GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

ARMY BURN HALL COLLEGE FOR BOYS
ABBOTTABAD
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Army Burn Hall College for Boys Abbottabad

**GENERAL QUIZ COMPETITION**

Modern age is the age of knowledge and information. It is the knowledge in the domains of science and technology, due to which nations advance and dominate the world. Ever expanding scope of knowledge necessitates that educational institutions must make incessant efforts to keep their faculty members and students engaged in the pursuits of knowledge. Quiz competitions are taken as instruments in the contemporary world to achieve these ends. Quiz competitions have always occupied an important place in the educational activities at Army Burn Hall College for Boys.

The following objectives are envisaged through Quiz Competitions;

- To help students develop sound base in General Knowledge and Current Affairs.
- To generate interest among students for reading and, thereby, acquisition of knowledge.
- To help students prepare for entry tests of Professional Colleges and Armed Forces

Due to this immense importance, Quiz Organizing Committee started the work devotedly under the supervision of worthy Principal Brig Wajid Qayyum Paracha and under the truly guidance of Col Manzoor Ahmed Abbassi. I am very much pleased to present this Booklet and thankful to all of my colleagues who helped me a lot to accomplish a task.

OIC, Quiz.
Mr. M. Rashid Iqbal
Lect in Islamic Studies
Army Burn Hall College for Boys, Abbottabad.
ISLAMIAT
THE HISTORY AND IMPORTANCE
OF HOLY QURAN

The Holy Quran is the last divine scripture revealed upon the Holy Prophet (SAW). It was revealed in period of 23 years. The revelations started in the Holy month of Ramazan. The name for revelation in Arabic is Wahi. The angel entrusted with the work of bringing wahi is Jibrail. Revelations were also sent to the prophets before Mohammad (PBUH) by the same angel. The word revelation means to inform secretly and this process of revelation upon Mohammad (PBUH) started in the cave of Hira, while he was contemplating there. First five verses of surah al Alaq were revealed in first revelation. After that Mohammad (PBUH) went to home frightened. Wife of the prophet (PBUH) Hazrat Khadija (May God be please with her), after consoling him took him to her cousin Waqra Bin Naufil, who confirmed the prophecy of Hazrat Mohammad (PBUH).

The Holy Quran was not revealed completely but in portions. The Holy Quran is divided into 114 chapters and those are further divided into 558 rukus. For the purpose of recitation it is divided into thirty parts known as sapara or juzz. There are two types of surahs in Quran i.e. Makki and Madni surahs. The surahs which were revealed before migration are known as Makki and those revealed after migration are known as Madni surahs. There are 86 Makki and 28 Madni surahs in Holy Quran.

The Holy Quran was not in compiled after the departure of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) from this world. It started in his life. Its compilation was completed in era of Hazrat Abu Bakr, who did it by suggestion of Hazrat Umar after martyrdom of many huffaz at battle of Yamama against Muslima Kazzab. He gave the duty of compilation to Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit who did it with great devotion. A singular copy of the Holy Quran was prepared by Hazrat Usman because dialect issue rose among people, which was reported by a muslim commander Hazrat Huzaifa bin Yaman.

The Holy Quran is the authentic and pure source of guidance for all mankind. It is the true word of Allah Almighty. It guides human beings in every sphere of life. However, sometimes the solution is not stated directly in Quran so help of authentic Ahadith and Sunnah is taken to solve the problem. If the solution is not stated in Ahadith and Sunnah also then Ijma, consensus by Muslim scholars, is used. If a person cannot find the solution directly in these three sources then the fourth source, Ijtehad is used by the Muslim Scholars.

The books revealed before were source of guidance for specific nation and time but the Holy Quran is source of guidance for everyone till the Day of Judgment and Allah Almighty Himself has taken the responsibility of safeguarding this divine book, the Quran.
INFORMATION ON ISLAM

Six Articles of Faith
There are five articles of Faith as under:-
- Belief in Allah.
- Belief in Angels.
- Belief in Prophets.
- Belief in descended books.
- Belief in the Day of Resurrection.
- Belief in Divine scheming

Pillars of Islam

- Declaration that “there is no God but Allah and Muhammad (PBUH) is His Prophet”.
- Observance of prayers five times a day.
- Distribution of Zakat.
- Fasting during Ramazan.
- Performance of Hajj.

Muslim Calendar; linked with moon

- Moharram
- Rabi - ul- Sani
- Rajab
- Shawwal
- Safar
- Jamadi-ul-Awwal
- Shaaban
- Ziq’ad
- Rabi-ul-Awwal
- Jamad-us-Sani
- Ramzan
- Zuilhaj

Important Dates in Pious Caliphate

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Important Events from 1st yeat of Hijrat to 11th Hijrat

The land for mosque was bought from two orphans. The mosque was known as Masjid-e-Nabwi. Suffah was a large platform with a thatched roof, was built in one on the corners of the mosque. After the Holy Kabaah, Masjid-e-Nabwi is the holiest mosque. Azan was introduced, as suggested by Hazrat Umar. Hazrat Bilal was first muezzin of Islam. Holy Prophet (PBUH) established brotherhood among the inhabitants of Madinah. Aus and Khazraj were the two rival tribes in Madinah. Treaty with the Jews is also called charter of Madinah. Charter of Madinah aimed to established cordial relations between Muslims and Jews. Hypocrites or Munafiqin were people who did not like the success of Prophet (PBUH).

Abdullah Bin Ubbay was the leader of Hypocrites. Fasting in the month of Ramazan was made obligatory in the 2nd year of Hijrat. Muslim continued to pray facing Al Aqsa in Madinah for sixteen months. Qiblah was changed when Prophet (PBUH) was leading the Asr prayer. In the month of safar 2 A.H, Allah gave permission to fight against the unbelievers.

Muslims army at Badr comprised of 313 men with only two Horses and few camels. Badr is a place of about eighty miles from Madinah. The place which Muslims occupied at Badr had no water. Important leaders of Quraish were killed at Badr such as Shaiba, Utba and Abu Jahil. The Muslims lost only fourteen people, six Muhajarin and eight Ansar at Badr. Holy Quran describes the day of battle of Badr as the “Day of Testing”. In 2nd Hijri, the tribe of Banu Qainuqa broke their agreement. Kaab Bin Ashraf of the Banu Nazir went to Makkah to wage war against the Muslims. Quraish army with 3000 men left Makkah for Madinah on the event of battle of Uhad. Uhad hill was three miles to the north of Madinah. Abdullah Bin Ubbay deserted with 300 hundred of his men at Uhad. At Uhad seventy Muslims were killed and forty were injured while the enemy lost only 30 men. Hamza an uncle of Prophet (PBUH) was killed by slave of Hinda at Uhad. About Sixty verses of Surah –Al Imran comment on battle of Uhad. In 4 A.H Banu Nazir tribe plotted to murder the Prophet (PBUH). Hazrat Salman Farsi advised to dig a trench. Battle of Trench is also called Battle of Ahzab or Battle of Allies. Banu Quraiza upon surrendering agreed to accept the decision of Saad Bin Muaz regarding their fate. In 6 A.H, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) had a dream that he had entered the sacred Mosque at Makkah. Prophet (PBUH) to perform umrah in 6 A.H left Madina with 1400 unarmed companions. Huddaibiya was a place of 3 miles from Makkah. The oath taken by Prophet (PBUH) near the oasis of Rizwan is known as Bait-e-Rizwan. Khalid Bin Walid conquered Syria for the Muslims and Amr Bin Aas was the conqueror of Egypt. Cyrus, Ruler of Egypt sent presents for Holy Prophet (PBUH) which included Hazrat Maria and a horse named Duldul. Prophet (PBUH) marched with an army of sixteen hundred men against the Jews of Khyber. There was a force of about 20,000 Jews in the fortresses of Khyber. In 5 A.H the fortresses at Khyber were attacked and captured by the Muslims. In the reign of Hazrat Umar (R.A) the Jews were asked to leave Syria. After the deaths of Hazrat Zaid, Hazrat Jafar and Hazrat Abdullah Bin Rawahah Muslim army defeated the enemies at Mutah under the leadership of Hazrat Khalid Bin Walid (R.A). The Holy Prophet (PBUH) left Madinah on 10th of Ramazan 8 A.H with an army of ten thousand to conquer Makkah. There were three hundred and sixty idols placed in the Kaabah by the Non Muslims. There is no example of mercy in the history of mankind as known by the Prophet (PBUH) on his conquest of Makkah. Muslims fought against Hawazin and saqeef tribe at Hunain. In the battle of Hunain, the Muslims army took six thousand prisoners of war, twenty four thousand camels and forty thousand goats. Tabuk expedition is also called expedition of straitness. In 9th year of Hijrat the Holy Prophet (PBUH) received information that the Roman Emperor had organized a huge army for attacking Muslims. Permission to fight is given against those who wage war, thus this type of war according to the Quran is fighting in the way of Allah
and is known as Jihad fi Sabiil Allah. The 10th year of Hijrat is also called Am-ul-Wafid or the year of Deputations. For his farewell pilgrimage Holy Prophet (PBUH) left Madinah on the 25th of Ziqad, 10 A.H in the company of one hundred and fourteen thousand of his followers. On the 4th day of the following month they reached Makkah where they performed pilgrimage. Holy Prophet (PBUH) delivered his last sermon in the plain of Arafat near the Jabal-e-Rahmat (Mount of Mercy). Khutba of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) can be called the first universal charter of Human rights. In his farewell sermon, Prophet (PBUH) laid special emphasis on the rights of woman and slaves. In the month of Safar, Holy Prophet (PBUH) became ill and on the fifth day of his illness he shifted to the apartment of Hazrat Aisha (R.A). Prophet (PBUH) breathed his last on 12th of Rabi-ul-Awwal. The age of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) at the time of his death was 63 years.

