understands how much it means to learn, he starts valuing life and naturally grows responsible. The teacher accompanies the students in the journey and keeps guiding them.

Hence, under the constant guidance of a capable teacher, a student keeps on growing endlessly. It is within this learning and growing process that a student starts learning to be more responsible and capable to face the world.

### **Women Rights**

Jinnah once envisioned that no nation can ever be worthy of its existence that cannot take its women along with the men. Half of our population is made up by women and it is incredibly important that we provide them with all the rights that they deserve, the topic explored in this essay.

Women's rights include all the privileges and freedom that are normally available to only men in the society. These rights do not have a gender and are the fundamental rights and liberties in all aspects of life. In order for a society to prosper, it must provide basic rights to all its citizen. The role of women has been pivotal in the progress of every nation. Gone are the days when women's rights were a matter of contention. Now, it's a universally accepted reality that the rights of women must be safeguarded. To perform their role in the prosperity of a nation and country, women must be provided with their fundamental rights. This has become a perennial reality and an undeniable fact.

In conclusion, the rights such as equal opportunities in education, health, political systems, and protection from any form of exploitation must be provided to women for our nation to succeed.

### **Blessings and Evils of Money**



Wealth is a double-edged sword. It can both redeem and curse its owner depending on how it is used. This essay will explore how money can be a blessing and a curse at the same time.

Money, without a doubt, is a blessing to any person as it enables one to live his dreams in reality. With money, one can wear whatever they wish, eat whatever they like, and do whatever they want to do. It is due to this power of money that people work throughout their life. However, there is a reason why it is said that excess of everything is bad. The aforementioned quote is the base of the argument that aims to explain how money can be evil. The power granted by money can corrupt people as well, turning them into slaves to money. It can be used to cause injustice to others.

To conclude, it is the use of money that determines whether it is a blessing or a curse. If it is utilized to satisfy one's illicit urges, it becomes a curse. Whereas if the money is spent wisely, it becomes a blessing.

### **Role of United Nations**

The United Nations is an international intergovernmental organization that aims to maintain international peace and security among the nations of the world. It strives for developing friendly relations among nations to achieve international cooperation. This essay will explore the increasing role of UN in the modern world.

The role of the UN is pivotal in the modern-day world as the differences among countries are increasing. United Nations since its formation has been toiling to bring harmony but the obstacles in the path are massive. The role of the UN is to be a voice of suppressed, deprived, and underprivileged. Although the UN has been successful in maintaining peace by preventing massive wars the job is not done yet. There are people of Kashmir, Palestine, Burma, Rohingya, and other conflict zones, looking at the UN with eyes full of questions. Until the redressal of their issues, the UN must not rest. It is also the responsibility of the UN to help the nations which are lagging in the international community.

In conclusion, the task of bringing global peace is incredibly difficult but real prosperity can never be attained until the people have their rights preserved by the international organizations.

### **How can Youth be Engaged in the Community?**



Over 64% of Pakistan's population is comprised of the youth. For a developing nation, having such a huge amount of youth can serve as a blessing. Keeping the fact in view, this essay will explore the importance of utilizing energetic youth to engage them in the community.

There are several ways of engaging the youth in the community. The first priority should be making them aware of their role in the prosperity of a nation. The task can be achieved by educating and training them. Secondly, it is also important to produce more opportunities for community projects. The projects should be a coordinated and team effort such as cleanliness projects, tree plantations, and volunteer movements. Another step in this regard is fostering a climate where the enthusiasm of youth combines with the experience of elders. A higher induction of youth in workplaces will engage them in the betterment of the community. Last but not the least, it is important to create opportunities for youth to step up in the arena of politics as well.

Hence, in this way, the youth can be engaged in the community more efficiently. Indeed, youth is the powerhouse of any nation if they are managed effectively.

### **Some People Say that They Can Learn More Outside the Classroom**

Learning is a never-ending process. Some may argue that it can only be done in a systematic way such as in a classroom while others have different views regarding the same. While everyone might have a different opinion, this essay will explore the importance of observation for learning.

One of the most important forms of learning is through observation. We observe things in our surroundings regularly. We observe the vehicles on the road, the gadgets, airplanes soaring high in the sky, and so on. In this, we are observing life. Each of these observations leads to a question that we start searching the answer for. In this way, the whole world becomes the classroom and a place of learning for a student. A mind which has a love for learning will observe and will continue to learn endlessly. This is why a lot of people believe that actual learning is within observation and teachers must teach students the art of observing.

In a nutshell, we all observe things but if we learn to observe "keenly", every scene becomes a classroom. Through observation, the student will question, and ultimately, he will learn.

### **Constant Social Media Makes People Feel Stressed and Lonely**



The Internet has evolved the world into a global village. It means that we are all in a constant connection with each other. Our minds are constantly stimulated with all kinds of information. However, there is also a dark consequence of this connection that this essay will explore.

The repercussions of social media are widespread. People tend to share the best of their lives on social media. Normally, they share all their happy moments but hide all the turbulent parts of their lives. While scrolling on the social media pages, one compares the best of other's lives to the dark sides of their personal lives. As a result, the person starts getting depressed, stressed, or lonely. We are all obsessed with the social media version of others. Over social media, people can also hurl abuses and bully each other without any real-life consequences. Every negative energy one encounters on social media adds agony to other's life.

Based on this evidence, we are in a state where everyone is in continuous contact with others but we still end up feeling lonely. Therefore, social media has contributed a lot in making us more stressed and lonelier in our lives.

### **School System should Switch to Electronic Means to Save Paper**

Our planet with its all-amazing life-supporting features is a blessing of Allah Almighty. However, we are continuously disregarding this blessing and damaging our environment. This essay will explore how we can reduce the number of trees being cut by shifting to electronic means in schools.

Every year, millions of trees are cut down to make the text books, examination papers and notes that we find in our schools. Most of these papers serve no purpose after they have been filled and are later discarded. If schools start using electronic means of studying such as e-books and digital exams, we can greatly reduce the amount of paper we are wasting. As a result, millions of trees can be saved. These slight replacements are crucial and have long-standing benefits.

Although, initially it might not be a very easy maneuver as lack of resources will be a huge hurdle in the way. But the call is imminent, we must act to save our planets. Otherwise, we might reach a point of no return. Summing it up, we must minimize the use of paper in our schools as soon as possible.

### **A Universal Health Care System is better Than Private Care Providers**

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Health is one of the most important blessings we have but it requires abundant wealth to maintain one's health today. Often, in order to treat a disease, it will become incredibly expensive and beyond one's wallet to get quality healthcare. This essay will explore why a universal healthcare system is better than private health care providers.

Having quality health services is a primary need and not a luxury. It is a service that must be provided to citizens and not a means of earning profits. Not everyone can afford private healthcare, especially when the individual is poor or if the disease requires complex and expensive medical assistance. Furthermore, it must also be noted that the common man in Pakistan does not have enough disposable income to spend on expensive medicine and doctor visits, increasing the importance of a state-funded universal healthcare system.

In conclusion, if people need to spend less on the upkeep of their health, they will be able to spend more on their development, recreational and growth. In this way, not only precious lives will be saved but the general lifestyle of people will improve as well.

### **Electronic Money is Better than Paper Money**

Even as the world undergoes a technological evolution, there is a reluctance in the Pakistan towards adopting new inventions. One of the latest modern inventions is the digitalization of nearly all transactions we see around here. This essay argues the cause for electronic money as a substitute for paper money.

Electronic money is a modern-day replacement for paper money. We can perform any form of transaction through our credit cards or digital applications with ease. When we swipe our cards, the payment is directly transferred to the account of shop. In this way, electronic money is a great ease for business due to its compact and convenient nature. In addition to it, it protects all forms of accidents such as theft, robbery, or misplacement of money. Amidst it all, using electronic money also saves millions of trees from being cut and turned into paper cash.

In a nutshell, embracing advanced technology after analyzing its benefits and disadvantages is crucial for a nation's prosperity. So, it is a matter of foremost importance that we must adopt the technology as it is a safer and efficient means of making transactions in the light of the aforementioned arguments.

### **Pakistan is a Beautiful Tourist Destination**



Pakistan is a land that has beautiful valleys and historical places along with different cultures. For a country like Pakistan, there is immense potential for the tourism industry. This essay will explore how Pakistan is a beautiful tourist destination.

Pakistan is renowned all over the world for its cloud-kissing mountains like K2, and resorts such as Murree, Swat, Naran, Kaghan, Nathia-Gali, Hunza, and numerous historically significant architectural monuments like the Lahore Fort, Makli Graveyard, Moenjo Daro, Derawar and Rohtas Fort and many more. Recently, Pakistan was named the Best Holiday Destination 2020 and third-highest potential adventure destination in the year 2020. In the recent years, due to the improving security situation and a focus of government towards tourism, there is an influx of tourists in Pakistan bringing much needed international attention towards our country.

Pakistan is a very diverse and hospitable country. Each region has its own culture, language, food, and traditions. Not only the foreigners but also the Pakistani themselves love visiting these areas and enjoy cultures other than their own. This is why we can confidently state that Pakistan is a beautiful tourist destination.

### **Be Pakistani, Buy Pakistani**

When it comes to buying products either for daily or casual use, we prefer imported products over local products. A mindset is prevalent among the Pakistani people that imported products are good in quality than products made within the country. However, this essay will explore the importance of buying Pakistani products.

There are many good quality products available in Pakistan but unfortunately, they don't get recognized the way they should be due to this mindset. Therefore, people prefer foreign culture over local culture. International dramas, movies, and seasons over Pakistani dramas and movies, international brands over Pakistani brands. Many Pakistani products are often made according to the culture of Pakistan to allow people to feel comfortable while using them. At the same time, it leaves a great impact on the economy of Pakistan. If people buy more Pakistani products over imported products, the sale of Pakistani products will eventually increase and lead to improvement in our national economy.

Therefore, it is a great way to show patriotism. It is the right time for us to appreciate our brands and support them in growing. This way we can promote our cultures to other countries and help our struggling economy.

### **Importance of Justice**



Justice is the fair and equitable treatment of all individuals under the law. To keep peace in society, the implementation of law and order is of great importance. This essay will explore how justice is important to establish a well-functioning and safe society.

In our society, everyone has certain rights and responsibilities. It is the duty of the state to ensure that no one is being denied their just rights by someone else. In case of violation of these rights, an aggrieved person can seek justice from the related judicial institutions. If people stop getting justice from here then they might end up taking the law in hands which can cause conflicts in society. The essence of justice is to ensure that everyone lives a life free of discrimination, annoyance and inequality.

Hence, this essay argues that to keep harmony among the people in society the state must give its individuals their rightful place of dignity. If justice does not prevail in any society, it would be impossible to maintain a safe and functional society as everyone would start taking the law into their own hand to address their inequality.

### Pros and Cons of Democracies

Democracy is a form of government in which the common people hold political power and can rule either directly or through elected representatives. Despite its popularity and charm, it can also be a curse. This essay will aim to explore both the pros and cons of democracy.

One of the greatest advantages of democracy is the ability of people to participate in the government. Previously, in the times of rulers and dictators, no one in the public could expect to make laws but it is a reality now. Similarly, democracies allow for greater freedom and liberty for the common public as well. On the other hand, if we talk about the disadvantages, democracy is of no use until the voters are properly educated about their rights and governing decisions as democracy depends upon the will of the majority. In such cases, the rights of minorities are over overlooked due to the policies of the majority.

In conclusion, the government needs to work on educating people and people themselves must take interest in knowing the governing decisions because according to Ayn Rand, "The right to vote is a consequence, not a primary cause, of a free social system."

Inflation and its Impact on the Common Man



Inflation is the rate at which the value of a currency falls and consequently the general level of prices for goods and services rises. It can have many factors and causes but it has nearly the same effect: a terrible impact on the lives of the common public. This essay will explore the said impact.

The high inflation rates leave adverse impacts on society, especially on the common man. Not only gets the household budgets affected but also the savings of a person. It can also upset the future planning process of a common man, affecting their physical and mental health. The rise in the price of one product causes the rise in the price of related products as well, causing strains from multiple ends. As inflation rises, the common man in any country will get severely affected as he would be working harder to maintain his lifestyle, often costing him his health and life.

Some see inflation as an opportunity but for others, it is upsetting as it leaves severe effects on their finances. So, the government must use some mechanisms for check and balance of inflation by keeping in mind both the negative and positive impacts.

### **How can We Fight a Global Pandemic?**

A pandemic, by definition, is an outbreak of an infectious disease that spreads across either a large region or worldwide and affects a substantial number of people. It spreads rapidly and can pose a serious threat to entire countries. This essay aims to explore how we can fight back against pandemics.

In order to produce a response against a pandemic, precautions must be taken by the public and the governments. The public should coordinate with the government to avoid public events and gatherings. The governments should provide a steady stream of protection equipment while encouraging people to use them. There must also be an increased focus on the importance of maintaining a good hygiene. A pandemic can spread alarmingly fast and governments need to establish dedicated surveillance systems that can keep cases in check. In such times, people should aim to keep themselves protected and vaccinated and report to a hospital if they feel any symptoms.

In conclusion, we all need to stand and fight together in order to defeat pandemics. Government alone can do nothing therefore we must act as responsible citizens of the country to raise a national response against the ongoing pandemic.

### **How School Education can be Improved?**



## حصہ معروضی

اردو

قانون میں داخلے کیلئے LAT امتحان میں اردو ایک اہم جز ہے۔ جس میں دس MCQs یعنی کثیر الانتخابی سوالات پوچھے جاتے ہیں۔ سابقہ امتحانات کو دیکھیں تو ہمیں پتا چلتا ہے کہ ممتحن کس طرح کے سوالات پوچھتا ہے اور ہم کن کن سوالات کو حل کر لیں تو ہم LAT کے اردو کے حصہ میں اچھے نمبر حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔

یہ سوالات تین قسم کے ہیں جن میں الفاظ متضاد، الفاظ معنی اور الفاظ مترادف شامل ہیں۔ مگر اس کے ساتھ ساتھ کچھ سوالات ایسے بھی ہیں جو سابقہ امتحانات میں ایک یا دو بار پوچھے گئے ہیں۔ اس لیے ہم اپنے طالب علموں کو تجویز کرتے ہیں کہ ان سوالات کو ایک نظر ضرور دیکھ لینا چاہئے تاکہ اگر ممتحن آنے والے ٹیسٹ میں ایسے سوال پوچھ لے تو آپ اس کے لیے مکمل تیار ہوں۔ ان سوالات میں واحد جمع، مذکر مؤنث، درست جملے اور بنیادی اردو گرائمر کے سوالات شامل ہیں۔

### الفاظ مترادف

ایک ہی معنی رکھنے والے مختلف الفاظ آپس میں مترادف کہلاتے ہیں۔

مترادف الفاظ سے مراد وہ الفاظ جو لکھنے میں مختلف مگر ان کے معانی تقریباً ایک جیسے ہوتے ہیں۔ ایسے الفاظ بات میں زور اور اثر پیدا کرنے کے لئے استعمال کیے جاتے ہیں۔ ایسے الفاظ ایک دوسرے کے مترادف کہلاتے ہیں۔

مثالیں۔

صاف، شفاف

کھیل، تماشا

یار، دوست

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درست جواب کی نشاندہی کریں

1- نشیمن کا مترادف ہے:

الف) گھر (ب) اونچائی (ج) دشمن (د) دوست

2- فرسودہ کا مترادف ہے:

الف) استعمال شدہ (ب) برائی (ج) فصیل (د) اخوت

3- فراخ کا مترادف ہے:

الف) تنگ (ب) تاریک (ج) کشادہ (د) عمرت

4- اطاعت کا مترادف ہے:

الف) حکم بجالانا (ب) محنت (ج) اخوت (د) صحت

5- تعصب کا مترادف ہے:

الف) مقصد (ب) غیر فطری (ج) شوخ (د) بدظن

6- اندیشہ کا مترادف ہے:

الف) فطرت (ب) موثر (ج) مخالف (د) اندازہ

7- پسماندہ کا مترادف ہے:

الف) خوش اخلاقی (ب) غربت (ج) فکر مند (د) متحرک

8- مفید کا مترادف ہے:

الف) فائدہ مند (ب) مدح (ج) راحت (د) ناواقف

9۔ سخی کا مترادف ہے:

الف) سنجوسی  
ب) نرم  
ج) سادہ  
د) دریا دل

10۔ قلیل کا مترادف ہے:

الف) کثیر  
ب) مختصر  
ج) معمولی  
د) قابل

11۔ قناعت کا مترادف ہے:

الف) سکونت  
ب) حیثیت  
ج) اثرات  
د) صبر کرنا

12۔ استفادہ کا مترادف ہے:

الف) فائدہ  
ب) جانب  
ج) محسوس  
د) ذہنیت

13۔ مقبولیت کا مترادف ہے:

الف) رکھ رکھاؤ  
ب) مشہور  
ج) محور  
د) جہات

14۔ عجلت کا مترادف ہے:

الف) تیزی  
ب) ہم آہنگی  
ج) پشیمان  
د) دلیل

15۔ وحشت کا مترادف ہے:

الف) بیاضت  
ب) دیوانگی  
ج) صفت  
د) وہم

16۔ پختہ کا مترادف ہے:

الف) پھل  
ب) زمین  
ج) پکا  
د) جزوی



17- وصال کا مترادف ہے:

الف) دوستانہ      ب) قاتل      ج) کر خنگلی      د) ملاقات

18- شفا کا مترادف ہے:

الف) تندرست      ب) ماحول      ج) مشعل      د) صورت

19- تاثیر کا مترادف ہے:

الف) تنگی      ب) اثر کرنا      ج) تاش      د) تخمینہ

20- نشیمن کا مترادف ہے:

الف) اونچائی      ب) ساحل      ج) گھر      د) دور اندیش

21- بادِ نسیم کا مترادف ہے:

الف) سماں      ب) ٹھنڈی ہوا      ج) بحر      د) بادِ بانی

22- فراغت کا مترادف ہے:

الف) محفل      ب) دوستانہ      ج) فرصت      د) مروت

23- یدِ طولیٰ کا معنی ہے:

الف) مہارت رکھنا      ب) زبردست      ج) کسی کام میں کمال رکھنا      د) سبھی

24- مساوات کے معنی ہیں:

الف) حق تلفی      ب) برابری      ج) انصاف      د) کوئی نہیں

25۔ اداسی کا مترادف ہے:

الف) اندر دگی      ب) خوشحالی

ج) رونق      د) تاریکی

26۔ قدرت کا مترادف ہے:

الف) کائنات      ب) طاقت

ج) الف، ب دونوں      د) فطرت

27۔ جنون کا مترادف ہے:

الف) جذبہ      ب) ہمت

ج) حوصلہ      د) کوئی نہیں

28۔ بدنامی کا مترادف ہے:

الف) شہرت      ب) رسوائی

ج) مشہور      د) ذلیل و خوار

29۔ مسلسل کا مترادف ہے:

الف) کبھی کبھار      ب) آئندہ

ج) ترغیب      د) سبھی

30۔ چکاچوند کا مترادف ہے:

الف) اندھیرہ      ب) روشنیاں

ج) گمراہ      د) ڈوب جانا

31۔ ہانپاں کے معنی ہیں:

الف) پھیلا ہوا

ج) خشک      د) قطرہ

32۔ اتفاق کے معنی ہیں:

الف) اتحاد

ج) عدوات      د) فساد

ب) اتفاق



33- خلوت کے معنی ہیں:

الف) تنہائی      ب) جلوت      ج) لطیف      د) اقلیت

34- تسخیر کے معنی ہیں:

الف) پہنچ      ب) پناہ      ج) فتح      د) مروت

35- صادق کا مترادف ہے:

الف) کاذب      ب) امین      ج) سچا      د) منافق

36- دستور کا مترادف ہے:

الف) آئین      ب) رسم      ج) رواج      د) ثقافت

37- زحمت کا مترادف ہے:

الف) التجا      ب) دکھ      ج) دعا      د) تکلیف

38- ذلت کا مترادف ہے:

الف) بدگمانی      ب) بدنامی      ج) جگ ہنسائی      د) رسوائی

39- حکمت کا مترادف ہے:

الف) طریقہ      ب) دانائی      ج) تدبیر      د) اصول

40- آسان کا مترادف ہے:

الف) طاقتور      ب) سہل      ج) کمزور      د) مشکل

41۔ آلائش کا مترادف ہے:

الف) شناسا  
ب) صفائی

ج) آلودگی

د) کوئی نہیں

42۔ انجمن کا مترادف ہے:

الف) بزم  
ب) محفل

ج) مجلس

د) سبھی

43۔ حامی کا مترادف ہے:

الف) دوست  
ب) مسافر

ج) مددگار

د) دشمن

44۔ جابر کا مترادف ہے:

الف) مظلوم  
ب) غلام

ج) ظالم، ستمگر

د) آقا

45۔ ہجر کا مترادف ہے:

الف) جدائی  
ب) فراق

ج) دوری

د) سبھی

46۔ حرارت کا مترادف ہے:

الف) سردی  
ب) گرمی

ج) بہار

د) حدت، تپش

47۔ سنگ کا مترادف ہے:

الف) اینٹ  
ب) ماربل

ج) پتھر

د) کوئی نہیں

48۔ نگلی کا مترادف ہے:

الف) دشمن  
ب) پتھر

ج) دوست

د) کوئی نہیں



49۔ تملکا کا مترادف ہے:

الف) مزہ آنا      ب) محبت ہونا      ج) غالب آنا      د) غصے میں آنا

50۔ رخشندہ تر کا مترادف ہے:

الف) بہت روشن      ب) نایاب      ج) مدہم      د) میلا

51۔ کواکب کا مترادف ہے:

الف) ستارے      ب) انجم      ج) چاند      د) الف، ب دونوں

52۔ صرف کا مترادف ہے:

الف) کافی      ب) بہت      ج) خرچ ہونا      د) سبھی

53۔ طائرہ کا مترادف ہے:

الف) پرندہ      ب) جانور      ج) انسان      د) جن

54۔ بالائے نخل کا مترادف ہے:

الف) درخت کے      ب) درخت کے نیچے      ج) ہوا میں      د) زمین میں

55۔ کوہ سار کا مترادف ہے:

الف) پہاڑ      ب) چاند      ج) کھیت      د) کوئی نہیں

## الفاظ معنی

لفظ کسی دوسرے کا مترادف ہونے کے باوصف، اپنی الگ معنوی حیثیت اور تاثیر رکھتا ہے۔ اس کی اس حیثیت اور  
تثیر کو طلبہ پر اجاگر کرنے کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ طلبہ مختلف الفاظ کو ایک بار نظروں سے گزار لیں اور اپنے الفاظ کا  
خیرہ اور وسیع رکھیں تاکہ امتحان میں آسانی ہو۔

نمبر شمار	الفاظ	معانی	نمبر شمار	الفاظ	معانی
1.	ناچار	مجبور	51.	ابلاغ	بھیجنے کا طریقہ، ذریعہ
2.	تقصیر	غلطی	52.	استحکام	مضبوط، پائیدار
3.	اقامت	رہائش	53.	طول و عرض	لمبائی اور چوڑائی
4.	سرگزشت	داستان، سوانح عمری	54.	عام فہم	آسانی سے سمجھ آنے والا
5.	درشن	ملاقات کرنا	55.	افتتاح	شروع کرنا، کھولنا
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9.	اعتدال	توازن، نہ کم نہ زیادہ	59.	زردہ	بیٹھے چاول
10.	جود	سخاوت	60.	ذکر	یاد کرنا
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آسان	سہل	98.	مضبوط، پکا	مستحکم	.48



راز	بھید	99.	خاکہ	تشکیل	.49
حکایت	داستان	100.	کبھی کبھی، گاہ بگاہ ہے	وقتاً فوقتاً	.50

## الفاظ متضاد

متضاد الفاظ سے مراد ایسے الفاظ ہیں جو مفہوم کے لحاظ سے ایک دوسرے سے مختلف ہوں۔ ایسے الفاظ آپس میں مخالف معنی میں استعمال کیے جاتے ہوں۔ جیسے آگ کا متضاد پانی اور دکھ کا متضاد سکھ ہے۔

نمبر شمار	لفاظ	متضاد	نمبر شمار	لفاظ	متضاد
1.	آزاد	غلام	51.	شہرت	گمنامی
2.	آغاز	انجام	52.	صبر	بے صبری
3.	اپنا	غیر	53.	بہادر	بزدل
4.	اصل	نقل	54.	بلند	پست
5.	اندھیرا	اجالا	55.	بہار	خزاں
6.	امانت	خیانت	56.	باطل	حق
7.	انتہا	ابتدا	57.	بقا	فنا
8.	اکثریت	اقلیت	58.	بیمار	تندرست
9.	انسانیت	حیوانیت	59.	بادشاہ	فقیر
10.	اتار	چڑھاؤ	60.	بنجر	زرخیز
11.	اہل	نااہل	61.	پختہ	خام
12.	اندرونی	بیرونی	62.	بد	نیک
13.	امن	جنگ	63.	پستی	بلندی
14.	محبت	نفرت	64.	تصدیق	تردید



.34	ناتوان	توانا	.65	مضر	مفید	.15
.35	کشاده	تنگ	.66	نامکمل	مکمل	.16
.36	آہستہ	تیز	.67	زندگی	موت	.17
.37	نا تمام	تمام	.68	راحت	مصیبت	.18
.38	باسی	تازہ	.69	دانا	نادان	.19
.39	گناہ	ثواب	.70	گننام	نامور	.20
.40	قدیم	جدید	.71	نقصان	نفع	.21
.41	عالم	جاہل	.72	کامل	ناقص	.22
.42	صلح	جنگ	.73	بے وفا	وفادار	.23
.43	وفا	جفا	.74	بھاری	ہلکا	.24
.44	اصلی	جعلی	.75	گمان	یقین	.25
.45	بڑھاپا	جوانی	.76	مخالفت	حمایت	.26
.46	جہنم	جنت	.77	تر	خشک	.27
.47	ست	چست	.78	ناخوش	خوش	.28
.48	محکوم	حاکم	.79	بد صورت	خوبصورت	.29
.49	غائب	حاضر	.80	مخدوم	خادم	.30
.50	غلیظ	صاف	.81	داخل	خارج	.31
	بیمار	تندرست	.82	آسان	دشوار	.32
	بدنام	شیک نام	.83	آخرت	دنیا	.33

تحریر	تقریر	.84	دشمن	دوست	.34
ویران، سنان	آباد	.85	برآمد	درآمد	.35
انجام	آغاز	.86	چھاوں	دھوپ	.36
پچھلا	اگلا	.87	راحت	رنج	.37
نااہل	اہل	.88	زحمت	رحمت	.38
نقل	اصل	.89	سادہ	رنگین	.39
زیر	زبر	.90	سنگ دلی	رحم دلی	.40
راحت	رنج	.91	مردہ	زندہ	.41
بے سکونی	آرام	.92	زیر دست	زبردست	.42
حلال	حرام	.93	پچھے	سامنے	.43
اتفاق	اختلاف	.94	کنجوس	سخی	.44
خرچ	آمدنی	.95	حرکت	سکون	.45
نا تمام	تمام	.96	جزا	سزا	.46
جاہل	عالم	.97	ہوشیاری	سادگی	.47
حلیف	حریف	.98	غم	شادی	.48
مستقل	عارضی	.99	خیر	شر	.49
سفید	سیاہ	.100	توحید	شرک	.50



درست جواب کی نشاندہی کریں

1- غریب کا متضاد ہے:

الف) امیر      ب) فقیر      ج) عاجز      د) کنگال

2- گہرا کا متضاد ہے:

الف) اونچا      ب) غائر      ج) نیچا      د) عمیق

3- چست کا متضاد ہے:

الف) تنگ      ب) ہوشیار      ج) سست      د) پھرتیلا

4- روشن:

الف) تاریک      ب) ظاہر      ج) تابناک      د) چمک

5- ٹھنڈا کا متضاد ہے:

الف) سست      ب) خشک      ج) برف      د) گرم

6- قوت کا متضاد ہے:

الف) طاقت      ب) سکت      ج) اہمیت      د) ضعف

7- کثیر کا متضاد ہے:

الف) دافر      ب) قلیل      ج) زیادہ      د) افزوں

8- مفید کا متضاد ہے:

الف) فائدہ مند      ب) نقصان دہ      ج) راحت      د) ناواقف

9۔ رغبت کا متضاد ہے:

الف) موافقت

ب) نفرت

ج) مطابقت

د) ربط

10۔ قرب کا متضاد ہے:

الف) نزدیک

ب) بعد

ج) ساتھ

د) قریب

11۔ حاضر کا متضاد ہے:

الف) موجود

ب) سامنے

ج) فراہم

د) غائب

12۔ شریف کا متضاد ہے:

الف) رذیل

ب) معزز

ج) گراں قدر

د) ذہینیت

13۔ مخالف کا متضاد ہے:

الف) منافق

ب) موافق

ج) مناسب

د) رغبت

14۔ عجلت کا متضاد ہے:

الف) تیزی

ب) ہم آہنگی

ج) سستی

د) دلیل

15۔ معلم کا متضاد ہے:

الف) استاد

ب) متعلم

ج) تعلم

د) علم

16۔ ہمتہ کا متضاد ہے:

الف) پہل

ب) زمین

ج) کمزور

د) جزوی



17- شک کا متضاد ہے:

الف) خیال

ب) گمان

ج) اعتماد

د) یقین

18- سزا کا متضاد ہے:

الف) جزا

ب) پٹائی

ج) مار

د) عذاب

19- راحت کا متضاد ہے:

الف) فرحت

ب) رنج

ج) مفرج

د) فرح

20- دوستانہ کا متضاد ہے:

الف) آمرانہ

ب) جابرانہ

ج) مخالفانہ

د) امیرانہ

21- زیر دست کا متضاد ہے:

الف) غالب

ب) زیر دست

ج) جابر

د) بھاری

22- فراغت کا متضاد ہے:

الف) محفل

ب) دوستانہ

ج) مصروفیت

د) مروت

23- تاپینا کا متضاد ہے:

الف) اندھا

ب) کور چشم

ج) نگہ بند

د) پینا

24- مساوات کا متضاد ہے:

الف) حق تلفی

ب) برابری

ج) انصاف

د) کوئی نہیں

25۔ اداسی کا متضاد ہے

الف) افسردگی

ب) خوشی

ج) نازک

د) تاریکی

26۔ حسین کا متضاد ہے:

الف) جمیل

ب) خوبرو

ج) شکیل

د) قبیح

27۔ بزدل کا متضاد ہے:

الف) بہاد

ب) کمزور

ج) ڈرپوک

د) کوئی نہیں

28۔ بدنامی کا متضاد ہے:

الف) شہرت

ب) رسوائی

ج) مفلسی

د) ذلیل و خوار

29۔ مسلسل کا متضاد ہے:

الف) کبھی کبھار

ب) آئندہ

ج) ترغیب

د) سبھی

30۔ چکاچوند کا متضاد ہے:

الف) اندھیرہ

ب) روشنیاں

ج) گمراہ

د) ڈوب جانا



## واحد اور جمع

واحد: وہ اسم ہے جو ایک چیز کے لیے بولا جائے مثلاً لڑکا، بچہ

جمع: وہ اسم ہے جو ایک سے زیادہ چیزوں کے لیے بولا جائے۔ مثلاً لڑکے، بچے

اردو جمع بنانے کے طریقے

۱: بعض اسموں کے آخر میں "ے" لگا دینے سے واحد سے جمع بن جاتی ہے جیسے: لڑکا سے لڑکے، چوہا سے چوہے

۲: بعض اسموں کے آخر میں "یں" لگا دینے سے جمع بن جاتی ہے جیسے: بھینس سے بھینسیں، بھیڑ سے بھیڑیں

۳: بعض اسموں کے آخر میں "اں" لگا دینے سے جمع بن جاتی ہے جیسے: کرسی سے کرسیاں، لڑکی سے لڑکیاں

۴: کنواں کی جمع کنویں اور کنوؤں۔ گاؤں کی جمع گاؤں۔ دھواں کی جمع دھوؤں یا دھوئیں استعمال ہوتی ہے۔

نمبر شمار	واحد	جمع	نمبر شمار	واحد	جمع
1	آیت	آیات	51	ذہن	ازہان
2	آخر	اواخر	52	ذخیرہ	ذخائر
3	امام	آئمہ	53	ذاکر	ذاکرین
4	اثر	آثار، اثرات	54	ذات	زوات
5	اخبار	اخبارات	55	زکی	ازکیا
6	اجر	اجور	56	رابطہ	روابط
7	اتظام	اتظامات	57	رب	ارباب
8	افغان	افغانہ	58	رکعت	رکعات
9	افسر	افسران	59	رسید	رسیدیں

ازمنہ	زمانہ	.60	امہات	أم	.10
ازواج	زوجہ	.61	برکات	برکت	.11
سجود	سجدہ	.62	ابواب	باب	.12
اسلاف	سلف	.63	بحور	بحر	.13
اسناد	سند	.64	بیگمات	بیگم	.14
شہدا	شہید	.65	ابصار	بصر	.15
اشخاص	شخص	.66	پروں	پر	.16
شکوہ	شک	.67	پتنگیں	پتنگ	.17
شرور	شر	.68	پرچے	پرچہ	.18
اشجار	شجر	.69	پر تیں	پرت	.19
صور	صورت	.70	پردے	پردہ	.20
اصنام	صنم	.71	ترغیبات	ترغیب	.21
صفحات	صفحہ	.72	تقاریر	تقریر	.22
اضداد	ضد	.73	تفاسیر	تفسیر	.23
ضربات	ضرب	.74	تعصبات	تعصب	.24
طلبا	طالب	.75	تراجم	ترجمہ	.25
طبقات	طبقہ	.76	جرائم	جرم	.26



طیور	طائر	.77	جواہر	جوہر	.27
ظواہر	ظاہر	.78	جنات	جن	.28
اظلال	ظل	.79	اجزا	جزو	.29
عناصر	عنصر	.80	جراثیم	جرسومہ	.30
عباد	عبد	.81	چرندے	چرند	.31
علوم	علم	.82	چونچلے	چونچلہ	.32
عشاق	عاشق	.83	حاجات	حاجت	.33
اعضا	عضو	.84	احادیث	حدیث	.34
اعیاد	عید	.85	حاضرین	حاضر	.35
عواقب	عاقب	.86	حقوق	حق	.36
عوام	عام	.87	حکام	حاکم	.37
اغیار	غیر	.88	حیوانات	حیوان	.38
غزلیات	غزل	.89	حواس	حس	.39
فتاویٰ	فتویٰ	.90	احرار	حر	.40
قیود	قید	.91	اخلاق	خلق	.41
اقوام	قوم	.92	خطبا	خطیب	.42
کتاب	کتاب	.93	خنداق	خندق	.43

درست جواس

1- ہدیہ کی جمع

الف) ہدایا

2- ولد کی جمع

الف) والدین

3- نقیب کی جمع

الف) نقاب

4- موت کی جمع

الف) اموات

لقب	التقاب	.94	خوانین	خان	.44
مسکن	مساکن	.95	خطوت	خط	.45
مقام	مقامات	.96	دلائل	دلیل	.46
منظر	مناظر	.97	دول	دولت	.47
ہدیہ	ہدایا	.98	دعوات، ادعیہ	دعا	.48
یوم	ایام	.99	دیار	دار	.49
وارث	ورثا	.100	دوائر	دائرہ	.50

درست جواب کی نشاندہی کریں

1- ہدیہ کی جمع ہے:

الف) ہدایا      ب) ہدایت      ج) ہدایت      د) حدود

2- ولد کی جمع ہے:

الف) والدین      ب) اولاد      ج) والد      د) والدات

3- نقیب کی جمع ہے:

الف) نقاب      ب) نقائب      ج) نقبا      د) نقوب

4- اموت کی جمع ہے:

الف) اموات      ب) اماوت      ج) اموت      د) اماوات

طیور

ظواہر

اظلال

عناصر

عباد

علوم

عشاق

اعضا

اعیاد

عواقب

عوام

اغیار

غزلیات

فتاویٰ

قیود

اقوام

کتب



5- منبر کی جمع ہے:

الف) انبار (ب) منبرات (ج) منبر (د) منابر

6- یتیم کی جمع ہے:

الف) یتامی (ب) یتائم (ج) یتما (د) یتوم

7- مزاج کی جمع ہے:

الف) مزاجات (ب) امزجہ (ج) مزاج (د) مزاجیہ

8- ہمت کی جمع ہے:

الف) ہمایت (ب) ہم (ج) ہمیت (د) ہموم

9- سانحہ کی جمع ہے:

الف) سوانح (ب) سانوح (ج) سانحاتات (د) سانحن

10- سقم کی جمع ہے:

الف) سقیم (ب) اسقام (ج) سقوم (د) سقائم

11- شریف کی جمع ہے:

الف) اشرف (ب) اشرف (ج) اشرفا (د) اشراف

12- ظاہر کی جمع ہے:

الف) اظہر (ب) اظہار (ج) ظہور (د) ظواہر

13- عرفا کا واحد ہے :

الف) عرف

ب) عارف

ج) عارفین

د) عرفاء

14- دستور کی جمع ہے :

الف) دستار

ب) دستائر

ج) دستیرات

د) دساویر

15- غلام کی جمع ہے :

الف) غلامی

ب) غلماں

ج) غلامین

د) غلامیان

16- خادم کی جمع ہے :

الف) خدمت

ب) خدائتم

ج) خدام

د) خدما

17- دلیل کی جمع ہے :

الف) عدالت

ب) دلول

ج) عدل

د) ادلہ

18- حاجت کی جمع ہے :

الف) حوائج

ب) حجاج

ج) حجت

د) حجاج

19- جرم کی جمع ہے :

الف) اجرام

ب) جرائم

ج) جرمانہ

د) جرین

20- حاضر کی جمع ہے :

الف) حاضرات

ب) حضور

ج) حضار

د) حاضری



21- جاہل کی جمع ہے:

الف) جاہلات

ب) جو اہل

ج) جہلا

د) جہلات

22- حجت کی جمع ہے:

الف) حج

ب) حجج

ج) حجج

د) حجاب

23- دولت کی جمع ہے:

الف) عدالت

ب) دولتین

ج) ادوال

د) دول

24- درہ کی جمع ہے:

الف) درات

ب) ادرا

ج) ادورہ

د) کوئی نہیں

25- روزہ کی جمع ہے:

الف) راضی

ب) ریاضت

ج) ریاض

د) رضایت

26- الم کی جمع ہے:

الف) المیہ

ب) المات

ج) المیات

د) آلام

27- امت کی جمع ہے:

الف) امم

ب) امی

ج) امہات

د) کوئی نہیں

28- ادب کی جمع ہے:

الف) ادبا

ب) ادب

ج) آداب

د) ادیب

29- اب کی جمع ہے :

الف) ابو  
ب) ابیات  
ج) ابی  
د) آبا

30- مخزن کی جمع ہے :

الف) خزانہ  
ب) مخازن  
ج) مخزون  
د) خزائن

31- مناصب کا واحد ہے :

الف) نصب  
ب) منصب  
ج) منصوب  
د) انصاب

32- معادن کا واحد ہے :

الف) معدن  
ب) معدون  
ج) معدنی  
د) معاد

33- اقسام کا واحد ہے :

الف) قسط  
ب) اقسام  
ج) قیاس  
د) مقیاس

34- قیاسات کا واحد ہے :

الف) قسط  
ب) اقسام  
ج) قیاس  
د) مقیاس

35- لطف کی جمع ہے :

الف) لطیف  
ب) لطوف  
ج) الطاف  
د) لطیفہ

36- دستور کی جمع ہے :

الف) درست  
ب) دستار  
ج) دستاگیر  
د) دستور



37- اعلام کا واحد ہے:

الف) علم (ب) علوم (ج) علیم (د) علم

38- اسلاف کا واحد ہے:

الف) سلاف (ب) سلف (ج) سلوف (د) اسالیف

39- سید کی جمع ہے:

الف) سیدات (ب) سادات (ج) سید (د) سیاد

40- سیرت کی جمع ہے

الف) سورت (ب) سیر (ج) صورت (د) سیارا

## تذکیر و تانیث

مذکر: وہ اسم ہے جو کسی نر کے لیے بولا جائے جیسے: بیٹا، ماموں، شیر، مومن۔

مونث: وہ اسم ہے جو کسی مادہ کے لیے بولا جائے جیسے: بیٹی، ممانی، شیرنی، مومنہ۔

### مذکر اور مونث کے بنیادی اصول

۱۔ تمام دنوں اور مہینوں کے نام مذکر ہیں لیکن جمعرات مونث ہے۔

۲۔ تمام آوازیں مونث ہیں جیسے سائیں، سائیں، کائیں، کائیں اور مییں، مییں وغیرہ

۳۔ زبانوں کے نام ہمیشہ مونث بولے جاتے ہیں جیسے اردو، عربی، فارسی، انگریزی، فرانسیسی، پنجابی، سندھی، پشتو، بلوچی، سرائیکی اور ہندکو وغیرہ۔

۴۔ تمام نمازوں کے نام مونث ہیں جیسے فجر، ظہر، عصر، مغرب، عشاء، نماز جنازہ اور نماز قضا وغیرہ

۵۔ دھاتوں اور جواہرات کے نام مذکر ہیں جیسے سونا، لوہا، تانبا، پیتل اور ہیرا لیکن چاندی اور قلعی مونث ہیں۔

۶۔ تمام سیاروں کے نام مذکر ہیں جیسے مریخ، عطارد، زحل اور مشتری، لیکن زمین مونث ہے

۷۔ تمام پہاڑوں، سمندروں اور دریاؤں کے نام مذکر لیکن گنگا اور جمنا مونث ہیں۔

۸۔ تمام ملکوں، شہروں اور براعظموں کے نام مذکر ہیں جیسے پاکستان، لاہور اور ایشیا البتہ دلی کو مونث بولا جاتا ہے لیکن

دلی کو مذکر ہی بولتے ہیں۔

نمبر شمار	مذکر	مونث	نمبر شمار	مذکر	مونث
1.	اونٹ	اونٹنی	26.	رقاص	رقاصہ
2.	چھٹرا	چھٹیا	27.	صاحب	بیگم
3.	پارسی	پارسن	28.	ابا	اماں



کینز	غلام	.29	خانم	خان	.4
چوہیا	چوہا	.30	مینڈکی	مینڈک	.5
ہتھن	ہاتھی	.31	نواسی	نواسہ	.6
مادہ	نر	.32	سارن	سار	.7
مکڑی	مکڑا	.33	پٹھانی	پٹھان	.8
گانے	بیل	.34	بھنگن	بھنگی	.9
ملکہ	بادشاہ	.35	جیٹھانی	جیٹھ	.10
گھسارن	گھسیرا	.36	سلطانہ	سلطان	.11
بندی	بندہ	.37	نائن	نائی	.12
سقن	سقا	.38	بیٹی	بیٹا	.13
نند	نندوئی	.39	جولاہی	جولابا	.14
فرنگن	فرنگی	.40	کنواری	کنوارہ	.15
استانی	استاد	.41	چودھرائن	چودھری	.16
ناگن	ناگ	.42	پٹوارن	پٹواری	.17
بوڑھی	بوڑھا	.43	ملوانی	مولوی	.18
بہو	داماد	.44	پنڈتانی	پنڈت	.19
عابدہ	عابد	.45	جمعدارنی	جمعدار	.20

21.	طالب	طالبہ	46.	شیخ	شیخانی
22.	ادیب	ادیبہ	47.	بڑھئی	بڑھائیں
23.	فاضل	فاضلہ	48.	خواجہ	خاتون
24.	مکرم	مکرمہ	49.	زوج	زوجہ
25.	محترم	محترمہ	50.	حاکم	حاکمہ

درست جواب کی نشاندہی کریں

1۔ پارسی کی مونث ہے:

(الف) پارس (ب) پارساز (ج) پارسا (د) پارس

2۔ خان کی مونث ہے:

(الف) خاندان (ب) خانم (ج) خانی (د) خیائیں

3۔ گوان کا مذکر ہے:

(الف) گوالی (ب) گوالا (ج) گولا (د) گولی

4۔ فقیر کی مونث ہے:

(الف) فقیرنی (ب) فقرہ (ج) فقرہ (د) افکار

5۔ نواسہ کی مونث ہے:

(الف) نواسہ (ب) نواسن (ج) نواسین (د) نواسی



6- سادھو کی موٹھ ہے:

الف) سادھنی      ب) سادھ      ج) سادھا      د) سادھی

7- غلام کی موٹھ ہے:

الف) نوکر      ب) لونڈی      ج) نوکری      د) غلامی

8- چوہا کی موٹھ ہے:

الف) چوہی      ب) چوہیا      ج) چوہن      د) چوہیا

9- ماموں کی موٹھ ہے:

الف) مامی      ب) ممانی      ج) ممانیا      د) مامانی

10- نواب کی موٹھ ہے:

الف) نوابی      ب) بیگم      ج) بی بی      د) نوابزادی

11- تندوئی کا مذکر ہے:

الف) تندو      ب) ندا      ج) تند      د) تندنی

12- بندر کی موٹھ ہے:

الف) بندری      ب) بدرن      ج) بدریہ      د) بندریا

13- کنوارہ کی موٹھ ہے:

الف) کنوارن      ب) کنواری      ج) کنوار      د) کنواریہ

14- سمدھی کی مونٹ ہے:

الف) سمدھو      ب) سمدھن      ج) سمدھیا      د) سمدی

15- عاقل کی مونٹ ہے:

الف) عقل      ب) عقول      ج) عاقلہ      د) عقیل

16- خادم کی مونٹ ہے:

الف) خدمت      ب) خدام      ج) خادما      د) خدما

17- راجہ کی مونٹ ہے:

الف) راجے      ب) راجہ      ج) راجانی      د) راجپوت

18- سر کی مونٹ ہے:

الف) سماں      ب) سری      ج) ساسی      د) سرال

19- چھڑا کی مونٹ ہے:

الف) چھڑی      ب) چھیا      ج) چھڑیا      د) چھیوں

20- بھوت کی مونٹ ہے:

الف) بھتی      ب) بھوتنیا      ج) بھوتی      د) بھیا

21- مینڈھا کی مونٹ ہے:

الف) مینڈھی      ب) بھیڑیا      ج) بھیڑ      د) مینڈنی



22۔ ٹٹو کی موٹ ہے:

الف) ٹٹی (ب) ٹٹوانی (ج) ٹٹونی (د) ٹیٹا

23۔ بھائی کی موٹ ہے:

الف) نندوئی (ب) بہنوئی (ج) ادوال (د) بھاونج

24۔ ہاتھی کی موٹ ہے:

الف) ہاتھنی (ب) ہتھنی (ج) ہتھنیا (د) کوئی نہیں

25۔ مینڈک کی موٹ ہے:

الف) مینڈکی (ب) مینڈکانی (ج) مینڈکیہ (د) مینڈگھانی

26۔ دیور کی موٹ ہے:

الف) دیوری (ب) دایو (ج) دایواری (د) دیورانی

27۔ جیٹھ کی موٹ ہے:

الف) جیٹھانی (ب) جیٹھن (ج) جیٹھی (د) کوئی نہیں

28۔ کھاری کی موٹ ہے:

الف) کھارن (ب) کھاری (ج) کھارنی (د) کھاریہ

29۔ خالہ کا مذکر ہے:

الف) خان (ب) ماموں (ج) خالو (د) کلو

30۔ تیل کی موٹ ہے:

الف) بکری (ب) گائے (ج) بھینس (د) بھی

## غلط فقرات کی درستی اور تکمیل

فقرات کی درستی اور تکمیل کی مختلف صورتیں ہیں جیسے واحد جمع کے لحاظ سے، ذائد الفاظ کے لحاظ سے، املا کے لحاظ سے، غلط العام کے لحاظ سے اور محاورہ اور ضرب الامثال کے لحاظ سے شامل ہیں مزید ان فقرات کو دو صورتوں میں پوچھا جاسکتا ہے جیسے کے درست جملے اور نامکمل فقرات۔

یہاں پر آپ کو ان سوالات کے نمونے فراہم کئے جا رہے ہیں تاکہ آپ کی رہنمائی ہو سکے۔

نمبر شمار	غلط فقرے	درست فقرے
1.	اس نلکے کا پانی کھارا ہے۔	اس نلکے کا پانی کھاری ہے۔
2.	میز خالی پڑا ہے۔	میز خالی پڑی ہے۔
3.	اس کی مرض بڑھ گئی۔	اس کا مرض بڑھ گیا۔
4.	آپ کی مزاج کیسی ہے؟	آپ کا مزاج کیسا ہے؟
5.	یہ دہی بہت کھٹی ہے۔	یہ دہی بہت کھٹا ہے۔
6.	اس لفظ کی املا درست ہے۔	اس لفظ کا املا درست ہے۔
7.	میں نے اخبار پڑھی۔	میں نے اخبار پڑھا۔
8.	پیاز بہت مہنگا ہو گیا ہے۔	پیاز بہت مہنگی ہو گئی ہے۔
9.	کراچی یہاں سے کتنا دور ہے؟	کراچی یہاں سے کتنی دور ہے؟
10.	عورت یہ سن کر بھی بکی رہ گئی۔	عورت یہ سن کر ہکا بکارہ گئی۔
11.	تنخواہ میں بمشکل گزارا ہوتا ہے	تنخواہ میں مشکل سے گزارا ہوتا ہے



29	میں بخیریت ہوں۔	میں بخیریت سے ہوں۔	.12
30	صرف اپنا الو سیدھا نہ کرو۔	صرف اپنے الو کو سیدھے نہ کرو۔	.13
31	میں نے دہی سے روٹی کھائی۔	میں نے دہی کے ساتھ روٹی کھائی۔	.14
32	یہ میرا ڈرائنگ روم ہے۔	یہ میرا ڈرائنگ روم کا کمرہ ہے۔	.15
33	آپ کب لوٹیں گے؟	آپ کب واپس لوٹیں گے؟	.16
34	مجھے یہ سن کر بڑی حیرانی ہوئی۔	مجھے یہ سن کر بڑی حیرانگی ہوئی۔	.17
35	فضول بات مت کرو۔	بے فضول بات مت کرو۔	.18
36	دوہر روز کام کرتا ہے۔	دوہر دن کام کرتا ہے۔	.19
37	وہ جلد چلا جائے گا۔	وہ جلدی چلا جائے گا۔	.20
38	کتاب میز پر رکھ دو۔	کتاب کو میز کے اوپر رکھ دو۔	.21
39	اسلام آباد پاکستان کا دار الحکومت ہے۔	اسلام آباد پاکستان کا دار الخلافہ ہے۔	.22
40	آخر ایک دن سبھی کو مرنا ہے۔	آخر ایک دن سبھی نے مرنا ہے۔	.23
41	شب برات برکت والی ہے	شب برات کی رات برکت والی ہے	.24
42	وہ چھت سے گر گیا۔	دو چھت پر سے گر گیا۔	.25
43	گانے پر مضمون لکھو۔	گانے کے اوپر مضمون لکھو	.26
44	چغلی کھانا بری عادت ہے۔	چغلی کرنا بری عادت ہے۔	.27
45	بوڑھی گھوڑی لال لگام۔	بوڑھی گھوڑی سرخ لگام۔	.28

جی چاہا تو ضرور آؤں گا	29
میں نے کتاب کو پڑھی	30
اپنے گریبان میں ہاتھ ڈالنا	31
احمد کو ملتان جانا ہے	32
خون کالا ہونا	33
خون سفید ہونا	34
ہم نے عمرہ کرنا ہے	35
پاک رہو بے باق رہو	36
عثمان نے شاگرد کو پڑھایا	37
ہم نے کراچی جانا ہے	38
شیخی اور چارکانے	39
عورتوں نے کہا ہم آگئے ہیں	40
سرخ باغ دکھانا	41
سرخ باغ لگانا	42
آج ہمارا میچ ہے	43
آج ہم نے میچ کھیلنا ہے	44
میرا قلم کس کے پاس ہے؟	45
میری قلم کس کے پاس ہے؟	
آپ سے یہ کس نے کہا تھا؟	
آپ کو یہ کس نے کہا تھا؟	
آپ کو کہاں جانا ہے؟	
آپ نے کہاں جانا ہے؟	
دروازہ بند کرو	
دروازہ کو بند کرو	



طبیعت چاہی تو چلا جاؤں گا	طبیعت نے چاہا تو چلا جاؤں گا	.46
طارق نے اخبار خریدا	طارق نے اخبار کو خریدا	.47
میرے ابو دفتر سے واپس آگئے ہیں	میرے ابو دفتر سے واپس لوٹ آئے ہیں	.48
اس کی سانس پھولی ہوئی ہے	اس کا سانس پھولا ہوا ہے	.49
کرکٹ اچھا کھیل ہے۔	کرکٹ اچھی کھیل ہے	.50
مکمل فقرات		
نامکمل فقرات		
آنیل مجھے مار	آنیل۔۔۔۔۔	.51
آدمی کا شیطان آدمی۔	آدمی کا شیطان۔۔۔۔۔	.52
آم کے آم گھلیوں ک دام۔	آم کے آم گھلیوں۔۔۔۔۔	.53
آج کا کام کل پر نہ چھوڑو	آج کا کام۔۔۔۔۔	.54
اندھا کیا جانے بسنت کی بہار	اندھا کیا جانے۔۔۔۔۔	.55
بدا چھا، بد نام برا	بدا چھا۔۔۔۔۔	.56
جب تک سانس، تب تک آس	جب تک سانس۔۔۔۔۔	.57
جو سکھ اپنے چو بارے، نہ بلخ نہ بخارے	جو سکھ اپنے چو بارے۔۔۔۔۔	.58
چور کی ڈاڑھی میں تنکا	چور کی ڈاڑھی میں۔۔۔۔۔	.59
حلوائی کی دکان پر داداجی کی فاتح	حلوائی کی دکان۔۔۔۔۔	.60
دل کو دل سے رہ ہوتی ہے۔	دل کو دل سے۔۔۔۔۔	.61

ڈیڑھ اینٹ کی مسجد بنانا	ڈیڑھ اینٹ کی -----	.62
زبان خلق کو نقارہ خدا سمجھو	زبان خلق کو -----	.63
صبر کا پیمانہ لبریز ہونا	صبر کا پیمانہ -----	.64
فقیر کی صورت سوال ہے	فقیر کی صورت -----	.65
ملا کی دوڑ مسجد تک	ملا کی دوڑ -----	.66
ہم بھی ہیں پانچوں سواروں میں	ہم بھی ہیں پانچوں -----	.67
نام بڑا اور درشن چھوٹے۔	نام بڑا -----	.68
خون کا بدلہ خون۔	خون کا بدلہ -----	.69
جو سوئے، سو کھوئے	جو سوئے، -----	.70



## بنیادی اردو گرامر

ہائر ایجوکیشن کمیشن کے نصاب کے مطابق اردو کے حصہ میں اردو گرامر شامل نہیں ہے لیکن اگر دیکھا جائے تو چند امتحانات میں بنیادی اردو گرامر سے سوالات پوچھے جا رہے ہیں جو کہ طالب علم میٹرک لیول تک پڑھتے ہیں مگر ہمیں لاء ایڈمشن ٹیسٹ کے لیے ایک بار دیکھ لینے چاہئیں تاکہ کسی بھی قسم کے سوال کے لیے ہم تیار ہوں

حرف:

تمام حروف تہجی (الف سے لے کر ی تک) حروف کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیسے ا۔ ب۔ ت۔ ث وغیرہ

لفظ:

دو سے زیادہ حروف مل کر لفظ بن جاتے ہیں۔ جیسے:۔ آب۔ کام۔ خام۔ مال وغیرہ

لفظ کی اقسام

لفظ کی عام طور پر دو اقسام ہیں

۱۔ لفظ موضوع

حروف کا ایسا مجموعہ جس کو سننے یا پڑھنے سے مطلب فوراً سمجھ میں آجائے۔ لفظ موضوع کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے:۔ روٹی، بات وغیرہ

۲۔ لفظ مہمل:-

حروف کا ایسا مجموعہ جس کو سننے یا پڑھنے سے مطلب بالکل سمجھ میں نہ آئے۔ جب تک اس سے قبل کوئی موضوع نہ لگا یا جائے۔ مثلاً دونی، دونی، چیت وغیرہ

اسم اور اس کی اقسام

اسم: کسی شخص جگہ۔ یہ چیز کے نام کو اسم کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے:۔ علی (شخص)، مسجد (جگہ)، میز (چیز) وغیرہ

اسم کی اقسام:

اسم کی عام طور پر دو اقسام ہیں

۱۔ اسم نکرہ:

کسی بھی عام شخص جگہ یہ چیز کے نام کو اسم نکرہ کہتے ہیں

جیسے: گھر، قلم وغیرا

۲۔ اسم معرفہ:

کسی بھی خاص شخص، جگہ یا چیز کے نام کو اس معرفہ کہتے ہیں جیسے خالد۔ مسجد نبوی ﷺ۔ قرآن پاک وغیرہ

اسم نکرہ کی اقسام

۱۔ اسم آلہ:

وہ اسم نکرہ جو کسی اوزار یا ہتھیار کے لیے استعمال ہوتا ہے۔ جیسے: چاقو، تلوار وغیرہ

۲۔ اسم صوت:

وہ اسم جو کسی جاندار اور بے جان چیز کی آواز کو ظاہر کرے۔ جیسے: سائیں سائیں (ہوا کی آواز)، کائیں کائیں (کوئے

کی آواز) وغیرہ

۳۔ اسم صفت:

وہ اسم نکرہ جو کسی جاندار اور بے جان اچھائی یہ برائی کو ظاہر کرے۔ جیسے: نیک، گندا، خوبصورت وغیرہ

صفت اصلی:

وہ اسم نکرہ جو کسی بھی زبان میں شخص یہ چیز کی اچھائی یہ برائی ظاہر کرے جیسے: نیک، بد، لساو وغیرہ



صفتِ نسبتی:

وہ اسم نکرہ جو کسی نسبت کی وجہ سے صفت جیسے پاکستان سے پاکستانی وغیرہ

۳۔ اسم جامد:

وہ اسم جو نہ تو کسی اسم سے بنا ہونہ ہی اس سے کوئی دوسرا اسم بنایا جاسکے۔ جیسے:۔ اینٹ، پتھر، چٹان وغیرہ

۵۔ اسم مکتبر

وہ اسم جو کسی کے بڑے پن کو ظاہر کرنے کے لیے بولا جائے جیسے:۔ شہنشاہ، شاہ زور وغیرہ

۶۔ اسم مصغر:

وہ اسم جو کسی چیز کے چھوٹے پن کو ظاہر کرے جیسے پیالی، پگڑی وغیرہ

۷۔ اسم ظرف:

وہ اسم جس سے کوئی وقت یا جگہ کو ظاہر کرنا مقصود ہو جیسے:۔ مسجد، صبح، آج وغیرہ

اسم ظرف کی دو اقسام ہیں

اسم ظرف مکان

کسی جگہ کو ظاہر کرے جیسے گھر، عید گاہ وغیرہ

اسم ظرف زمان:

وہ اسم جو کسی وقت یا وقت کی اتالی کو ظاہر کرے جیسے:۔ صبح، سال، سیکنڈ وغیرہ

اسم معرفہ کی اقسام

۱۔ اسم علم

وہ اسم جو کسی خاص شخص کے نام کو ظاہر کرے جیسے:۔ شاعر مشرق، غالب، ابن قاسم وغیرہ

اسم علم کی درج ذیل اقسام ہیں

۱۔ خطاب:

وہ اسم معرفہ جو کسی خوبی کی وجہ سے حکومت کی طرف سے دیا جائے جیسے: سر (علامہ اقبال)، رستم زماں (گاماں پہلوان) وغیرہ

۲۔ لقب:

وہ اسم معرفہ جو کسی خوبی کی وجہ سے قوم کی طرف سے دیا جائے۔ جیسے: صادق اور امین (آپ ﷺ کی ذات اقدس)، قائد ملت (لیاقت علی خان) وغیرہ

۳۔ کنیت:

وہ اسم معرفہ ماں باپ، بیٹا، بیٹی کے تعلق سے بلایا جائے جیسے: ابو القاسم (آپ ﷺ کی ذات اقدس) ابن الخطاب (حضرت عمر) وغیرہ

۴۔ مخفص

وہ مختصر نام جو شاعر اپنے نام کے ساتھ استعمال کرنے کے لیے رکھ لیتے ہیں جیسے: ذوق، غالب، میر وغیرہ