Holy Prophet (PBUH) was a direct descendant of Hazrat Ismail. Hazrat Ismail had twelve sons. Fihr was known by his title of Quraish. Qussai had the custody of the key of Kaabah. Hashim, from whom the Holy Prophet (PBUH) traces his descent, was the richest and most important of Qusai’s descendant. Christian viceroy of Yemen had come with a large army to destroy the Ka’abah in 571 A.D. Aminah was the daughter of Wahab. After the death of Abdullah Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) was born to Aminah at Makkah on 12th of Rabi–Awwal 571 A.D. Restoration of fountain of Zamzam, dialogue with Abrahah and the bringing up of Holy Prophet (PBUH) were the most important events in the life of Abdul Muttalib. Drinking, gambling, idolatry and other vices were common in Arabia at the time of birth of Prophet (PBUH). There was a tradition among the Arabs to give their suckling infants in charge of Bedouin women. Holy Prophet (PBUH) was given in charge of Halima Saadia. Aminah was buried at Abwa. Abdul Muttalib died when Holy Prophet (PBUH) was only eight years old. After the death of Abdul Mutlib, Abu Talib took the responsibility of raising Holy Prophet (PBUH). At the age of twelve, Prophet (PBUH) accompanied Abu Talib on a trade journey to Syria. Signs of Prophet were recognized in Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) by a Christian monk Bahira. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) was about fifteen years old when Harb-Ul-Fijar broke out. Prophet (PBUH) collected arrows and handed them over to his uncle in Harb-Ul-Fijar. When leaders of Makkah saw the effects of Harb-Ul-Fijar, they formed a league called half--Fazul. The alliance was called al-Fuzul after three of main participants each of whom was called al-Fazl. The Hashemites under the leadership of Zubair Bin Abdul Muttalib along with some other tribes assembled in the house of a noble Quraish, Abdullah bin Judan on the occasion of Half-al-Fazul. In his early life, Prophet (PBUH) worked as a shepherd and took care of the family’s and neighbor’s herds. Holy Prophet (PBUH) was called al-Sadiq and al-Amin. Khadija was the daughter of Khuwalid, who was the great grandson of Qussai. Khadija was forty years old and twice widowed. Khadija had two sons and a daughter from previous marriages. Khadija was known a Tahira, pious one. At the time of marriage Khadija was 40 years old and Muhammad (PBUH) was twenty five. They had two sons and four daughters. Khadija was buried in Makkah. Ka’abah is situated at the lowest part in the valley of Faran. The task of rebuilding Ka’abah was divided among leading families of Makkah. One day towards the end of Ramazan he was at the mount of Hira, when angel Jibreel appeared before him. At the beginning of Prophet hood of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH). He was then forty years old. Khadija took Prophet (PBUH) to Warqa Bin Naufel to tell his experience. The first person to believe in prophet (PBUH) was his wife Khadija. This was followed by acceptance of Islam by 10 years old, Ali. The first freed slave to accept Islam was Zaid Bin Haris. The first outsider to accept Islam except from Prophet’s immediate family was his friend Abu Bakr. Within a period of three years, forty righteous and God fearing people accepted Islam while the Prophet (PBUH) was preaching message in secret. The leading opposition towards Prophet (PBUH) was the most
influential chiefs of Quraish, namely Abu Jahil, Abu Lahab, Abu Sufyan, Walid bin Mughaira and Utba bin Rabi. Abu Lahab forced his two sons to divorce their wives Ruqayya and Umme Kalsoom, the Prophet (PBUH) daughters. Abtar means a man cut off with no male offspring. Ka’abah was a source of income for Quraish. In the fifth year of prophet hood, a group of eleven men and four women secretly left for Abyssinia. It is said that Najashi asked Jafar to recite some ayat from the Holy Quran and Jafar recited a portion of Surah Maryam. Migration to Abyssinia was considered to be a mission of jihad by the Prophet (PBUH). In the 7th year of Prophet Hood, all the tribes of Quraish drew up a joint agreement that enforced total social and economic boycott of Banu Hashim. In 10th year of prophet hood, Hazrat Khadija died and as well as his loving uncle due to which this year is called Aam-ul-Huzn. Sawdah was a widow of a companion who had immigrated to Abyssinia. Aisha was the daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A). Zaid Bin Haris was Prophet (PBUH) adopted son. On his visit to Taif Holy Prophet (PBUH) sought refuge in an orchard that belonged to two brothers. In 9 A.H whole of Taif embraced Islam. In 11th year of Prophethood, six pilgrims from the tribe of khazraj in Yasrib came to Makkah. The Quraish held a meeting in a council hall, Dar-un-Nadwd to discuss the Prophet (PBUH) migration to Yasrib. Prophet (PBUH) stayed in the cave of Saur for 3 days. The first Masjid of Islam is called Masjid-e-Quba. The first Friday address which was delivered by the Prophet (PBUH) was in the quarter of bani Salem. While Masjid-e-Nabwi was being build, Prophet (PBUH) stayed in the house of Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansari. Muslim calendar starts from migration to Yasrib. The helpers of Madinah are known as Ansar. Allah almighty himself is man’s Teachers. The experience of Prophet (PBUH) in the cave of Hira reveals to us that he was any other human being who was scared and frightened after the revelation.

Q. Where did Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) live throughout his life?
A. First 53 years in Makkah and last 10 years in Madina.

Q. Give the name of the person who first verified the prophethood?
A. Verqa Bin Naufal.

Q. Give the year in which the Holy Prophet (PBUH) left this world?
A. On 12 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 11 Hijra, 8th Jun 632 A.D.

Q. In which city did the revelation of Holy Quran start?
A. Makkah.

Q. What is the subject of Holy Quran?
A. Man.

Q. Which Surah was the last to be revealed?
A. Surah Al-Nasr.

Q. Which Surah was the first to be revealed?
A. Surah Al-Alaq.
Q. Give the names of six books of Hadith.
A. (1) Sahih Bukhari  (2) Sahih Muslim  (3) Sunan Abu Daud
   (4) Sunan Tirmizi  (5) Sunan Nisai  (6) Sunan Ibn-e-Majah

Q. What is the difference between Nabi and Rasul?
A. Every Prophet is Nabi whereas the Rasul is the one who brings new Shariah and a holy book with him.

Q. What was the age of Holy Prophet (PBUH) when he received ‘wahi’ for the first time?
A. Forty Years.

Q. Where did the Holy Prophet (PBUH) receive his first Wahi?
A. Cave of Hira

Q. What was first Wahi?
A. Iqra.

Q. When did Muhammad (PBUH) migrate to Madina?
A. 622 A.D

Q. When did Hijra start?
A. 26 Safar, 14th year of Nabuwat.

Q. Where is the cave Saur situated?
A. Cave Saur is in Makkah.

Q. Which is the holiest place after Ka’aba?
A. Masjid-e-Nabvi

Q. When was the Battle of Badr fought?
A. 17th of Ramazan, 2 Hijra.

Q. When was Azaan introduced?
A. 1 Hijra.

Q. When was fasting made obligatory?
A. 2 Hijra.

Q. When was Qibla-i-Awal changed?
A. 2 Hijra.

Q. What was the most important event of 10th Hijra?
A. Holy Prophet’s farewell pilgrimage — Hujjat-ul-Wida.

Q. What is the first Universal Charter of Human Rights?
A. Khutba-e- Hajjat-ul-Wida is known as first universal charter of Human Rights.

Q. What are Faraiz-e-Wuzu?
A. a. Washing face b. Washing hands and the arms 
c. Wiping head d. Washing feet

Q. What is the difference between Sunnah and Hadith?
A. Sunnah and Hadith are almost synonyms, used interchangeably. However, Sunnah indicates the acts of the Holy Prophet (PBUH), while Hadiths are his sayings.

Q. What was the duration of revelation of Qur’an?
A. 22 years 5 months and 14 days.

Q. What is meant by the word Qur’an?
A. “That which is recited frequently”.

Q. When did the event of Miraj took place?
A. Twelfth year of Prophethood.

Q. When was Namaz made compulsory?
At the time of Miraj.

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**MCQs**

1. The first important thing that Holy Prophet (PBUH) did on arriving in Madinah was to build __________.
   (a) Masjid-e-Nabwi (b) Masjid-e-Iqsa (c) Masjid-e-Nimrah

2. Which was the institution where Muslim learnt and practiced discipline, unity and brotherhood in 1st year of hijrat.
   (a) Masjid-e-Nabwi (b) Masjid-e-Iqsa (c) Makkah

3. Land for Masjid-e-Nabwi was bought from __________.
   (a) Two orphans (b) Three orphans (c) Four orphans

4. The large platform in the corner of Masjid-e-Nabwi is called __________.
   (a) Mehrab (b) Stare case (c) Suffah

5. The walls of Masjid-e-Nabwi in 1st year of Hijrat were made from__________.
   (a) Stones (b) Unbaked bricks (c) Wood

6. After the Holy Kabah which is the holiest mosque.
   (a) Masjid-e-Nabwi (b) Masjid-e-Iqsa (c) Masjid-e-Nimrah

7. Who suggested that system of calling Azan should be introduced.
   (a) Holy Prophet(PBUH) (b) Hazrat Usman (RA) (c) Hazrat Umar (RA)

8. Hazrat Bilal was appointed as Mauzzin in__________.
   (a) 1st year of hijrat (b) 2nd year of hijrat (c) 3rd year of hijrat

9. What does Ansar mean.
   (a) Friend (b) Helper (c) supervisor
10. Ansar shared _______ of their possessions with Muhajirin.
   (a) ½  
   (b) 1/3  
   (c) 1/4

11. Aus and Khazraj united in which year.
   (a) 1st year of hijrat  
   (b) 2nd year of hijrat  
   (c) 3rd year of hijrat

12. Treaty with the Jews in 1st hijrat is also called.
   (a) Charter of Madinah  
   (b) Charter of Makkah  
   (c) Charter of Land

13. The treaty with the Jews established the Holy Prophet (PBUH) as,
   (a) Enemy  
   (b) Leader  
   (c) Opponent

14. Jews were given full liberty with respect to _____________.
   (a) War  
   (b) Ethics  
   (c) Belief

15. Before the prophet’s migration, preparations were being made to crown_______ as king of Madinah.
   (a) Abdullah bin Ubbay  
   (b) Abu Jahl  
   (c) Ansar

16. In battle of Uhad, Abdullah bin Ubbay withdrew with how much of his men.
   (a) 300 hundred  
   (b) 400 hundred  
   (c) 500 hundred

17. The hypocrites built a _______ outside Madinah.
   (a) Synagogue  
   (b) Church  
   (c) Mosque

18. To all appearances the hypocrites showed themselves to be _________.
   (a) Muslims  
   (b) hypocrites  
   (c) infidels

19. The hypocrites were more dangerous than the enemies of Muslims because they were able to pass on ______ to the enemies.
   (a) belongings  
   (b) secrets  
   (c) utility

20. Fasting was made obligatory in the _______ year of Hijrat.
   (a) First  
   (b) Second  
   (c) Third

21. Zakat is obligatory upon _______ Muslims.
   (a) Rich  
   (b) poor  
   (c) both

22. In Madina, the muslims continued to pray facing the Al-Aqsa for over ____.
   (a) Sixteen months  
   (b) Seventeen months  
   (c) Eighteen months

23. During which prayer, the revelation came for the change of Qiblah.
   (a) Fajar  
   (b) Zuhar  
   (c) Asr

24. The Qiblah was changed by Allah Almighty, on the wish of ________.
   (a) Holy Prophet (PBUH)  
   (b) Jews  
   (c) Pagans

25. At the time of Battle of Badr, Abu Sufyan was returning with his______.
   (a) Merchandise  
   (b) Household  
   (c) Belongings

26. The Muslims were seen as a threat to the Quraish due to social and _______ activities.
   (a) Economic  
   (b) social  
   (c) Strange

27. Who insisted in advancing towards Madinah in battle of Badar.
   (a) Abdullah bin Ubbay  
   (b) Abu Jahl  
   (c) Ansar

28. In the battle of Badr the Muslims had only______ horses.
   (a) one  
   (b) two  
   (c) three

29. Badr is a village with a distance of________ from Madinah.
   (a) 80  
   (b) 81  
   (c) 82

30. When did Allah gave permission to fight with unbelievers.
   (a) Safar 2 AH  
   (b) Safar 3 AH  
   (c) Safar 4 AH

31. The place at Badar where Muslims encamped was lacking
   (a) Water  
   (b) food  
   (c) oatmeals
33. After the Battle of Badar, the town of Makkah was struck with
   (a) grief (b) happiness (c) both
34. How many Muslims martyred during the battle of Badar
   (a) 14 (b) 15 (c) 16
35. The captives of Badar were treated with
   (a) brutally (b) mercifully (c) both
36. Land for _______ was bought from two Two orphans
   (a) Masjid-e-Nabwi (b) Masjid-e-Iqsa (c) Makkah
37. _______ is the holiest mosque.
   (a) Masjid-e-Nabwi (b) Masjid-e-Iqsa (c) Masjid-e-Haram
38. _______ was appointed as Mauzzin in 1st year of Hijrat
   (a) Hazrat Bilal (b) Hazrat Umar (c) Hazrat Usman
39. Ansar shared of their possessions with.
   (a) Ansar (b) Hypocrites (c) Muhajirin
40. Treaty with the Jews in 1st hijrat is also called.
   (a) Charter of Madinah (b) Charter of Makkah (c) Charter of Land
41. The hypocrites built a mosque outside _______.
   (a) Madinah (b) Makkah (c) both
42. _______ was made obligatory in the second year of Hijrat.
   (a) Prayer (b) Fasting (c) both
43. _______ is obligatory upon rich Muslims.
   (a) Zakat (b) fasting (c) both
44. 14 Muslims martyred during the battle of ______
   (a) Badr (b) Uhad (c) both
45. Holy Quran describes the Badar as _______
   (a) Day of Testing (b) Fighting (c) harmony
46. Which was the first tribe to be exiled from Madinah
   (a) Banu Qainuqa (b) Banu Nazir (c) Banu Quraiza
47. Which was the 2nd tribe to be exiled from Madinah
   (a) Banu Qainuqa (b) Banu Nazir (c) Banu Quraiza
48. Which was the 3rd tribe to be exiled from Madinah
   (a) Banu Qainuqa (b) Banu Nazir (c) Banu Quraiza
49. In Uhad what was the numbers of Muslims army
   (a) 700 (b) 800 (c) 900
50. The pass on the Uhad mountain was protected by how much archers
   (a) 50 (b) 60 (c) 70
51. The Quran is the last ………….. scripture revealed upon holy prophet (PBUH)
   a) Written  
   b) Translated
   c) Divine
   d) Arabic
52. The Quran was revealed in the period of …………..years.
   a) 23  
   b) 45
   c) 63 
   d) 25
53. Arabic word for ………………… is wahi.
   a) Talking
   b) **Revelation**
   c) Prophecy
   d) guidance

54. Wahi means to inform …………………
   a) Openly
   b) **Secretly**
   c) Silently
   d) Without speaking

55. The angel entrusted with revelation to be conveyed is hazrat …………………
   a) Mikail
   b) **Jibrail**
   c) Ismail
   d) israil

56. Revelations were also sent to the ………………… who came before Hazrat Mohammad (PBUH)
   a) People
   b) Natives
   c) Prophets
   d) everyone

57. Word Quran is mentioned ………………… in book itself.
   a) Few times
   b) In every surah
   c) In every chapter
   d) **frequently**

58. According to scholars Quran has ……… other names.
   a) 38
   b) 43
   c) **55**
   d) 71

59. The Quran was revealed in …………………
   a) Surahs
   b) Verses
   c) Chapters
   d) **portions**

60. The Quran provides ………………… in all spheres of life.
   a) Meal
   b) Pleasure
   c) **Guidance**
   d) Money

61. The Quran is divided into ………………… chapters.
   a) 113
   b) **114**
   c) 115
   d) 116

62. Chapters of Quran are known as …………………
   a) Juzz
   b) Manzil
c) Surahs  
d) Rukus

63. The Longest surah of the Quran is………………
   a) Yaasin  
   b) Muzzamil  
   c) Baqara  
   d) Rahman

64. The Shortest surah of the Quran is……………..
   a) Kausar  
   b) Naas  
   c) Teen  
   d) kaafiroon

65. Except last………………surahs all are divided into sections.
   a) 20  
   b) 35  
   c) 37  
   d) 33

66. Every chapter begins with “In the name of Allah except surah…………
   a) Namal  
   b) Taubah  
   c) Waqia  
   d) Ahzaab

67. For purpose of recitation The Quran is divided into……………..equal parts.
   a) 7  
   b) 114  
   c) 30  
   d) 40

68. Purpose of quran is to guide humanity towards……………..path.
   a) Right  
   b) Wrong  
   c) Enlighted  
   d) Both A and C

69. The Quran is……………..word of Allah for this book.
   a) Imaginary  
   b) Actual  
   c) Both  
   d) none

70. Islam is a……………..religion.
   a) Complete  
   b) Incomplete  
   c) Perfect  
   d) Both A and C

71. When holy prophet started to preach his only power was the……………..wisdom.
   a) Literature  
   b) Quranic  
   c) Self  
   d) infinite
72. The Quran is a……………….book.
   a) Authentic
   b) Pure
   c) **Both A and B**
   d) none

73. The revelation started in the month of………
   a) Shabaan
   b) **Ramazan**
   c) Shawaal
   d) zilhajj

74. First revelation consisted of first……….verses of surah al.Alaq.
   a) 3
   b) 4
   c) 5
   d) 7

75. Madni surahs are those which were revealed.
   a) Madinah only
   b) Makkah
   c) Taif
   d) **after Hijrat**

76. ……………..surahs are generally brief.
   a) **Makki**
   b) Madni
   c) Both
   d) last