۵۔ عرف:

وہ اسم ہے جو والدین بچوں کا پیار سے رکھ لیتے ہیں یا اصل نام بگڑ کر یا کسی خوبی یہ بدی کی وجہ سے مشہور ہو جائے جیسے

:- عمران سے مانا، بگا، لمبو وغیرہ

۶۔ اسم ضمیر:

وہ اسم جو کسی دوسرے اسم کی جگہ استعمال کیا جائے جیسے: وہ، ان، اسے وغیرہ

۷۔ اسم موصول:

وہ اسم ہے جسے کسی جملے کے ساتھ لگائے بغیر اس کے معنی سمجھ میں نہ آئیں جیسے: جو، کوئی، جس وغیرہ



۴۔ اسم اشارہ:

وہ اسم ہے جس سے کسی چیز کی طرف اشارہ کیا جائے۔ وہ درج ذیل ہیں

یہ (اشارہ قریب)..... وہ (اشارہ بعید)

اسم کی بناوٹ کے لحاظ سے اقسام

۱۔ اسم مصدر:

وہ اسم ہے جو خود تو کسی سے نہ بنے لیکن اس سے بہت سے اسم بن سکیں جیسے:- لکھنا، کرنا وغیرہ

۲۔ اسم مشتق:

وہ اسم جو خود تو مصدر سے بنے لیکن اس سے مزید اور نہ بن سکیں جیسے:- لکھنا سے لکھنے والا بن گیا لیکن اس سے مزید کچھ نہیں بن سکتا

۳۔ اسم جامد:

اسم جامد وہ اسم ہے جو نہ تو خود کسی اسم سے بنا ہو اور نہ کوئی اسم اس سے بن سکے۔ یعنی تمام بے جان اشیاء جیسے:- میز، کرسی، چاندی وغیرہ

کلام / مرکب

دو یا دو سے زیادہ با معنی لفظوں کا مجموعہ مرکب یا کلام کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے:- میری کتاب، نیک بچہ وغیرہ امید ہے آپ سب بنیادی اردو گرائمر کی ان اصلاحات کو مزید پختہ کر لیں گے اور ساتھ ساتھ چند اصلاحات جیسے استعارہ، تشبیح، قافیہ، ردیف، مقطع اور مطلع وغیرہ کو بھی دیکھ لیں گے تاکہ آپ کو ممتحن کے سوالات کے جوابات ذہن نشین ہوں اور آپ بہتر سے بہتر کارکردگی دکھانے کے قابل ہوں۔

درست جواب کی نشان دہی کریں :

1۔ ردیف کے لفظی معنی ہیں :

الف) پیچھے آنے والا

ب) وہ شخص جو سواری پر پہلے سوار ہو

ج) وہ شخص جو سواری پر درمیان میں سوار ہو

د) وہ شخص جو سواری پر کسی کے پیچھے سوار ہو

2۔ اسم علم کی اقسام ہیں:

الف) دو

ب) تین

ج) چار

د) پانچ

3۔ پاکستان کا اسم صفت ہے:

الف) پاکستان

ب) پاکستانی

ج) پاکستانیان

د) پاکستانوں

4۔ شعر کے آخر میں آنے والے ہم آواز الفاظ کو کہا جاتا ہے:

الف) ردیف

ب) مرثیہ

ج) قافیہ

د) مقطع

5۔ مسجد، گرامر کی رو سے یہ ہے:

الف) اسم مکبر

ب) اسم ظرف

ج) اسم صفت

د) اسم مصغر

6۔ اسم ضمیر کی اتنی اقسام ہیں:

الف) دو

ب) تین

ج) چار

د) پانچ

7۔ اسم جامد الگ کریں:

الف) چٹائی

ب) آج

ج) کھڑا

د) جاگنا



8- گرائمر کی روسے "ذوق" ہے:

الف) کنیت      ب) لقب      ج) مختصص      د) خطاب

9- استعارہ ہے:

الف) میرا چاند      ب) غالب      ج) شیر کی طرح بہادر      د) آتش نمراد

10- شہنشاہ "گرائمر کی روسے یہ ہے:

الف) اسم مکبر      ب) اسم فعل      ج) اسم صفت      د) اسم مصغر

11- اسم نکرہ "کی اتنی اقسام ہیں:-

الف) چار      ب) چھ      ج) سات      د) آٹھ

12- زمانے کے لحاظ سے "فعل" کی اقسام ہیں:

الف) ایک      ب) دو      ج) تین      د) پانچ

13- بھکاری گرائمر کے لحاظ سے کیا ہے:

الف) اسم معقول      ب) اسم معرفہ      ج) اسم فاعل      د) کوئی نہیں

14- ان کو جدید اردو نثر کا بانی کہا جاتا ہے:-

الف) محمد حسین آزاد      ب) سرسید احمد خان      ج) مولوی نظیر احمد      د) مولوی عبدالحق

15- دو یہ دو سے زیادہ بمعنی الفاظ کا مجموعہ ہے:

الف) خطاب      ب) فعل      ج) مرکب      د) مجمل

16۔ دو یہ دو سے زیادہ حروف مل کر بناتے ہیں

الف) حرف  
ب) مرکب  
ج) لفظ  
د) کلام

17۔ اسم مصغرا لگ کریں:

الف) چٹان  
ب) آج  
ج) پیالی  
د) جاگنا

18۔ گرامر کی رو سے "ابن مریم" ہے:

الف) کنیت  
ب) لقب  
ج) تخلص  
د) خطاب

19۔ اسم مصدر ہے:

الف) لکھنا  
ب) غالب  
ج) شیر کی طرح بہادر  
د) آتش

20۔ توار، گرامر کی رو سے یہ ہے:

الف) اسم مکبر  
ب) اسم فعل  
ج) اسم آلہ  
د) اسم صفت



## مضمون نویسی و ذاتی رائے

### حصہ اول

#### مضمون نویسی

تحریر اظہار کا ایک بہت ہی طاقتور اور موثر ذریعہ ہے۔ مضامین اور ذاتی بیانات ہمیں اپنے قارئین کو باخبر بنانے اور ان تک اپنا موقف پہنچانے کے قابل بناتے ہیں۔ مضمون صرف بے ترتیب معلومات اور بے اعداد و شمار پر مشتمل ایک اقتباس نہیں ہوتا۔ موثر مضمون میں انتہائی منظم اور مربوط انداز میں دلائل پیش کرنے کی ضروری ہے۔ طلباء کی ایک کثیر تعداد اس فن سے محروم ہونے کی وجہ سے غیر معمولی کارکردگی کا مظاہرہ نہیں کر سکتی۔ موثر مضامین لکھنے کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ طلباء اپنی تمام تجزیاتی اور تنقیدی صلاحیتوں کا استعمال کرنا بخوبی جانتے ہوں۔ اس سلسلے میں اس کتاب میں ایک منظم اور تکنیکی نقطہ نظر پیش کیا گیا ہے۔

چند اہم نکات جو کہ ایک اچھا مضمون لکھتے وقت لکھاری کے ذہن میں ہونے چاہئے درج ذیل ہیں۔

1- تفہیم عنوان

2- رف خاکے کی تیاری

3- تعارفی اقتباس

4- ربط تحریر

5- زبان اور اسلوب

6- اقتباسات

7- طرز تحریر

8- نتیجہ خیز اختتام

(1)

تہم عنوان

کسی بھی قسم کے مضمون کو لکھنے میں سب سے اہم بات یہ ہے کہ آپ سب سے پہلے اس کے موضوع کو سمجھیں۔ اب سوال یہ پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ مضمون کے اصل موضوع کو کیسے سمجھا جاسکتا ہے؟ اس سوال کا جواب بالکل سادہ ہے۔ اس میں سب سے پہلی چیز گہرا مشاہدہ کرنا اور اپنے ذہن کو کھلا رکھنا ہے۔ موضوع کو اونچی آواز میں پڑھیں (خود کو سنائی دینے والی آواز کے ساتھ)۔

کسی نتیجے پر پہنچنے میں جلدی نہ کریں یہاں تک اس عنوان کے بارے میں اپنے ذہن میں موجود تمام معلومات کا تجزیہ اور ذہن سازی کریں۔ اس انداز میں، غلطی کرنے کا امکان کم ہو جاتا ہے کیونکہ آپ سمجھتے ہیں کہ متن آپ سے کس طرح کا مواد پوچھ رہا ہے۔

"موضوع کو اونچی آواز میں پڑھیں (آپ کو سنائی دینے والی آواز کے ساتھ)۔ کسی نتیجے پر پہنچنے میں جلد بازی نہ کریں۔ یہاں تک کہ اس موضوع سے متعلق آپ کے ذہن میں بکھرے خیالات سمٹ کر آپ کے سامنے نہ آجائیں۔"

اب اس پر اچھی طرح سوچ بچار کر لیں تاکہ غلطی کا امکان کم سے کم ہو جائے۔

وضاحت:

آئیے بظاہر یکساں دو موضوعات کی مثال لیتے ہیں۔

پہلا موضوع:

ٹیکنالوجی نے ہماری زندگیوں کو کس طرح متاثر کیا ہے؟

دوسرا موضوع:

ٹیکنالوجی کے کیا فوائد ہیں؟

دونوں عنوانات بظاہر ایک جیسے ہیں لیکن دونوں مختلف قسم کی معلومات کا تقاضا کرتے ہیں۔



کاپی قلم لیں اور آپ جو کچھ سوچتے ہیں اسے لکھ لیں۔

فرق:

ٹیکنالوجی نے ہماری زندگیوں کو کس طرح متاثر کیا ہے۔	ٹیکنالوجی کے فوائد کیا ہیں؟
یہ موضوع ٹیکنالوجی کے مثبت اور منفی دونوں پہلوؤں کا احاطہ کرتا ہے۔ جیسا کہ موبائل فونز، انٹرنیٹ، سوشل میڈیا اور ٹیکنالوجی وغیرہ جیسی چیزوں کے نتائج مثبت اور منفی دونوں طرح کے ہیں۔ لہذا جب بھی سوال اثرات سے متعلق ہو گا تو مثبت اور منفی دونوں اثرات پر تبادلہ خیال کرنا ہوتا ہے۔	پہلے موضوع کے برعکس اس میں امتحان دینے والے کو محض ٹیکنالوجی کے فوائد لکھنے کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ لہذا آپ کو ٹیکنالوجی کے مثبت اور منفی اثرات پر تبادلہ خیال نہیں کرنا چاہئے۔

مشق:

الف) سوشل میڈیا کے مثبت اور منفی اثرات  
ب) سوشل میڈیا کے نقصانات

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(2)

### رف خاکے کی تیاری

لاء ایڈمیشن ٹیسٹ سے متعلق مضمون کے لئے ایک حقیقی خاکہ کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ تاہم یہ مشورہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ طلباء کو ایک رف آؤٹ لائن بنانی چاہئے۔

(یاد رکھیں رف خاکہ صرف ذہن میں ترتیب دینا ہے، امتحانی پرچے پر کچھ اضافی نہیں لکھنا)  
رف خاکہ بنانے کے فوائد:

(الف) اس سے آپ کو اپنے خیالات کو ترتیب دینے میں مدد ملے گی۔

(ب) آپ ادھر ادھر نہیں بھٹکیں گے

(ج) مضمون کے دوران بار بار سوچنے اور ترتیب دینے میں جو وقت ضائع ہو گا وہ بچ جائے گا

(د) اس طرح کوئی اہم بات رہ بھی نہیں جاتی

اصل خاکہ کی ضرورت نہیں ہے اس کا مقصد صرف آپ کے لیے معلومات کو ترتیب دینا ہے۔

وضاحت

مشق

### عنوان 1: آزادی کی برکات

1- تعارف (آزادی / آزادی کیا ہے اور یہ ایک نعمت کیسے ہے؟)

2- پاکستان کی مثال (تقسیم ہند کے بعد برصغیر میں مسلمانوں کے ساتھ کس طرح برتاؤ کیا گیا بمقابلہ ان کی پاکستان میں موجودہ زندگی)

3- نتیجہ اخذ کرنا

### عنوان 2: افراط زر کو کیسے کم کیا جائے؟

1- تعارف (افراط زر کیا ہے، اور کیا ہم اس کو کم کر سکتے ہیں؟)



۱- ہنگامی کو کیسے کم کیا جائے؟ (مزید صنعتیں اور ملازمتیں وغیرہ پیدا کر کے)

۲- نتیجہ اخذ کرنا

عنوان: ۳- ریاست مدینہ اور آج کا پاکستان

۱- تعارف (مدینہ کی حالت کیا تھی)

۲- ریاست مدینہ سے پاکستان کتنا مختلف اور کیا مماثلت ہے

۳- نتیجہ اخذ کرنا

مشق:

حد درجہ ذیل عنوان کے لئے ایک خاکہ لکھیں

۱- اقوام متحدہ کا کردار

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۲- معاشرے میں عورت کا کردار

ان کی پاکستان

(3)

### تعارفی اقتباس

جیسا کہ اکثر کہا جاتا ہے کہ پہلا تاثر دائمی ہوتا ہے۔ مضمون کا تعارفی اقتباس قاری کو آپ کے مضمون کا ابتدائی خاکہ پیش کرتا ہے۔ اسے وہ اندازہ کر سکتا ہے کہ آپ اس موضوع کو کتنی اچھی طرح سے سمجھے ہیں۔ اگر آپ ابتدائی پیرا گراف میں اپنے خیالات کو موثر انداز میں پہنچانے میں ناکام رہتے ہیں تو آپ کا مضمون اپنی وقعت کھودیتا ہے۔ لہذا ایک بہترین تعارفی پیرا گراف بہت زیادہ اہمیت کا حامل ہے۔

وضاحت:

کبھی کبھار ایسا ہوتا ہے کہ ایک جیسے موضوعات کے لیے مختلف تعارفی اقتباس کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔

ایک نمونہ تعارفی اقتباس

طلباء کو ذمہ دار بنانے کے لئے اساتذہ کا کردار

استاد ایک ایسی شخصیت ہے جو اپنے شاگردوں میں سیکھنے اور سمجھنے کا جذبہ پیدا کرتا ہے۔ ایک استاد کا کردار طلباء کو چھ معلومات کو رٹ لگانے تک محدود نہیں ہوتا۔ بلکہ اس کا کردار نصاب کی تکمیل کے ساتھ ساتھ اپنے شاگردوں میں چیز کو گہرائی سے سوچنے، سمجھنے اور مشاہدہ کرنے کی صلاحیت پیدا کرنا ہوتا ہے۔ اس طرح وہ ان میں نئی قسم کی معلومات کی جستجو پیدا کر دیتا ہے۔ ان کی تخیل کی حس کو تیز کرتا ہے۔ اکثر دیکھا گیا ہے کہ قابل استاد کی شخصیت کے سایہ میں طالب علم بہت کچھ سیکھتے ہیں اور اس میں اضافہ کرنے کے لائق ہو جاتے ہیں۔

نوٹ:

مذکورہ بالا پیرا گراف طلباء کو ذمہ دار بنانے کے لئے اساتذہ کے کردار سے متعلق مضمون کا ایک تعارف ہے۔ اقتباس میں مصنف نے طلباء کو ذمہ دار بنانے کے بارے میں ایک استاد کی صفات پر گفتگو کی ہے۔ اگر ممتحن زندگی کے کسی اور پہلو میں اساتذہ کا کردار پوچھتا تو تعارف اس سے مختلف ہو سکتا تھا۔



دہشت گردی کا مقابلہ کیسے کریں؟

اشارے: (ون لائنز میں دہشت گردی کے مختصر تعارف کے ساتھ، اقتباس اس حقیقت کی روشنی میں لکھیں کہ ممتحن نے آپ سے حل طلب کیا ہے! مسئلہ کی نشاندہی کرنے کے لئے نہیں!