77. Hazrat khadija took prophet (PBUH) to her………..after first revelation.
   a) Nephew
   b) Uncle
   c) **Cousin**
   d) father

78. The Quran was compiled under commandment of……………….
   a) Hazrat Umar
   b) Hazrat Usman
   c) Hazrat Ali
   d) **Mohammad (PBUH)**

79. Hazrat………………..suggested Abu Bakr to compile quran.
   a) **Umar**
   b) Usman
   c) Zaid bin saabit
   d) Muslima kazzab

80. Hazrat………………..was given the duty of compilation by hazat Abu Bakr.
   a) **Zaid bin saabit**
   b) Hakim bin hazzam
   c) Badil bin Warqa
   d) Zaid bin haris

81. Hazrat Usman is also known as………………
   a) **Teacher**
82. Arabic word Tafsir is derived from………………
   a) Wahi
   b) **Fasara**
   c) Tabsara
   d) faseela

83. In legal terminology………… means consensus.
   a) Qiyas
   b) **Ijma**
   c) Tafseer
   d) hadith

84. Ijma is useful when solutions are not stated…………….in Quran and Hadith.
   a) Sometimes
   b) At all
   c) **Directly**
   d) Both A and B

85. Ijma draws its sanction from………………
   a) Quran
   b) Qiyas
   c) Sunnah
   d) **Both A and C**

86. Prophet (PBUH) always ………………. His companions when there was a problem.
   a) Scolded
   b) **Consulted**
   c) Kicked
   d) patted

87. Division of Muslim community has created problems in formation of………………
   a) Quran
   b) **Ijma**
   c) Hadith
   d) Both A and C

88. …………………is fourth source of Islamic law.
   a) Ijma
   b) **Qiyas**
   c) Sunnah
   d) Tafseer

89. The analogy must not be …………..Quran and Sunnah.
   a) **Against**
   b) In favor of
   c) Contradicting
   d) Both B and C

90. Qiyas should only be applied when there is no direct solution in…………………
   a) **Quran and Sunnah**
   b) Books
   c) Bible
91. There are \( \text{rupus in Quran} \)
   a) 540
   b) 654
   c) 465
   d) 855

92. The Quran is the \( \text{divine book} \).
   a) First
   b) Last
   c) Moderate
   d) Both A and B

93. The Quran is \( \text{source of guidance for human beings} \).
   a) Authentic
   b) Previous
   c) Both
   d) None

94. Previous books were source of guidance for \( \text{time} \).
   a) Every
   b) Specific
   c) Both
   d) None

95. \( \text{took the responsibility of preservation of Quran} \).
   a) Abubakar
   b) Usman
   c) Allah Almighty
   d) Both A and B

96. There are \( \text{Makki surahs} \)
   a) 28
   b) 35
   c) 86
   d) 95

97. There are \( \text{Madni surahs} \).
   a) 28
   b) 86
   c) 73
   d) 87

98. The language used in Madni surahs is \( \text{language} \).
   a) Strong
   b) Polite
   c) Moderate
   d) None

99. The language used in Makki surahs is \( \text{language} \).
   a) Polite
   b) Moderate
   c) Strong
   d) Both A and C

100. First revelation came in cave of \( \text{cave} \).
a) **Hira**
b) Saur
c) Rahmat
d) yamama
PAKISTAN
STUDIES
## PART-1 (PAKISTAN)

### PAKISTAN MOVEMENT - CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>War of Independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded Scientific Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>Sir Syed wrote ‘Khutbat-Ahmadiya’ in reply to William Muir’s ‘Life of Muhammad’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded M.A.O High School at Aligarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>A. O Hume founded Indian National Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Partition of Bengal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Simla Deputation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>All-India Muslim League founded at Dacca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Minto-Morley Reforms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Annulment of Partition of Bengal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Quaid-i-Azam joined Muslim League</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Lucknow Pact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Rowlat Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy</td>
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<tr>
<td>1919-23</td>
<td>Khilafat Movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Kamal Atta Turk Abolished Khilafat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Nehru Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Jinnah’s Fourteen Points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Iqbal’s Allahabad Address</td>
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<td>1930-32</td>
<td>Round Table Conference in London</td>
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<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Pamphlet Now or Never by Chodhary Rehmat Ali</td>
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<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>The Government of India Act 1935</td>
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<td>1937</td>
<td>The General Elections 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937-39</td>
<td>Congress Ministries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Day of Deliverance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Lahore Resolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Cripps Mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>Gandhi-Jinnah Talks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Wavell Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Simla Conference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945-46</td>
<td>Elections to Central and Provincial legislatures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Cabinet Mission appointed by Prime Minister Attlee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Muslim League joined interim government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>3rd June Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>19 July 1947 All Jammu And Kashmir Muslim Conference passed Resolution in Favour of Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>14 August - Independence of Pakistan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Chronology of Important Events of Post Independence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>27\textsuperscript{th} October 1947 The State of Azad Jammu and Kashmir was liberated by Muslim Freedom Fighters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>The Start of India Pakistan War over the issue of Jammu and Kashmir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Establishment of State bank of Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>The Passage of Objective Resolution in 1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>The Assassination of first Prime Minister of Pakistan Liaqat Ali Khan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>The Dissolution of first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan by Governor General Malik Ghulam Muhammad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>The Introduction of One Unit Scheme. The four Provinces of West Pakistan were abolished and single province of West Pakistan was created</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>The Promulgation of first Constitution of Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>The Imposition of first Martial law by General Ayyub Khan. The abrogation the first Constitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>The introduction of new local government system called BD system (Basic Democracy System) by Ayyub Khan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>The promulgation of 1962 Constitution by General Muhammad Ayyub Khan. This constitution adopted Presidential form of Government for Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>September War of 1965 between India and Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>The negotiation of Peace agreement between India and Pakistan following 1965 War called Tashkent Declaration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Mass protest against general Ayyub Khan, Which resulted into another Martial Law by general Yahya Khan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>LFO (Legal Frame Work Order). The Holding of general elections on the basis of adult franchise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>The civil war broke out in East Pakistan and the establishment of Bangladesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Became the civil chief Martial Law Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>The Simla Agreement between India and Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Zulfiqar Ali Bhuto became the Prime Minister of Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>The Second Islamic summit Conference of OIC held at Lahore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Third Martial Law imposed by general Zia, Bhutto was arrested on the charges of Murder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>General Zia assumed the title of Chief Martial Law administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Bhutto was hanged in Adiala Jail Rawalpindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Zakat Ordinance introduced by Zia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Restoration of Democracy, lifting of Martial Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Muhammad Khan Junejo became the Prime Minister of Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Death of General Zia in a plane explosion over Bahawalpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>General elections in Pakistan Benezair Bhutto Became the Prime Minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>The dissolution of National Assembly and the dismissal of Benazir as Prime minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>IJI won the general elections and Nawaz Sharif became the Prime Minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Benazir became the Prime Minister second time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>The dismissal of Benazir by Farooq Ahmad Laghari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Nawaz Sharif became the Prime Minister second time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Inauguration of M1 Motorway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>The Kargil war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>The Nuclear Tests of Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>The Military coup of General Pervez Musharaf: Nawaz Sharif was sacked from the office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>The devolution plan of Gen Musharaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>The General Elections of 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>The general elections of Pakistan PPP won the general elections syed Yousaf Raza Became the Prime Minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>After the General Elections of 2013 Nawaz Sharif became the Prime Minister third time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>CPEC (China Pakistan Economic Corridor Project) 46 Billion dollars infrastructure and energy project for Pakistan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Military operations in FATA against terrorists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Panama Gate case against Nawaz Sharif in Supreme Court</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PAKISTAN - BASIC FACTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official Name</th>
<th>Islamic Republic of Pakistan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bordering countries</td>
<td>Afghanistan, China, India &amp; Iran.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevation Extremes</td>
<td>Highest point: K2 (Mt Godwin-Austen) Over 8,611 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>6\textsuperscript{th} most populous country in the world. 191.7 Million. Population growth rate 1.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Expectancy</td>
<td>66.5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Languages</td>
<td>Punjabi 44.1%, Sindhi 14.12%, Siraiki 10.42%, Pushto 14.44%,Urdu 7.59%, Balochi 3.59%, Hindko 2%, others 4.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious composition</td>
<td>97% Muslims; 3% others (Christian &amp; Hindus etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita income</td>
<td>US $1560.7 per annum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>Cotton, textile goods, rice, leather items, carpets, sports goods, fruit, handicrafts &amp; sea food (fisheries) etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>Petroleum, industrial equipment, vehicles, iron, edible oil etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate</td>
<td>58.5% overall. Punjab: 61%, KPK: 53%, Sindh: 56% &amp; Balochistan :43% &amp; FATA 22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Government</td>
<td>Westminster style parliamentary democracy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Parliament          | Two Houses  
|                    | Senate (Upper House with 103 seats)  
|                    | National Assembly (Lower House with 342 seats).  
| National Anthem    | 1\textsuperscript{st} National Anthem : Written by: Jagan Nath Azad (1947)  
|                    | Present National Anthem : Written by Hafeez Jallundhri in 1954; Music composition: Abdul Kalim Chagla |
| National Flower    | Jasmine |
| Animals (Fauna)    | Pheasant, Leopard, Deer, Ibex, Chinkara. Black Fox, Neelgai, Markhor, Marco Polo sheep, Green turtles, River & Sea fish, Crocodile, Water Fowls etc |
| National game      | Hockey |
| Tourist resorts    | Murree, Quetta, Hunza, Ziarat, Swat, Kaghan, Chitral, Gilgit etc. |
| Archaeological sites | Moenjo Daro, Harrappa, Taxila, Kot Diji & Mehr Garh |
| Major crops        | Cotton, wheat, rice, sugarcane |
| Total arable area (where crops can be grown) | 22 million hectares |
| Industry           | Textile, cement, fertilizer, steel, sugar, electric goods, leather projects |
| Energy             | Main sources of energy are Hydel, thermal and Nuclear. WAPDA’s total installed power generating capacity: 19,478 MW |
| Education          | Primary schools: 158,700; Middle schools: 43,200; High schools: 32,600; Arts & Science Colleges: 1000; Technical colleges: 3400; Universities: 179(HEC Recognized) |
| GDP Growth Rate and Sector wise GDP share | 5.5% (Agriculture 20.9%, Industry 20.3%, Services 58.5%,) |
| Fiscal Year        | 01 July- 30 June |
| Major Export Markets | USA, Germany, Japan, UK, Hong Kong, Dubai & Saudi Arabia |