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ربط تحریر

ربط تحریر سے مراد موجودہ معلومات کو منظم طور پر پیش کرنا ہے۔ ایک مضمون کی معلومات اور مواد کو بالترتیب ہونا چاہئے۔ مضمون میں معلومات بے ہنگم یا بے ترتیب نہیں ہونی چاہئے۔  
اقتباس اور مضمون دونوں میں ہم آہنگی ہونا ضروری ہے۔

اقتباس میں ربط

الف) موضوع کی نشاندہی کرنے والا فقرہ

ب) معاون تفصیلات

ج) نتیجہ اخذ کرنا

## ایک نمونہ اقتباس

امید ایک طاقت ہے۔ زندگی کے بنیادی مسائل سے لڑنے کے لیے یہ ضروری ہتھیار ہے۔ یہ صورتحال کا تجربہ کرنے اور اس کے مطابق کام کرنے کے لئے ذہنی تقویت فراہم کرتی ہے۔ سوچ کا یہ روشن پہلو ہماری کوششوں کو درست سمت گامزن کرنے میں معاون ثابت ہوتا ہے۔ لہذا، یہ ہمارے دماغ کو حیرت انگیز حد تک طاقت فراہم کرتا ہے۔

بایں پر ایک پیرا گراف لکھیں۔

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مضمون کے اندر ربطِ تحریر کا مکمل مضمون میں ہونا لازمی ہے۔

کچھ یوں کہ.....

(الف) ایک مختصر تعارف

(ب) مضمون کا متن (مین باڈی)

(ج) نتیجہ اخذ کرن

طلباء کو ذمہ دار بنانے میں اساتذہ کا کردار

ایک استاد اپنے شاگرد کو سیکھنے اور سمجھنے کی ترغیب دیتا ہے۔ (تعارف) اساتذہ کا کردار طلباء کو کچھ خاص معلومات فراہم کرنے سے زیادہ ہوتا ہے۔ اس کا کردار نصاب کی تکمیل کے ساتھ ختم نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ اسے گہرائی سے سمجھنے اور مشاہدہ کرنے کے لیے اپنے شاگرد کو لیس کرنا چاہئے۔ اس طرح وہ انہیں نئی قسم کی معلومات کے لئے کھول دیتا



ہے۔ اکثر استعمال کیا جاتا ہے ، یہ طالب علموں کی ذمہ داری بنتی ہے کہ وہ والد کی شخصیت کی نگرانی میں سیکھیں اور اس میں اضافہ کریں۔

سوالات پیدا ہوتے ہیں کہ کوئی استاد اپنے طلبا کو کس طرح ذمہ دار بنا سکتا ہے۔ سوال کا جواب آسان ہے لیکن عملی طور پر یہ پیچیدہ ہے۔ دورِ جدید میں علم کے بے شمار وسائل موجود ہیں۔ ایک استاد اپنے طلبا کی مدد کرتا ہے جب کوئی دوڑ میں پیچھے رہ جاتا ہے یا پیچھے رہ جاتا ہے۔ وہ پیار سے ان کی مدد کرتا ہے، مشاہدے کے افق کو وسیع کرتا ہے۔ کیونکہ جب کوئی طالب علم یہ سمجھتا ہے کہ سیکھنا کتنا ہے، تو یہ اس کے لئے ایک نئی شروعات ہے۔ سفر میں وہ ان کے ساتھ ہوتا ہے اور انہیں راہ دکھاتا ہے۔

جیسا کہ مشہور ہے کہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ، "ایک اچھا استاد موم بتی کی طرح ہوتا ہے۔ وہ دوسروں کا راستہ روشن کرنے میں خود ہی کھا جاتا ہے"۔ (مین باڈی)

لہذا، حوصلہ افزائی اس کے شاگرد کے لئے راستہ میں ایک روشنی ہے۔ ان کا مذاق اڑانے کے بجائے، وہ ان کو اپنی غلطیوں کا مالک بنانا سکھاتا ہے۔ غلطیوں سے سبق سیکھنے سے طلبا زیادہ ذمہ دار بنتے ہیں۔ لہذا ان کے طلباء کو اہم اور اہم دونوں کو ذمہ دار بنانے میں اساتذہ کا کردار۔ (نتیجہ)

مشق کریں

پاکستان میں خواندگی پر ایک مضمون لکھیں

مختصر تعارف

اشارے:

ایک یاد دوسٹر میں ناخواندگی کیا ہے (مختصر)۔

پھر اس پر گفتگو کیجئے کہ پاکستان بھی ناخواندگی کی لعنت سے دوچار ہے۔

متن

اشارے:

پاکستان میں ناخواندگی کے حقائق اور اعداد و شمار۔  
یہ ہم پر معاشرتی، معاشی طور پر کس طرح متاثر ہو رہا ہے۔  
اسے کیسے ختم کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

نتیجہ اخذ کریں

(05)

زبان اور اسلوب

مضمون لکھتے وقت کچھ ہدایات کو ذہن میں رکھنا چاہئے۔  
لکھاری کو ہمیشہ پیچیدہ جملوں سے پرہیز کرنا چاہیے۔ جملے بالکل سادہ، مختصر اور جامع لکھے تاکہ آسانی سے سمجھ آسکیں۔  
ایسا کرنے سے کسی بھی قسم کی پیچیدگیوں سے بچا جاسکتا ہے۔  
املا کی غلطیاں:

اگر آپ کو کسی خاص املا کے بارے میں شبہ ہے تو، اس لفظ کو استعمال نہ کریں خواہ کتنا ہی اچھا ہو!  
درست قواعد کا استعمال کریں!



(1) تعارف (طالب علم کو ذمہ دار بنانے کا کیا مطلب ہے)

(2) مین باڈی (یہ کیسے ہو سکتا ہے؟)

(3) نتیجہ اخذ کرنا

## حقوق نسواں

کوئی بھی قوم اس وقت تک ترقی کی منازل طے نہیں کر سکتی جب تک اس قوم کی عورتیں ہر شعبہ زندگی میں مردوں کے شانہ بشانہ کھڑی نہ ہو جائیں۔ خواتین کے مردوں کے شانہ بشانہ شریک ہوئے بغیر کوئی بھی جدوجہد کامیاب نہیں ہو سکتی۔ دنیا میں دو طاقتیں ہیں۔ ایک تلوار ہے اور دوسرا قلم۔ دونوں کے مابین زبردست مقابلہ اور دشمنی ہے۔ ان دونوں کی نسبت ایک تیسری مضبوط طاقت ہے جو کہ عورت ہے۔ "محمد علی جناح"

معاشرے میں عورتوں کے حقوق اتنے ہی اہم ہیں جتنا کہ مردوں کے ہیں۔ حضور صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی زندگی کا مطالعہ کریں تو معلوم ہو گا کہ وہ اپنی ازواج مطہرات سے کتنی محبت کرتے تھے۔ حضور صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے اپنے آخری خطبہ حجۃ الوداع میں اس بات پر بار بار زور دیا کہ "اے لوگو اپنی عورتوں سے متعلق اللہ سے ڈرنا۔" زندگی کے تمام پہلوؤں میں انہیں حقوق حاصل ہیں۔ مثال کے طور پر جائیداد کا حق، تجارت کا حق اور شادی کا حق وغیرہ۔ ایک معاشرہ اپنے شہریوں کو خوشحال ہونے کے لئے بنیادی حقوق فراہم کرتا ہے۔ اور یہ حقوق عورتوں کو بھی حاصل ہیں۔

کسی قوم اور ملک کی خوشحالی میں اپنا کردار ادا کرنے کے لیے خواتین کو ان کے بنیادی حقوق فراہم کرنا انتہائی ضروری ہے اور یہ ایک ناقابل تردید حقیقت بن گئی ہے۔

ہر قوم کی ترقی میں خواتین کا کردار اہم رہا ہے۔ معاشرے کی ترقی میں عورت کا بنیادی اور کچھ چیزوں میں مرد سے بھی زیادہ کردار ہے۔ اب یہ ایک آفاقی طور پر قبول شدہ حقیقت ہے کہ خواتین کے کردار ادا کیے بغیر کوئی بھی معاشرہ اپنی تہذیبی، روحانی اور معاشی معراج کو نہیں پہنچ سکتا۔ معاشرے کی بقا اور ارتقا کے لیے عورتوں کے حقوق کا تحفظ بہت ضروری ہے۔

تاکہ  
نوٹ:۔ اسے پیپر میں مت لکھیں بلکہ یہ صرف عمل کے لئے ہے:

(۱) خواتین کے حقوق کا تعارف

(۲) معاشرہ اپنی خواتین کو یہ حقوق کیسے فراہم کر سکتا ہے؟

(۳) نتیجہ اخذ کرنا

دولت کی برکات و مضمرات

دولت کی کوئی بھی شکل یعنی قیمتی دھاتیں، جائیداد اور بینک بیلنس وغیرہ کسی بھی شخص پر اللہ تعالیٰ کی رحمت ہے۔  
لیکن دوسری طرف یہ ایک دودھاری تلوار بھی ہے۔ سوال یہ پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ ایک ہی وقت میں ایک ہی چیز نعمت اور زحمت کیسے ہو سکتی ہے؟ پیسہ کسی بھی شخص کے لئے ایک نعمت ہے کیوں کہ یہ کسی بھی لین دین کو انجام دینے کے قابل بناتا ہے یعنی اس سے بندہ کوئی چیز خرید سکتا ہے، دنیا کے کسی بھی حصے کا سفر کرتا ہے، اچھا پہنتا ہے، بہترین کھاتا ہے۔ ضرورت مندوں کی مدد کرتا ہے، مختصراً اگر کسی کے پاس پیسہ ہوتا ہے تو یہ اُس کے خوابوں کو حقیقت میں بدلنے کا ذریعہ ہے۔

دانشمندی سے بھرپور موتی ہے کہ "ہر چیز کی زیادتی میں خرابی ہے"  
مذکورہ بالا حوالہ اس دلیل کی اساس ہے جس میں یہ بیان کرنے کی کوشش کی جاتی ہے کہ پیسہ کس طرح برا ہو سکتا ہے۔ یہ پیسہ میں زیادتی ہے جو کسی کو ہر طرح کی لت کا باعث بنا سکتی ہے۔ یہ لت شراب نوشی، نشہ آور ادویات وغیرہ کی عین عین ہو سکتی ہے۔ مطالعے سے پتا چلا ہے کہ دولت مند اور رئیس افراد میں نشے کا شکار ہونے کا زیادہ خطرہ ہوتا ہے۔

خیراً یہ رقم کا استعمال ہی ہوتا ہے جس سے یہ طے ہوتا ہے کہ یا تو یہ نعمت ہے یا لعنت۔ اگر اس کا استعمال کسی کی ہر  
ان کی خواہشات کو پورا کرنے کے لئے کیا جائے تو یہ ایک لعنت بن جاتی ہے۔ لیکن اگر یہ ہی رقم دانشمندی سے



خرچ کی جائے تو یہ نعمت بن جاتی ہے۔ اور ماضی ایسی مثالوں سے بھر پڑا ہے جہاں دولت کے استعمال سے قوموں کے ایمان کا تعین ہوتا ہے۔

خاکہ

نوٹ اسے پیپر میں نہیں لکھیں۔ صرف عمل کے لئے:

تعارف (اس میں برائیاں اور برکات دونوں کیسے ہیں)

نعتیں (اخراجات کی آزادی، مواقع اور دیگر)

برائی (لت، دیگر منفی اثرات)

نتیجہ

اقوام متحدہ کا کردار

اقوام متحدہ ایک بین الاقوامی تنظیم ہے جس کا مقصد بین الاقوامی امن اور سلامتی کو برقرار رکھنا ہے۔ اقوام متحدہ بین الاقوامی تعاون کے حصول کے لئے اقوام عالم کے مابین دوستانہ تعلقات استوار کرنے کے لئے کوشاں ہے۔ جدید دور کی دنیا میں اقوام متحدہ کا کردار کلیدی ہے کیونکہ مختلف ممالک کے مابین اختلافات بڑھتے جا رہے ہیں۔ اقوام متحدہ اپنے قیام کے بعد سے ہی ہم آہنگی لانے کے لئے محنت کر رہا ہے لیکن راہ میں حائل رکاوٹیں بہت بڑی ہیں۔ اقوام متحدہ کا کردار دے، محروم، اور پسماندہ افراد کی آواز بننا ہے۔ اگرچہ اقوام متحدہ بڑے پیمانے پر جنگوں کی روک تھام کے ذریعے امن برقرار رکھنے میں کامیاب رہا ہے لیکن کام ابھی تک مکمل نہیں ہوا۔ کشمیر، فلسطین، برما، روہنگیا اور دیگر تنازعات والے علاقوں کے لوگ اقوام متحدہ کی طرف سوالیہ نظروں سے دیکھ رہے ہیں۔ ان کے معاملات کے ازالے تک اقوام متحدہ کو آرام نہیں کرنا چاہئے۔ یہ اقوام متحدہ کی بھی ذمہ داری ہے کہ وہ اقوام عالم کی مدد کرے جو عالمی برادری میں پسماندہ ہیں۔ یہ ان کو زندگی کی ضروریات، صحت اور تعلیم فراہم کر کے کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

یہ ایک مشکل کام ہے لیکن جب تک عوام بین الاقوامی تنظیموں کے ذریعے ان کے حقوق محفوظ نہیں کر لیتے ہیں جب تک حقیقی خوشحالی حاصل نہیں ہو سکتی۔ اگرچہ اقوام متحدہ یونیسف، یونیسکو، اور دیگر ان جیسی تنظیموں کے ذریعے اس

خدمات کا تعلق ہے تو اس کا واحد حل یہ ہے کہ ہم ایک آفاقی نظام صحت کا منصوبہ اپنائیں۔ جو دنیا کے  
از کم صحت کی دولت پہنچائے۔

انسان اشرف المخلوقات ہے اور اس کی زندگی بہت اہم ہے۔ لہذا ہمیں انسانیت کی لاج  
خالص انسانی جذبے کے ساتھ اس مقصد کے لیے آگے بڑھنا چاہیے

خاکہ

نوٹ اسے پیپر میں نہیں لکھیں۔ صرف عمل کے لئے

تعارف (عالمی صحت کی دیکھ بھال کیا ہے)

میں باڈی (اپنے دلائل کو تقریباً لکھ دیں)

نتیجہ

الیکٹرونک طرز ادائیگی کاغذی رقم سے بہتر ہے

ہماری آزادی کے بعد سے ہمارے پیارے وطن کو جن مشکلات کا سامنا کرنا پڑا ہے ان میں سے ایک، نئی ایجادات کو  
اپنانے میں ہچکچاہٹ ہے۔ جدت اور تخلیقی سوچ ہی کامیابی کی جڑیں ہیں۔ یہ اشارے مسائل کو سمجھنے اور ان کا حل  
ڈھونڈنے کے لئے کافی ہیں۔