**FIRST, LARGEST AND LONGEST IN PAKISTAN**

<p>| The Biggest          | PIA (Pakistan International Airlines) |
|                     | Quaid-i-Azam International Airport Karachi |
|                     | State Bank of Pakistan. The largest commercial bank is HBL |
|                     | Sukkur Barrage |
|                     | Karachi |
|                     | Lloyd Barrage Canal |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dam</td>
<td>Tarbela Dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert</td>
<td>Thar Desert (Sindh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division</td>
<td>Kalat Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Khuzdar (Balochistan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort</td>
<td>Rani Kot (Sindh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas Field</td>
<td>Sui Gas Field (Balochistan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>Nishtar Hospital (Multan)</td>
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<td>Industrial Unit</td>
<td>Pakistan Steel Mills</td>
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<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>Textile Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Island</td>
<td>Manora (Karachi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jungle</td>
<td>Changa Manga (Kasur)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake (Artificial)</td>
<td>Keenjhar Lake (Sindh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake (Natural)</td>
<td>Manchhar Lake, Dadu (Sindh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>The Punjab Public Library (Lahore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mausoleum</td>
<td>Quaid-i-Azam Mausoleum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine</td>
<td>Khewra Salt Mines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monument</td>
<td>Minar-i-Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosque</td>
<td>Shah Faisal Mosque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorway</td>
<td>Lahore-Islamabad Motorway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum</td>
<td>National Museum Karachi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper</td>
<td>Jang (Urdu), The News (English)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear Reactor</td>
<td>Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil Field</td>
<td>Dhirmal Oil Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park</td>
<td>Ayub National Park, Rawalpindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province (Area)</td>
<td>Balochistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province (Population)</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio Station</td>
<td>Islamabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway Station</td>
<td>Lahore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway Workshop</td>
<td>Mughalpura Railway Workshop, Lahore</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shipping Company</td>
<td>Pakistan National Shipping Corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stadium (Athletics)</td>
<td>Islamabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stadium (Cricket)</td>
<td>National Stadium Karachi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stadium (Hockey)</td>
<td>National Hockey Stadium Lahore</td>
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<tr>
<td>TV Station</td>
<td>Islamabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV Booster</td>
<td>Thandiani (Punjab)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>Punjab University, Lahore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The longest</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frontier</td>
<td>Pak-Afghan Border (2,252 km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway Platform</td>
<td>Rohri (Sindh), Length 1,894 feet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Railway Track | Karachi to Landikotal
---|---
Road | Karachi to Peshawar
River | River Indus (Length 1,800 miles)
Tunnel (Railways) | Khojak Balochistan (length 2.43 miles)
Tunnel Road | Lawari (length 5 miles)
Tunnel (Water) | Warsak Dam Tunnel (Length 3.5 miles)

**The Tallest & Highest**

Building | MCB Tower (Height 116 m; 29 storeys)
Tower | Minar-i-Pakistan
Minaret | Four minarets of Shah Faisal Mosque
Mountain Pass | Muztagh Pass
Mountain Peak | K-2 (Karakoram)
Railway Station | Khan Mehtarzai
Road | Karakoram Road which connects Kashmir with China

### ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION-PROVINCES (AREA STATISTICS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Province</th>
<th>Area in sq km</th>
<th>% of total area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>205,000</td>
<td>25.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sindh</td>
<td>141,000</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KP</td>
<td>74,500</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balochistan</td>
<td>347,190</td>
<td>43.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamabad Capital Territory</td>
<td>906</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FATA</td>
<td>27,220</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilgit-Baltistan</td>
<td>72,500</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AJK</td>
<td>13,300</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,96,096</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS

- **Summary.** Politically, Pakistan consists of four provinces (Punjab, Sindh, KP, Balochistan), Tribal Areas and Federally Administered Tribal Area. (FATA) The country is divided into the following 27 divisions and 111 districts. In addition the FATA comprises of 7 Tribal Agencies which cover 27,220 sq km.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Divisions</th>
<th>Districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sindh</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KP</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balochistan</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamabad</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>133</td>
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- **Details**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Divisions</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>No</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Province</td>
<td>Cities</td>
<td>Districts</td>
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<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>Lahore, Kasur, Sheikhupura, Nankana Sahib, Okara</td>
<td>Lahore, Kasur, Sheikhupura, Nankana Sahib, Okara</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rawalpindi, Attock, Jhelum, Chakwal</td>
<td>Rawalpindi, Attock, Jhelum, Chakwal</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Faisalabad, Jhang, Toba Tek Singh</td>
<td>Faisalabad, Jhang, Toba Tek Singh</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sargodha, Mianwali, Khushab, Bhakkar</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gujranwala, Sialkot, Gujrat, Narowal, Hafizabad, Mandi Bahauddin</td>
<td>Gujranwala, Sialkot, Gujrat, Narowal, Hafizabad, Mandi Bahauddin</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Multan, Khanewal, Lodhran</td>
<td>Multan, Khanewal, Lodhran</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar, Rahim Yar Khan</td>
<td>Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar, Rahim Yar Khan</td>
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<td></td>
<td>DG Khan, Rajanpur Leiah, Muzaffargarh</td>
<td>DG Khan, Rajanpur Leiah, Muzaffargarh</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Sahiwal, Pakpattan, Vehari</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sindh</td>
<td>Karachi West, Karachi East, Karachi South, Karachi Central, Malir, Korangi</td>
<td>Karachi West, Karachi East, Karachi South, Karachi Central, Malir, Korangi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sukkur, Khairpur, Nawabshah, Ghotki, Naushero Feroze Shaheed Benazira Abad</td>
<td>Sukkur, Khairpur, Nawabshah, Ghotki, Naushero Feroze Shaheed Benazira Abad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hyderabad, Dadu, Thatta, Badin, Jamshoro, Matiari, Tando Muhammad, Tando Allah Yar, Sujawal</td>
<td>Hyderabad, Dadu, Thatta, Badin, Jamshoro, Matiari, Tando Muhammad, Tando Allah Yar, Sujawal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Larkana, Jacobabad, Shikarpur, Qambar</td>
<td>Larkana, Jacobabad, Shikarpur, Qambar</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mirpur Khas, Thar, Sanghar, Umer Kot</td>
<td>Mirpur Khas, Thar, Sanghar, Umer Kot</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disputed, Sir Creek (Rann Of Kuchch)</td>
<td>Disputed, Sir Creek (Rann Of Kuchch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KHYBER PAKHTUN KHAWA</td>
<td>Peshawar, Nowshera, Tor Ghar</td>
<td>Peshawar, Nowshera, Tor Ghar</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kohat, Karak, Hangu</td>
<td>Kohat, Karak, Hangu</td>
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<td></td>
<td>D I Khan, Tank, Kolachi</td>
<td>D I Khan, Tank, Kolachi</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Malakand, Swat, Chitral, Buner, Shangla, Upper Dir, Lower Dir</td>
<td>Malakand, Swat, Chitral, Buner, Shangla, Upper Dir, Lower Dir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Abbottabad, Haripur, Mansehna, Battagram, Kohistan &amp; Tourghar</td>
<td>Abbottabad, Haripur, Mansehna, Battagram, Kohistan &amp; Tourghar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mardan, Swabi</td>
<td>Mardan, Swabi</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bannu, Lakki Marwat</td>
<td>Bannu, Lakki Marwat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balochistan</td>
<td>Quetta, Pishin, Chagai, Qila Abdullah, Noshki</td>
<td>Quetta, Pishin, Chagai, Qila Abdullah, Noshki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kalat, Khuzdar, Lasbella, Kharan, Washuk, Mastung, Awaran</td>
<td>Kalat, Khuzdar, Lasbella, Kharan, Washuk, Mastung, Awaran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sibi, Dera Bugti, Kohlu, Ziarat, Hernai</td>
<td>Sibi, Dera Bugti, Kohlu, Ziarat, Hernai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zhob, Loralai, Barkhan, Musakhel, Qila Saifullah, Sheerani</td>
<td>Zhob, Loralai, Barkhan, Musakhel, Qila Saifullah, Sheerani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Naseerabad, Kachi, Jafarabad, Bolan, Jhal Magsi, Sohbitpur, Lehri</td>
<td>Naseerabad, Kachi, Jafarabad, Bolan, Jhal Magsi, Sohbitpur, Lehri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Makran, Panjgur, Gwadar</td>
<td>Makran, Panjgur, Gwadar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilgit Baltistan</td>
<td>Nagar, Astore, Diamer, Ghizer, Hunza, Gilgit</td>
<td>Nagar, Astore, Diamer, Ghizer, Hunza, Gilgit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ghanche, Skardu, Kharmang, Shigar</td>
<td>Ghanche, Skardu, Kharmang, Shigar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Capital (Islamabad)</td>
<td>Islamabad</td>
<td>Islamabad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (FATA)**

- Total area: 27,220 km
- Bordered by: Afghanistan to the west, KP and Punjab to the east and Balochistan to the south.
- Total population: 3,341,070 (About 2% of Pakistan)
- Seven Agencies, namely Bajaur, Mohmand, Khyber, Orakzai, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan
- Six FRs (Frontier Regions) namely FR Peshawar, FR Kohat, FR Tank, FR Bannu, FR Lakki and FR Dera Ismail Khan.
- Tehsils:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Tehsils</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khyber</td>
<td>Jamrud, Mullagori, Landi Kotal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohmand</td>
<td>Safi, Upper Mohmand, Halimzai, Mullagori, Pindiali, Ambar, Ekka Ghund, Prang Ghar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bajaur</td>
<td>Khar, Salarzai, Uthman Khel, Mamund, Chamarkand, Nawagai, Barang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orakzai</td>
<td>Upper Tehsil, Ismailzai, Lower Tehsil, Central Tehsil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurram</td>
<td>Parachinar, Upper Kurram, Sadda, Lower Kurram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Waziristan</td>
<td>Miram Shah, Ghulam Khan, Datta Khel, Mir Ali, Spinwam, Shewa, Razmak, Dossali, Garyum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Waziristan</td>
<td>Sarwakai, Tiarza, Ladha, Sararogha, Makeen, Wana, Bermal, Toi Khullah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HEADS OF STATE OF PAKISTAN**

From 1947 – 1956, Head of the State was Governor General of Pakistan. After 1956, it was the President of Pakistan.

**GOVERNORS GENERAL OF PAKISTAN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ser</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Khawaja Nazimuddin</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Malik Ghulam Muhammad</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>1955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Major General Iskander Mirza</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>1956</td>
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</table>

**PRESIDENTS OF PAKISTAN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ser</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Major General Iskander Mirza</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Field Marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ser</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>From</td>
<td>To</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>General Muhammad Zia ul Haq</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>Ghulam Ishaq Khan</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>Justice (R) Muhammad Rafiq Tarar</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>General Pervez Musharraf</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>Mamoon Hussain</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>To date</td>
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</table>

**PRIME MINISTERS OF PAKISTAN**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Ser</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Khan Liaquat Ali Khan</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Khawaja Nazimuddin</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Muhammad Ali Bogra</td>
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<td>1955</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Chaudhary Muhammad Ali</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>1956</td>
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<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardi</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>I.I Chundrigar</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>Malik Feroze Khan Noon</td>
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<td>1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>1977</td>
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<td>(9)</td>
<td>Muhammad Khan Junejo</td>
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<td>1988</td>
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<td>(10)</td>
<td>Benazir Bhutto</td>
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<td>(11)</td>
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<td>1990</td>
<td>1993</td>
</tr>
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<td>(12)</td>
<td>Benazir Bhutto</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>Muhammad Nawaz Sharif</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1999</td>
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<tr>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>Mir Zafar Ullah Khan Jamali</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2004</td>
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<td>(15)</td>
<td>Shaukat Aziz</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(16)</td>
<td>Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(17)</td>
<td>Pervaiz Ashraf</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(18)</td>
<td>Muhammad Nawaz Sharif</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>To date</td>
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**CHIEF MARTIAL LAW ADMINISTRATORS**

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<th>Name</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Field Marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>General Yahya Khan</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>General Muhammad Zia Ul Haq</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>1985</td>
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**COMPARATIVE RANKS IN THREE SERVICES**

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<th>Ser</th>
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<th>Pakistan Air Force</th>
<th>Pakistan Navy</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>2nd Lieutenant</td>
<td>Pilot Officer</td>
<td>Midshipman Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
<td>Flying Officer</td>
<td>Sub-Lieutenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>Flight Lieutenant</td>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ser</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Tenure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>General Sir Frank Messervy</td>
<td>1947 –1948</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>General Sir Douglas Gracey</td>
<td>1948 –1951</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Field Marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan</td>
<td>1951 –1958</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>General Muhammad Musa Khan</td>
<td>1958 –1966</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan</td>
<td>1966 –1971</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>General Pervez Musharraf</td>
<td>1998 – 2007</td>
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<td>(14)</td>
<td>General Ashfaq Parvez Kayani</td>
<td>2007 – 2013</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>General Raheel Sharif</td>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td></td>
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<td>(16)</td>
<td>General Qamar Javed Bajwa</td>
<td>29 Nov 2016- to date</td>
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### CHIEFS OF NAVAL STAFF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ser</th>
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<th>Tenure</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Rear Admiral James Wilfred Jefford</td>
<td>1947 – 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Vice Admiral Muhammad Siddiq Chowdri</td>
<td>1954 – 1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Vice Admiral Afzal Rahman Khan</td>
<td>1959 – 1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Vice Admiral Syed Mohammad Ahsan</td>
<td>1966 – 1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>Vice Admiral Muzaffar Hassan</td>
<td>1969 – 1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>Vice Admiral Hasan Hafeez Ahmed</td>
<td>1972 – 1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>Admiral Mohammad Shariff</td>
<td>1975 – 1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>Admiral Tariq Kamal Khan</td>
<td>1983 – 1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>Admiral Fasih Bokhari</td>
<td>1997 – 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(18)</td>
<td>Admiral Noman Bashir</td>
<td>2008 – 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(19)</td>
<td>Admiral Asif Sandila</td>
<td>2011 - 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(20)</td>
<td>Admiral Mohammad Zakaullah</td>
<td>2014 To date</td>
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</table>

### CHIEFS OF AIR STAFF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Tenure</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Air Vice Marshal Allan Perry-Keene</td>
<td>1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Air Vice Marshal Sir Richard Atcherley</td>
<td>1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Air Vice Marshal Leslie William Cannon</td>
<td>1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Air Vice Marshal Sir Arthur McDonald</td>
<td>1955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>Air Marshal Asghar Khan</td>
<td>1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>Air Marshal Nur Khan</td>
<td>1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>Air Marshal Abdul Rahim Khan</td>
<td>1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>Air Marshal Zafar Chaudhry</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>Air Chief Marshal Zulfiqar Ali Khan</td>
<td>1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>Air Chief Marshal Anwar Shamim</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11)</td>
<td>Air Chief Marshal Jamal A Khan</td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>Air Chief Marshal Hakimullah</td>
<td>1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>Air Chief Marshal Farooq Feroze Khan</td>
<td>1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>Air Chief Marshal Abbas Khattak</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>Air Chief Marshal Parvaiz Mehdi Qureshi</td>
<td>1997</td>
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<tr>
<td>(17)</td>
<td>Air Chief Marshal Kaleem Saadat</td>
<td>2003</td>
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<tr>
<td>(18)</td>
<td>Air Chief Marshal Tanvir Mahmood Ahmed</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(19)</td>
<td>Air Chief Marshal Rao Qamar Suleman</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(20)</td>
<td>Air Chief Marshal Tahir Rafique Butt</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(21)</td>
<td>Air Chief Marshal Sohail Aman</td>
<td>2015</td>
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</table>

**HIGHEST PEAKS OF PAKISTAN**

Pakistan is home to many mountains above 7,000m (22,970 ft). Five of the world’s 14 highest peaks (above 8,000m) are in Pakistan, four of which are in Karakoram near Concordia. Most of the high peaks in Pakistan are in Karakoram Range, the highest of which is K2 (8,600 m), the second highest peak on earth. The highest peak of Himalayan range in Pakistan is Nanga Parbat (8,100 m), which is the ninth highest peak of the world.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World Rank</th>
<th>Rank (Pakistan)</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Height (m)</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>K2</td>
<td>8611</td>
<td>Karakoram</td>
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</table>
### IMPORTANT RIVERS OF PAKISTAN

- **River Indus**
  - Origin: Glacial Tibetan mountains, Mansuer Lake
  - Joined by River Kabul near Attock.
  - Four river tributaries: Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej.
  - Four rivers meet at "Panj Nadh’ south of Multan.
  - Dams and Barrages: Tarbela Dam; Jinnah, Chashma, Guddu and Sukkur Barrages.