جدید دور میں ڈیجیٹل کرنسی کاغذی کرنسی کا متبادل ہے۔ ہم آسانی سے اپنے کریڈٹ کارڈ کے ذریعہ کسی بھی قسم کی  
منتقلی انجام دے سکتے ہیں۔ ان دونوں کا موازنہ کرنے کے لئے ہمیں پہلے سمجھنا ہو گا کہ یہ کیسے کام کرتی ہے۔ جب ہم  
کارڈ استعمال کرتے ہیں تو رقم براہ راست دکان دار کے اکاؤنٹ میں منتقل ہو جاتی ہے۔ کاغذی رقم جس میں اکثر  
"کیش" کہا جاتا ہے، میں ہم دکان دار کو کاغذی نوٹ دیتے ہیں اور پھر وہ رقم اکاؤنٹ میں جمع کر دیتا ہے۔ اس طرح  
، کاروبار کے لئے الیکٹرانک پیسہ بہت آسان ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ، یہ ان تمام قسم کے حادثات کو کم کرتا ہے جو کسی کو  
نقدی سے محروم کرتے ہیں یعنی چوری، ڈکیتی وغیرہ۔ مزید برآں ڈیجیٹل کرنسی میں لین دین اب زیادہ محفوظ ہے  
چونکہ ریاستی ادارے اور بین الاقوامی نگران تنظیمیں حفاظت اور کارکردگی پر گہری نظر رکھتے ہیں۔



مختصر یہ کہ کسی قوم کی خوشحالی کے لئے اس کے پیشہ ورانہ جائزوں کا تجزیہ کرنے کے بعد اس ٹیکنالوجی کو اپنایا جائے۔  
 ہذا یہ انتہائی اہم امر ہے کہ ہمیں اس ٹیکنالوجی کو اپنانا چاہئے کیونکہ یہ مذکورہ بالا دلائل کی روشنی میں لین دین کرنے کا  
 ایک محفوظ اور موثر ذریعہ ہے۔

خاکہ  
 نوٹ اسے پیپر میں نہیں لکھیں۔ صرف عمل کے لئے  
 الیکٹرانک پیسہ کیا ہے؟  
 یہ کس طرح بہتر ہے (محفوظ، موثر)

### پاکستان ایک خوبصورت مقام سیاحت

پاکستان ایک ایسی سرزمین ہے جو 1947 میں برصغیر سے علیحدہ ہو گئی تھی اور تقسیم کے بعد پاکستان دارالحکومتی  
 علاقہ (اسلام آباد)، چار صوبوں، قبائلی علاقہ جات، آزاد کشمیر اور گلگت بلتستان پر مشتمل ہے۔ اس میں مختلف ثقافتوں  
 کے ساتھ خوبصورت وادیاں اور تاریخی مقامات ہیں۔ پاکستان بنیادی طور پر پہاڑوں جیسے کے ٹو، شمالی علاقوں جیسے  
 مری، سوات، ناران کاغان، نتھیاگلی، ہنزہ اور تاریخی تعمیراتی یادگاروں بادشاہی مسجد، شالیمار گارڈن، جہانگیر کا مقبرہ  
 اور قلعہ لاہور جیسے مغلوں نے بنایا تھا قابل دید اور سرمایہ ہیں۔

ورلڈ ٹورزم اینڈ ٹریول کونسل نے پاکستان کو دو سو میں سے سینتالیس نمبر پر رکھا۔ اس کو بہترین سیاحتی مقام اور تیسری  
 سب سے زیادہ ممکنہ منزل برائے مہم جوئی کے نام سے بھی منسوب کیا گیا۔ گذشتہ تین سالوں میں پاکستان کی  
 سیاحت میں اضافہ ہوا ہے۔ پاکستان کی خوبصورتی کو سوشل میڈیا پلیٹ فارم کا استعمال کرتے ہوئے مختلف بلاگرز نے  
 اپنا کردار ادا کرتے ہوئے پوری دنیا تک پہنچایا ہے۔ پاکستان میں سیکورٹی صورتحال بہتر ہو رہی ہے جس کی وجہ سے یہ  
 سیاحت کے لئے محفوظ تر ہوتا جا رہا ہے۔ حکومت کے تعاون سے سیاحوں کے لئے پر تعیش ہوٹل اور ریسٹوران بنائے  
 جاتے ہیں۔ غیر ملکی سیاح جس چیز سے سب سے زیادہ لطف اندوز ہوتے ہیں وہ ہے مہمان نوازی جو انہیں پاکستانی عوام  
 سے ملتی ہے۔

پاکستان ایک بہت ہی متنوع ملک ہے۔ اس کے ہر خطے کی اپنی ثقافت، زبان، خوراک اور روایات ہیں۔ پاکستان کو چار موسموں سے نوازا ہے۔ نہ صرف غیر ملکی بلکہ پاکستانی خود بھی ان علاقوں کا دورہ کرنا پسند کرتے ہیں اور اپنے علاوہ دیگر ثقافتوں سے لطف اٹھاتے ہیں۔ یقیناً پاکستان سب کے لئے ایک خوبصورت سیاحتی مقام ہے۔

تعارف: (خوبصورت پاکستان)

میں باڈی: (پاکستان بطور سیاحت کی منزل)

نتیجہ

### پاکستانی بنو، پاکستانی (مصنوعات) خریدو

جب روزمرہ استعمال کی اشیاء یعنی مصنوعات خریدنے کی بات آتی ہے تو ہم مقامی مصنوعات سے زیادہ درآمد شدہ مصنوعات کو ترجیح دیتے ہیں۔ پاکستانی عوام میں ایک ذہنیت قائم کی گئی ہے کہ درآمد شدہ مصنوعات ملک میں تیار کی جانے والی مصنوعات کے مقابلے میں معیار میں اچھی ہوتی ہیں۔ مارکیٹوں کے ساتھ ساتھ آن لائن شاپنگ ویب سائٹس میں بھی صورتحال ایک جیسی ہے۔ درحقیقت پاکستان میں بہت ساری اچھی اقسام کی مصنوعات دستیاب ہیں لیکن بد قسمتی سے وہ انہیں شناخت نہیں کر پاتے ہیں جس وجہ سے ان کی ذہن سازی آسانی سے ہو جاتی ہے۔ لہذا لوگ پاکستانی ڈراموں پر بین الاقوامی ڈراموں، فلموں کو زیادہ ترجیح دیتے ہیں۔ کاسمیٹکس اور کچن کے سامان جیسے پاکستانی برانڈز پر بین الاقوامی برانڈز اور اپنی ثقافت پر غیر ملکی ثقافت کو ترجیح دیتے ہیں۔

پاکستانی مصنوعات اکثر پاکستان کی ثقافت کے مطابق بنتی ہیں۔ تاکہ لوگ ان کے استعمال میں آرام محسوس کر سکیں۔ اسی کے ساتھ ہی اس سے پاکستان کی معیشت پر بہت بڑا اثر پڑتا ہے۔ اگر لوگ درآمد شدہ مصنوعات کے مقابلے میں زیادہ سے زیادہ پاکستانی مصنوعات خریدیں تو، بالآخر پاکستانی مصنوعات کی فروخت میں اضافہ ہوگا اور اس کی معیشت میں نمو ہوگی۔ لہذا حب الوطنی کا مظاہرہ کرنے کا یہ ایک عمدہ طریقہ ہے۔ اسی طرح چین، دبئی اور جنوبی کوریانے غیر ملکی مصنوعات کے بجائے مقامی مصنوعات خرید کر بہت ترقی کی۔ اور یہ ان کی معیشتوں کی ترقی کو دیکھتے ہوئے آسانی سے سمجھا جاسکتا ہے۔



حکومت کو لوگوں کو تعلیم دینے کے لئے حکمت عملی کی ضرورت ہے اور خود لوگوں کو حکومت کے فیصلوں کے بارے میں دلچسپی لینا چاہئے کیونکہ یہ فیصلہ حقیقت میں ان کی زندگیوں اور مستقبل کے فیصلے ہوتے ہیں۔

تعارف: (جمہوریت اور اس کی اصل کیا ہے؟)

مین باڈی: (جمہوریت کے فوائد اور نقصانات)

نتیجہ

## بہنگائی اور عام آدمی پر اس کے اثرات

افراط زر وہ شرح ہے جس پر کسی کرنسی کی قیمت گرتی ہے اور اس کے نتیجے میں سامان اور خدمات کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ آتا ہے۔ مصنوعات کی قیمتوں میں کسی بھی قلیل مدتی اضافے کی صورت کو، افراط زر کی حیثیت حاصل نہیں ہے کیونکہ یہ کام کی وجہ سے ہو سکتا ہے۔ بہت سے عوامل ہیں جو افراط زر کی وجہ بنتے ہیں۔ یہ یا تو پیداواری لاگت میں اضافے کی وجہ سے ہو سکتا ہے جس کے نتیجے میں اشیاء کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ ہوتا ہے یا جب کسی معیشت میں رقم کی فراہمی سامان اور خدمات سے تجاوز کرتی ہے تو افراط زر بڑھ جاتی ہے۔

افراط زر کی اعلیٰ شرح معاشرے پر، اور خاص طور پر عام آدمی پر مضر اثرات چھوڑتی ہے۔ نہ صرف گھریلو بچت متاثر ہوتا ہے بلکہ ایک شخص کی بچت بھی کم ہوتی ہے۔ یہ عام آدمی کے مستقبل کی منصوبہ بندی کے عمل کو بھی متاثر کرتی ہے۔ ایک مصنوعات کی قیمت میں اضافے سے اس سے متعلقہ مصنوعات کی قیمتوں میں بھی اضافہ ہوتا ہے۔ لہذا یہ چیز مجموعی سامان کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ کا سبب بنتی ہے۔ اسی طرح حکومت کی جانب سے پٹرول یا ڈیزل کی قیمتوں میں اضافے کے نتیجے میں قابل استعمال اور ناقابل استعمال سامان دونوں کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ ہوتا ہے۔

## حصہ دوم

### ذاتی رائے

اور ایڈیشن ٹیسٹ میں مضمون کے ساتھ ساتھ ایک ذاتی رائے بھی لکھنا ہوتی ہے۔ یہاں سوال پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ ایسی کیا چیز ہے جو ذاتی رائے کو مضمون سے مختلف بناتی ہے اور ان دونوں میں کیا فرق ہے؟ ایک ذاتی رائے میں مضمون کے برعکس آپ کو کسی عنوان پر اپنے ذاتی خیالات لکھنا ہوتے ہیں۔

(1)

### ایک ذاتی رائے مضمون سے کیسے مختلف ہوتی ہے؟

ایک مضمون میں قرآنی آیات، احادیث، حقائق، حوالوں، اقوال اور پوچھے گئے موضوعات پر تحقیق شامل ہوتی ہے۔

تاہم ذاتی رائے صرف آپ کی اپنی رائے پر مشتمل ہوتی ہے

علاوہ اس میں خواتین کے کردار کے مضمون میں آپ قرآنی آیات، احادیث اور اقوال لکھتے ہیں۔ تاہم اسی طرح کے موضوع کے بارے میں ذاتی رائے میں آپ کو اپنے خیالات لکھنا پڑتے ہیں۔ اگرچہ آپ اپنی رائے قائم کرنے کے لیے قرآنی آیات، احادیث یا اقوال کا سہارا لے سکتے ہیں لیکن اس میں زیادہ تر آپ کی ذاتی رائے شامل ہوتی ہے جو آپ کے تجربات و مشاہدات کا نتیجہ ہوتی ہے۔

وضاحت

ایک مضمون میں اگر آپ انصاف پر تبادلہ خیال کر رہے ہیں تو آپ ذیل میں کسی آیت، کسی حدیث، یا کسی قول کا ذکر کریں گے۔

جیسا کہ اللہ تعالیٰ کا حکم ہے

"اور کسی قوم کی دشمنی کے باعث انصاف کو ہرگز نہ چھوڑو۔ انصاف کرو یہی زیادہ قریب ہے تقویٰ کے"

تاہم ذاتی رائے میں حوالہ صرف آپ کی بات کو مضبوط کرنے کے لئے دیا جانا چاہئے۔



انصاف کسی بھی معاشرے کے لئے انتہائی ضروری ہے۔ قرآن مجید انصاف پر بہت زیادہ زور دیتا ہے۔ یہ ہمیں انصاف کا حکم دیتا ہے چاہے وہ ہمارے خلاف ہی کیوں نہ ہو۔  
مختصر یہ کہ ذاتی رائے میں کسی موضوع پر آپ کے اپنے خیالات ہونے چاہیں نہ کہ کسی اور کے۔

(2)

### ذاتی رائے کی اقسام

لاء ایڈمیشن ٹیسٹ میں ذاتی رائے دو طرح سے پوچھی جاتی ہیں۔

1- ممتحن آپ سے اپنے بارے میں ذاتی رائے لکھنے کو کہہ سکتا ہے۔

2- ممتحن آپ سے کسی خاص عنوان پر ذاتی رائے لکھنے کو کہہ سکتا ہے۔

(3)

### ذاتی رائے کے لوازمات

کسی موضوع یا آپ کی اپنی ذات سے متعلق آپ کی جو ذاتی رائے ہے وہ آپ کے ذاتی مشاہدے اور تجربے پر مبنی ہونی چاہیے

خیالات متوازن ہونے چاہیں۔ کوئی صریح تنقید نہ ہو

(4)

### عنوان کو سمجھنا

ایک مضمون کی طرح کسی ذاتی رائے کے عنوان کو سمجھیں۔

ایک اچھی ذاتی رائے لکھنے کا یہ بنیادی اصول ہے۔ اب سوال یہ پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ "کوئی شخص موضوع کو صحیح معنوں میں کیسے سمجھ سکتا ہے؟"

اس سوال کا جواب بالکل سادہ ہے۔ گہرا مشاہدہ کرنا اور اپنے ذہن کو نئے خیالات کے لیے کھلا رکھنا ہے۔ موضوع کو ادنیٰ آواز میں پڑھیں (آپ کو سنائی دینے والی آواز کے ساتھ) کسی نتیجے پر پہنچنے میں جلدی نہ کریں۔ عنوان کے

بارے میں اپنے ذہن میں موجود تمام تر خیالات کو ایک لمحہ تجزیہ کریں۔ اس سے غلطی کرنے کا امکان کم ہو جاتا ہے کیونکہ آپ یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ ممتحن آپ سے کس طرح کا مواد پوچھ رہا ہے۔

وضاحت

آئیے بظاہر یکساں دو موضوعات کی مثال لیتے ہیں۔

عنوان 1:

کیا اخبار پڑھنے کی عادت دم توڑ رہی ہے؟

عنوان 2:

اخبارات سوشل میڈیا سے زیادہ قابل اعتماد ہیں۔

عنوانات یکساں محسوس ہو سکتے ہیں لیکن دونوں مختلف معلومات کا مطالبہ کرتے ہیں۔

ایک قلم اور کتاب لیں اور جو کچھ آپ کے ذہن میں آپکی ذاتی رائے ابھرے اس کا نقش کھینچ دیں