- **River Jhelum**
  - It is a tributary of the River Indus.
  - The waters of the Jhelum are allocated to Pakistan under the terms of the Indus Water Treaty signed between India and Pakistan in 1960.
  - Mangla Dam is constructed on River Jhelum.

- **River Chenab**
  - It is a tributary of the River Indus.
  - Chenab River originates from the Himalayas in Himachal Pradesh State, India.
  - It merges with the Sutlej River near Uch Sharif to form the Panjnad ('Five Rivers'), which joins the Indus at Mithankot.
  - The waters of the Chenab are allocated to Pakistan under the terms of the Indus Water Treaty.
**River Ravi**
- It is a tributary of river Indus.
- River Ravi originates from the Himalayas near Chamba in Himachal Pradesh State, northern India.

  - **River Sutlej**
    - Its source is in Tibet near Mount Kalash and its terminus in Pakistani Punjab.
    - It joins River Indus at Mithankot.

**PASSES OF PAKISTAN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No</th>
<th>Name of Pass</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Connects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Khyber Pass</td>
<td>FATA</td>
<td>Khyber Agency with Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>Kurram Pass</td>
<td>FATA</td>
<td>Kurram Agency with Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>Tochi Pass</td>
<td>KP</td>
<td>North Waziristan Agency with Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>Bolan Pass</td>
<td>Balochistan</td>
<td>Jacobabad with Sibi &amp; Quetta</td>
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<tr>
<td>e.</td>
<td>Gomal Pass</td>
<td>KP</td>
<td>South Waziristan Agency with Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td>Karakoram Pass</td>
<td>Gilgit Baltistan</td>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir with China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g.</td>
<td>Kilik Pass</td>
<td>Gilgit Baltistan</td>
<td>Gilgit Baltistan with China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h.</td>
<td>Khunraj Pass</td>
<td>Gilgit Baltistan</td>
<td>Gilgit Baltistan with China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j.</td>
<td>Dorah Pass</td>
<td>KP</td>
<td>Chitral with Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k.</td>
<td>Babusar Pass</td>
<td>KP</td>
<td>Kaghan Valley with Gilgit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l.</td>
<td>Shandur Pass</td>
<td>Gilgit Baltistan</td>
<td>Gilgit with Chitral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m.</td>
<td>Lowari Pass</td>
<td>KP</td>
<td>Kohat with Chitral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.</td>
<td>Khojak Pass</td>
<td>Balochistan</td>
<td>Quetta and Chamman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WORLD GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION**

**WATER BODIES**

- Water bodies can be divided according to shape and location into different types which are as follows:-
  - Ocean
  - Sea
  - River
  - Bay
  - Gulf
  - Strait
The largest body of water is called ocean. Mostly the continents are separated from each other by oceans. There are five oceans in the world:

- **Pacific Ocean**
  - Largest ocean (166,400,000 sq kms). It covers 1/3rd portion of the world and is larger than the Asian continent.
  - Surrounded by Asia and Australia in the west and North America and South America in the east.
  - The deepest point is 10957m called Mariana Trenches near Mindanao Island of Philippines.
  - Sea of Japan and South China Sea are important seas of Pacific Ocean.

- **Atlantic Ocean**
  - Second largest ocean (83,20,000 sq km).
  - Similar to letter ‘S’ in shape, it separates the two Americas with Europe and Africa.
  - Important seas are Mediterranean Sea, Baltic Sea and Caribbean Sea.

- **Indian Ocean**
  - 3rd largest ocean (72,800,000 sq km).
  - Surrounded by Asia in the North, Indonesia and Australia in the East and Africa in the west. On its south lies the Southern Ocean.
  - Arabian Sea, Red Sea, Bay of Bengal and Persian Gulf are its important water bodies.

- **Arctic Ocean**
  - Surrounds the North Pole, covering an area of about 14,300,00 sq km.
  - Bearing Strait connects Arctic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean.
  - Because of the frozen water, it has no importance in terms of trade.

- **Southern Ocean**
  - Stretches around the Antarctic Continent and the South Pole.
  - On the north of this ocean are the continents of Australia, Africa and South America.
A large part remains frozen mostly and has no importance for trade.

**SEA**

- A smaller body of water, as compared to an ocean, is called a sea. Some important seas are:
  - Mediterranean Sea
  - Caribbean Sea
  - Baltic Sea
  - South China Sea
  - East China Sea
  - Black Sea
  - Arabian Sea
  - Red Sea
  - Aral Sea
  - Sea of Japan
  - Adriatic Sea
  - Aegean Sea
  - Bering Sea
  - Okhotsk Sea
  - North Sea
  - Arabian Sea
  - Bering Sea
  - Caspian Sea

**RIVER**

- When water of rain or melted snow flows on the surface of the earth in a channel towards a sea, an ocean or a lake, it is called a river. Some important rivers are:
  - Nile (Africa)
  - Seine (France)
  - Tigris (Iraq)
  - Amazon (South America)
  - Thames (Britain)
  - Euphrates (Iraq)
  - Mississippi (US)
  - Yangtze (China)
  - Oxus (Central Asia)
  - Missouri (US)
  - Indus (Pakistan)
  - Ganges (India)
  - Danube (Europe)
  - Brahmaputra (India)
  - Zambezi (Africa)
  - Rhine (Germany)
  - Murray (Australia)
  - Congo (Africa)
  - Volga (Russia)
  - McKenzie (North America)
  - Niger (Africa)

**BAY**

- A wide area of water surrounded by land from three sides and connected with sea or ocean. Some important bays are:
  - Bay of Bengal
  - Hudson Bay
  - Bay of Biscay

**GULF**

- A narrow portion of sea stretching deep into land. It has also three sides covered by the land and one narrower side connected with sea. Some important gulfs are:
  - Gulf of Mexico
  - Gulf of California
  - Gulf of Aden
  - Persian Gulf
STRAIT

- A narrow stretch of water linking two important water bodies, like oceans or seas.
  Some importance straits are:
  - Malacca Straits
  - Strait of Gibraltar
  - Strait of Dover

LAKE

- An area of water surrounded by land on all sides. Some lakes have fresh water, others are salty. Some important lakes are:
  - Lake Superior
  - Lake Baikal
  - Lake Michigan
  - Lake Heron
  - Lake Victoria

SPRING

- A natural flow of water from the earth surface. Some springs are permanent, others are seasonal. These are mostly found in mountainous areas.

WORLD SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Currency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>In SW Asia</td>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>Afghani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>SE Europe</td>
<td>Tirane</td>
<td>Lek</td>
</tr>
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<td>Algeria</td>
<td>IN NW Africa form Mediterranean Sea into Sahara Desert</td>
<td>Algiers</td>
<td>Dirai</td>
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<td>Angola</td>
<td>In SW Africa on Atlantic coast</td>
<td>Luanda</td>
<td>New Kwanza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>South of America</td>
<td>Buenos Aires</td>
<td>Peso</td>
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<td>SW Asia</td>
<td>Yarevan</td>
<td>Dram</td>
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<td>Australia</td>
<td>SE of Asia</td>
<td>Canberra</td>
<td>Australian Dollar</td>
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<td>In S Central Europe</td>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>Euro</td>
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<td>Manat</td>
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<td>Dinar</td>
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<td>Dhaka</td>
<td>Taka</td>
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<td>Sarajevo</td>
<td>Marka</td>
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<td>Real</td>
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<td>Brunei</td>
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<td>Bender Seri Begawan</td>
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<td>Sofia</td>
<td>Lev</td>
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<td>Riel</td>
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<td>Peso</td>
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<td>India</td>
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<td>Dirham</td>
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<td>Kyat</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>On the S coast of W Africa</td>
<td>Abuja</td>
<td>Naira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>W part of Scandinavian peninsula in NW Europe</td>
<td>Oslo</td>
<td>Krone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>On SE cost of Arabian Peninsula</td>
<td>Muscat</td>
<td>Riyal Omani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>In W part of South Asia</td>
<td>Islamabad</td>
<td>Rupee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>SE of Asia</td>
<td>Manila</td>
<td>Peso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>On the Baltic Sea E central Europe</td>
<td>Warsaw</td>
<td>Zloty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>Doha</td>
<td>Riyal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>SE Europe, on the Black Sea</td>
<td>Bucharest</td>
<td>Leu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Stretches from E Europe across N Asia to the Pacific Ocean</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>Ruble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>Occupying most of Arabian Peninsula in Middle East</td>
<td>Riyadh</td>
<td>Riyal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>In SE Asia</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>IN E Central Europe</td>
<td>Bratislava</td>
<td>Euro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Occupies the eastern horn of Africa</td>
<td>Mogadishu</td>
<td>Shilling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>At the southern of Africa</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>Rand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### IMPORTANT WORLD ORGANIZATIONS

**United Nations (UN)**

- **After the failure of** League of Nations (1919–1946), the United Nations Organization was established after the 2\(^{nd}\) World War on 24 October 1945.
- **Aim**
  To maintain international peace and promote cooperation in solving international economic, social and humanitarian problems.
- **Members**
  - The Charter was signed by five permanent members of Security Council—France, China, USSR, UK and US—as well as 46 other signatories.
  - Currently193 countries are member of UN.
- **Major bodies of UN. Following are major bodies:**
  - Security Council.
  - General Assembly.
  - International Court of Justice.
  - Economic and Social Council.
The General Assembly

- The General Assembly is the highest organ of the United Nations. All the members of the UNO are also the members of General Assembly. Every member country can send five delegates to the General Assembly but has only one vote. The General Assembly meets in New York. Every year special session of the General Assembly is held in September.