فرق

کیا اخبارات سوشل میڈیا کی نسبت زیادہ قابل بھروسہ ہیں	کیا اخبار پڑھنے کی عادت دم توڑ رہی ہے
اس میں آپ کو دونوں کے معلومات کے ذرائع اور ذمہ داریوں کے بارے میں معلوم ہونا چاہیے۔ اور یہ بتانا چاہیے کہ کوئی چیز کیوں زیادہ قابل بھروسہ ہے	یہ موضوع آپ سے تقاضا کرتا ہے کہ آپ پہلے مشاہدہ کریں کہ آیا اخبار پڑھنے کی عادت دم توڑ رہی ہے یا نہیں۔ اگر آپ کا جواب ہاں میں ہے تو اس کے حق میں دلائل دیں۔ اور بتائیں کہ یہ نوبت کیوں آئی۔ اور اگر آپ کا جواب نفی میں ہے تو اس کے حق میں دلائل دیں



واضح رہے

جب آپ اس موضوع کو سمجھ جائیں تو اپنے نکات کو ترتیب دیں۔ اور ایک فہرست تشکیل دیں  
1- تاکہ آپ آسانی سے لکھ سکیں۔

2- آپ کا کوئی نقطہ رہ نہ جائے

3- اگر آپ کے ذہن میں اچانک کوئی نقطہ ابھرتا ہے تو فہرست کو اپ ڈیٹ کریں۔

اصل پیپر پر فہرست نہ لکھیں

یہ صرف آپکو سمجھانے کے مقصد کیلئے ہے۔

(5)

زبان اور اسلوب

کچھ ہدایات ہیں جن کو ذاتی رائے لکھنے کے دوران ذہن میں رکھنا چاہیے۔

پیچیدہ جملوں سے پرہیز کریں

پیچیدہ جملے مختلف باتوں کی الجھی ہوئی گتھی ہوتے ہیں۔ اس طرح سے غلطی کے امکانات بہت حد تک بڑھ جاتے

ہیں۔ اس لیے جتنا ہو سکے سادہ تحریر کریں

وضاحت:

پیچیدہ جملہ:

لا بئریاں سیکھنے کی ایک بہت بڑی جگہ ہیں کیونکہ وہاں کا ماحول کافی علم دوست ہوتا ہے جو کہ قارئین کے لیے کسی جنت سے کم نہیں۔

ایک پیچیدہ جملے سے تین جملے:

بے شک لا بئریاں سیکھنے کے لیے بہترین جگہیں ہیں۔ لا بئریوں کا ماحول کافی علم دوست ہوتا ہے۔  
یہ قارئین کے لیے کسی جنت سے کم نہیں۔

مشق:  
اس جملے کو آسان جملوں میں تبدیل کریں  
ہاتھ والی گھڑی کے بہت سے فوائد ہیں کیونکہ اس کی عادت ہمیں وقت کو ترتیب دینے ساتھ ساتھ وقت کا پابند اور  
مستقل مزاج بناتی ہے

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### حروف کی غلطیاں:

اگر آپ کو کسی خاص لفظ کی املاء کے بارے میں شبہ ہے تو اس لفظ کو استعمال نہ کریں، خواہ کتنا ہی اچھا ہو۔ کیونکہ املاء  
کی غلطیاں خطرناک ثابت ہو سکتی ہیں۔

دوست گرامر استعمال کریں  
کیس بھی گرامر کی غلطی نہیں ہونی چاہیے۔ یعنی فعل، فاعل اور مفعول وغیرہ کا صحیح استعمال کریں۔

(6)

### طرز تحریر

اکثر یہ تجویز کیا جاتا ہے کہ ہمیں اپنے مضمون کے حوالوں یا اہم نکات پر زور دینا چاہئے۔ لیکن اس کے لئے کچھ رہنما  
اصول ہیں۔

کبھی بھی معلومات کو زیادہ نہ سمجھیں۔ ایک توازن ہونا چاہئے، صرف ان چیزوں پر زور دیں جو ضروری ہیں۔

اگر آپ کو اس کے بارے میں کوئی شبہ ہے تو کبھی بھی معلومات کے خاص حصہ پر زور نہ دیں۔

ہندسوں کا استعمال کم سے کم کریں! ان کو حروف تہجی میں لکھیں یعنی چار (4) نہیں۔



ترتیب کو ذہن میں رکھیں:

اپنے خیالات کو ترتیب وار انداز میں لکھیں۔

سب سے پہلے اختصار کے ساتھ اس مضمون کو متعارف کروائیں جو پوچھا گیا ہے۔

اس کے بعد امکانات کے بارے میں اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کریں اور متوازن رہیں۔ ذاتی جملوں سے گریز کریں۔ کبھی

بھی کسی شخص یا ادارے پر براہ راست تنقید نہ کریں۔

اس کے بعد حتمی پیرا گراف میں اپنی گفتگو کا خلاصہ بیان کریں

(ذاتی رائے)

کیا ٹیکنالوجی لوگوں کی تخلیقی صلاحیت پر منفی اثر ڈال رہی ہے؟

نہیں! ٹیکنالوجی ہماری تخلیقی صلاحیتوں پر منفی اثر نہیں ڈال رہی۔ ٹیکنالوجی تو بذات خود ایک تخلیق اور اختراع ہے۔ ٹیکنالوجی نے ہماری زندگی کو بہت آسان بنا دیا ہے۔ ہر گزرتے دن کے ساتھ نئی نئی تخلیقات ہو رہی ہیں جنہیں دیکھ کر انسان دنگ رہ جاتا ہے۔ زندگی کے مختلف شعبہ جات مثلاً زراعت، توانائی، تجارت، سفر اور مواصلات میں ٹیکنالوجی نہایت اہم کردار ادا کر رہی ہے۔

انسان نے زمین پر اپنا سفر گھوڑے اور نچر سے شروع کیا اور اب جدید دور میں کار، ریل گاڑی اور ہوائی جہاز پر سفر کر رہا ہے۔ جدید دور کے انٹرنیٹ نے برقی پیغامات یعنی ای میل اور چیٹ کے ذریعے پیغام رسانی کو آسان بنا دیا ہے اور اس طرح انسانوں کے درمیان دوریاں ختم ہو گئی ہیں۔ انسان دنیا میں کہیں بھی بیٹھا ہو، اپنے کسی بھی عزیز سے ای میل، چیٹنگ اور وائس چیٹ کے ذریعے بات چیت کر سکتا ہے۔

یہاں تمام شعبوں کی مثالیں موجود ہیں جیسا کہ فلکیات، مواصلات، ادویات اور دیگر شعبے جہاں ٹیکنالوجی کے مظاہروں نے ہماری زندگی میں انقلاب برپا کر دیا ہے۔ یہ وہ تمام سنگ میل ہیں جو انسان

نے ٹیکنالوجی کے ذریعے اپنی تخلیقی صلاحیتوں کے استعمال سے۔  
 ہے کہ ٹیکنالوجی نے انسانی ذہنوں پر کوئی منفی اثرات مرتب نہیں کیے بلکہ اس نے ہماری تخلیقی  
 صلاحیتوں میں اضافہ کیا ہے۔ اس نے ہمیں زندگی کے غیر نمایاں شاخوں کا گہرائی سے مشاہدہ کرنے کے  
 قابل بنایا ہے۔

### مطالعہ اخبار ایک معدوم ہوتی عادت

اپنے گرد و نواح سے واقف رہنا انسانوں کی ہمیشہ سے بنیادی ضرورت رہی ہے۔ اخبار اس سلسلے میں اپنا  
 کلیدی کردار ادا کرتا رہا ہے۔ لیکن وقت گزرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ الیکٹرانک میڈیا نے عوام کی توجہ  
 حاصل کر لی ہے۔

الیکٹرانک میڈیا نے خبروں اور معلومات کی تشہیر کو تیز کر دیا ہے۔ الیکٹرانک میڈیا کی برق رفتاری نے  
 اسے عوام میں مقبول بنا دیا ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ اسے اخبارات کا آسان اور سستا متبادل سمجھا جاتا  
 ہے۔ الیکٹرانک میڈیا میں لوگوں کی تبدیلی کا یہ سفر بہت تیز رہا ہے۔ اسی لیے پرنٹ میڈیا

مختلف پہلوؤں اور نقطہ نظر سے اخذ کردہ خبریں اخبارات کی خوبی اور زینت بن رہے ہیں۔ یہ اپنے  
 قارئین میں تنقیدی سوچ کو فروغ دیتے رہے ہیں۔ لیکن جب معاشرہ پرنٹ میڈیا سے الیکٹرانک میڈیا  
 میں تبدیلی کے دور سے گزر رہا ہے تو اخبار پڑھنا آج کے دور میں ایک غیر معمولی خصلت سمجھا جاتا  
 ہے۔ سوشل میڈیا نے ذرائع ابلاغ کے تمام محکموں کو اپنے قابو میں لینا شروع کر دیا ہے۔

لہذا، اب اخبارات کو وہ ترجیح حاصل نہیں رہی۔ گرد و نواح کی جامع تفصیلات پر محیط ایک کاغذ کو سوشل  
 میڈیا کے تیز نظام سے نہیں جوڑا جا سکتا۔



ان کی بصیرت اور گفتگو سے فائدہ اٹھا سکتے ہیں۔ اس سلسلے میں ٹیکنیکی ورکشاپس جہاں مخصوص مضمونوں کے ماہر افراد زندگی میں حاصل کیے اپنے تجربے سے دوسروں کو سکھاتے ہیں۔ اسکا علاوہ مختلف مقامات کا سفر بھی سیکھنے کا بہترین ذریعہ ہے۔ یہ ہمیں اپنے نقطہ نظر کو وسیع کرنے کے قابل بناتا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ فلمیں، رسالے، مضامین اور ویڈیوز بھی سیکھنے کے مختلف ذرائع ہیں۔ لہذا ہم یہ نتیجہ اخذ کر سکتے ہیں کہ سیکھنے کیلئے صرف کتابیں واحد ذریعہ نہیں ہیں۔

کیا آپ کے خیال میں ٹیکنالوجی نے ہمیں زود فہم بنایا ہے

بلکل! میں اس سے پوری طرح اتفاق کرتا ہوں کہ ٹیکنالوجی نے ہمیں چیزیں جلد سیکھنے کے قابل بنا دیا ہے۔ ٹیکنالوجی میں ترقی ان لوگوں کے لئے کسی نعمت سے کم نہیں جو ہمیشہ کچھ نیا سیکھنے کی تلاش میں رہتے ہیں۔

ایک دور ایسا بھی تھا جب کسی بھی شعبے میں مہارت سیکھنے کے لئے صرف کتابیں واحد ذریعہ ہوا کرتی تھیں۔ لوگوں کو متعلقہ مواد کو ڈھونڈنے میں بہت جدوجہد کرنا پڑتی تھا۔ اب ہمارے پاس تقریباً ہر چیز تک آسانی سے رسائی حاصل ہے۔ سوشل میڈیا کے مختلف پلیٹ فارمز کے ذریعے محققین اپنی تحقیق، لیکچرز، مضامین اور کتب کو شیئر کرتے ہیں تاکہ لوگ ان سے آسانی سے سیکھ سکیں۔ یہاں تک کہ کلاس روم میں بھی ٹیکنالوجی کا استعمال سیکھنے کے عمل کو زیادہ موثر بنانے کیلئے کیا جا رہا ہے۔ اسی طرح اساتذہ تصاویر اور ویڈیوز کو استعمال کرتے ہوئے طلبہ کو مضمون زیادہ بہتر طریقے سے سمجھا سکتے ہیں۔ حال ہی میں ایک سروے رپورٹ کے مطابق جن اداروں میں طلباء کو ٹیکنالوجی فراہم کی گئی تھی ان کے نتائج دیگر اداروں سے زیادہ بہتر تھے۔

ٹیکنالوجی کا مثبت استعمال سیکھنے سکھانے کی صلاحیت کو بڑھا دیتا ہے۔ مختصر یہ کہ کلاس رومز میں ٹیکنالوجی کا استعمال انتہائی کارآمد ہے۔ اسی لیے تعلیمی اداروں میں ٹیکنالوجی کے استعمال کو بڑھاوا دینا

چاہئے اور اس کی  
اہمیت اور استعمال

کیا سیکھنے کے لیے  
کسی بھی شعبے میں  
شاگردوں کو بغیر

کرتا ہے۔ یہی وجہ  
ایک اچھا استاد ہمیشہ  
کیلئے نئے نئے طریقے

سکیں۔ اگر میں اپنے  
کو ایک ایسے استاد کے  
حضور اکرم صلی اللہ

حدیث مبارکہ ہے  
"اور میں معلم بنا کر  
لہذا ہمیں معلوم ہوا  
سمجھانے کے لئے کو  
اساتذہ وہ واحد شخص  
کامیابی سے حسد نہیں  
پالئے۔"



ہونے اور اس کی کمی کو پورا کرنا چاہئے۔ اُن لوگوں کو ٹیکنالوجی سے ضرور متعارف کرانا چاہئے جو اس کی  
ابت اور استعمال سے بے خبر ہیں۔

کیا سیکھنے کے لیے کسی استاد کا ہونا ضروری ہے؟ کیا ہم بغیر استاد کے سیکھ سکتے ہیں؟  
کئی بھی شعبے میں ہنر سیکھنے کے لیے استاد کا ہونا ضروری ہے۔ استاد ایک ایسی شخصیت ہے جو اپنے  
شاگردوں کو بغیر کسی لالچ کے سکھاتا ہے۔ اُنکی رہنمائی کرتا ہے اور اپنا سارا علم اُن میں بانٹنے کی کوشش  
کرتا ہے۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ طلباء کے لیے اُن کے اساتذہ متاثر کن شخصیت بن جاتے ہیں۔  
ایک اچھا استاد ہمیشہ اپنے طلباء کے لیے چیزوں کو آسان بناتا ہے۔ انہیں زیادہ موثر طریقے سے سمجھانے  
کیلئے نئے نئے طریقے ڈھونڈتا ہے تاکہ وہ عملی زندگی میں زیادہ اچھے سے اپنی ذمے داریاں سرانجام دے  
سکیں۔ اگر میں اپنے مذہب اسلام کو دیکھوں تو اللہ نے قرآن مجید کو عربی میں بھیجا لیکن پھر بھی لوگوں  
کو ایک ایسے استاد کی ضرورت تھی جو اُنکی رہنمائی اور آیات کریمہ کی صحیح سے وضاحت کر سکے۔ اسی لیے  
حضور اکرم صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے اپنی اُمت کے لئے استاد کی حیثیت سے کام کیا۔  
حدیث مبارکہ ہے

"اور میں معلم بنا کر بھیجا گیا ہوں"

لہذا ہمیں معلوم ہوا کہ کتابوں سے اُس وقت تک کوئی فائدہ نہیں لیا جاسکتا جب تک اُن کو پڑھانے اور  
سمجھانے کے لئے کوئی استاد نہ ہو۔  
اساتذہ وہ واحد شخصیت ہے جو اپنے طلباء کو ایک اچھے انسان بننے میں مدد فراہم کرتے ہیں اور ان کی  
کامیابی سے حسد نہیں کرتے۔ ہمیں ہمیشہ اِن کا خیال رکھنا چاہئے اور ان سے سیکھنے کی کوشش کرتے رہنا  
چاہئے۔