The Security Council

- This is the most powerful organ of the United Nations. The Security Council comprises of 15 members and they are called Veto Powers. These countries are! The USA, China, France, U.K and Russia. The Security Council implements the decisions taken by the General Assembly. Under the UN Charter the Security Council can also take punitive action against any aggressive country. Such power of the Security Council is called as the collective action.

- The Security Council works through different committees’ i.e.
  1) Disarmament Committee,
  2) Military Staff
  3) Expert Committee

Organization of the Islamic Countries (OIC)

- Since 19th Century, many Muslims had aspired to uniting the Muslim *Ummah* to serve their common political, economic, and social interests. The formation of the OIC took place in the backdrop of the loss of Muslim holy sites in Jerusalem. This caused sufficiently compelled leaders of Muslim nations to meet in Rabat to establish the OIC on 25 September 1969.

- **Aims**
  - To preserve Islamic social and economic values.
  - Promote solidarity amongst member states.
  - Increase co-operation in social, economic, cultural, scientific and political areas.
  - Hold international peace and security.
  - Enhance education, particularly in the fields of science and technology.

- **Members**: 57 members.

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

- The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is an international organization of states that considered themselves not formally aligned with or against any major power block during the cold war era. It was founded in 1961.
• **Aim.** To remain the non-aligned states in power struggle between two major power blocks.

- **Founders of Movement.** The movement was largely the brainchild of:
  - India’s first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru.
  - President of Egypt, Jamal Abdul Nasser.
  - Yugoslav President, Josip Broz Tito.

- **Members.** 120 members. Some important members are Yugoslavia, India, Ghana, Pakistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Libya, Sri Lanka, Egypt, Indonesia, Cuba, Colombia, Venezuela, South Africa, Iran, Malaysia, and, for some time, China.

**European Union (EU)**

- The Union (EU) is an economic and political union of 28 member states, located primarily in Europe. Committed to regional integration, the EU was established by Treaty of Maastricht in November 1993 upon the foundations of the European Economic Community.

- **Members.** Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and UK.

**North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)**

- NATO is an inter-governmental military alliance, based on the North Atlantic Treaty which was signed on 4 April 1949.

- **NATO Headquarters.** NATO Headquarters are in Brussels (Belgium). The organization follows a system of collective defence whereby its member states agree to mutual defence in response to an attack by any external party. For its first few years, NATO was not much more than a political association. However, the Korean War in 1953 galvanized the member states and an integrated military structure was built up. Presently, NATO forces are operating in Afghanistan.

- **Member States (28).** Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, UK, US, Greece, Turkey, Germany, Spain, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Albania and Croatia

**Economic Co-operation Organization (ECO)**

- The Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) is an inter-governmental organization involving seven Asian and three Eurasian nations. The old name of ECO was RCD
founded in 1964 (Regional Cooperation for Development). The common objective is to establish a single market for goods and services, much like the European Union. ECO Secretariat and Cultural Department are located in Tehran, its Economic Bureau is in Turkey and its Scientific Bureau is situated in Pakistan. The organization was founded by Turkey, Iran and Pakistan. It was renamed as ECO in 1992.

- **Member States (10).** Turkey, Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. It was expanded in 1992.

**South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC)**

- In the late 1970s, Bangladeshi President Zia Ur Rahman proposed the creation of a trade block consisting of South Asian countries. The idea of regional cooperation in South Asia was again mooted in May 1980. The Foreign Secretaries of the seven countries met for the first time in Colombo in April 1981. SAARC was established in 1985.
- **Objectives.**
  - To promote the welfare of the people of South Asia and to improve their quality of life.
  - To accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development.
  - To promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia.
  - To strengthen cooperation with other developing countries.
  - To strengthen cooperation among themselves at international forums on matters of common interest.
  - To cooperate with international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes.

- **Members (8).** Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan & Sri Lanka.

**PRINCIPAL LAKES OF THE WORLD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lake Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caspian Sea</td>
<td>Central Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Superior</td>
<td>US-Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Victoria</td>
<td>Tanzania-Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Aral</td>
<td>Kazakhstan-Uzbekistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Huron</td>
<td>US-Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Michigan</td>
<td>US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Tanganyika</td>
<td>Tanzania-Congo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The term ‘Land-Locked Nation’ is used for those countries which are surrounded by other countries and do not have their own seaports or any link with the oceans or seas of the world. Following are the land-locked nations of the world.

- **Africa:** Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Swaziland, Uganda, Ethiopia, Burundi, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- **Asia:** Afghanistan, Bhutan, Laos, Mongolia, Nepal, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Armenia and Uzbekistan.
- **Europe:** Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Czech Republic, Serbia, Hungary, Macedonia, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Moldova, Slovakia Switzerland and Vatican City.
- **South America:** Bolivia and Paraguay.

### FAMOUS INTERNATIONAL LINES

- **Maginot Line.** French line of fortification; built in 1934 and spans from Switzerland to Belgium.
- **McMahon Line.** Boundary line between India and China demarcated in 1914.
- **Mannerheim line.** Defence line built around 1939 in Finland under Mannerheim, a Finish soldier and statesman.
- **Oder-Neisse Line** Boundary between Germany and Poland, established after the World War II.
- **Radcliff Line.** Boundary line between Pakistan and India demarcated by Cyril Radcliff.
- **Control line.** Boundary line between Azad Kashmir and Indian-occupied Kashmir demarcated after 1971 war.
- **Curzon line.** Polish-Russian frontier named after Lord Curzon.
- **Durand line.** Historic frontier between Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- **Green line.** 1949 Armistice lines established between Israel and its neighbours (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria) after the 1948 Arab-Israeli War.
- **Hindenburg line.** German line of fortification separating Germany from Poland.
- **Dateline.** Imaginary line on the surface of the Earth opposite the Prime Meridian where the date changes as one travels east or west across it.
- **16 Parallel.** Line that divides Namibia and Angola
- **17 Parallel line.** Line which once divided North and South Vietnam; abolished in 1975 on unification of the country.
- **24th Parallel.** Frontier between Pakistan and India after dispute of Rann of Kutch in 1965.
- **38th Parallel.** Line dividing North and South Korea
- **49th Parallel.** Line dividing US and Canada

### BIGGEST, HIGHEST, LARGEST & LONGEST IN THE WORLD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tallest Animal</td>
<td>Giraffe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest Archipelago</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fastest Bird</td>
<td>Swift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest Bird</td>
<td>Ostrich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallest Bird</td>
<td>Humming Bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longest Railway Bridge</td>
<td>Huey P. Long Bridge, Louisiana (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallest Building</td>
<td>Burj Al Khalifa, Dubai 828 Meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longest Irrigational Canal</td>
<td>The Kalakumsky canal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longest Canal</td>
<td>Suez canal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest Capital</td>
<td>La Paz (Bolivia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest City</td>
<td>Tokyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costliest City</td>
<td>Tokyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest City</td>
<td>Van Chuan (China)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest Continent</td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallest Continent</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biggest Country (Area)</td>
<td>Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest Country (population)</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest Country (electorate)</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest Creature</td>
<td>Blue Whale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest Delta</td>
<td>Sunderban (Bangladesh &amp; India)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest Desert</td>
<td>Sahara (Africa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest Desert (Asia)</td>
<td>Gobi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest Dam</td>
<td>Grand Coulee Dam (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest Dam</td>
<td>Hoover Dam (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest Diamond</td>
<td>The Cullinan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest Dome</td>
<td>Astrodome, in Houston (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest Epic</td>
<td>Mahabharat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest Irrigation Scheme</td>
<td>Lloyd Barrage, Sukkhur (Pakistan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest Island</td>
<td>Greenland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest Sea</td>
<td>Mediterranean Sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deepest Lake</td>
<td>Baikal (Siberia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest Lake (Artificial)</td>
<td>Lake Mead (Boulder Dam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest Lake</td>
<td>Titicaca (Bolivia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest Lake (Fresh Water)</td>
<td>Superior (N.America)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest Lake (Salt water)</td>
<td>Caspian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest Mountain Peak</td>
<td>Everest (Nepal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longest Mountain Range</td>
<td>Andes (S. America)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest Museum</td>
<td>British Museum, London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest Ocean</td>
<td>Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biggest Palace</td>
<td>Vatican (Italy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest Park</td>
<td>Yellow Stone National Park (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largest Peninsula</td>
<td>Arabia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coldest Habitated Place</td>
<td>Verkhoyansk (Siberia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dryest Place</td>
<td>Iqique (in Atacama Desert, Chile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hottest Place</td>
<td>Azizia (Libya, Africa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainiest Place</td>
<td>Mausinram (Meghalaya, India)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biggest Planet</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brightest Planet</td>
<td>Venus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallest Planet</td>
<td>Pluto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest Plateau</td>
<td>Pamir (Tibet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longest Platform</td>
<td>Kharagpur (India)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Longest Railway        Trans-Siberian railway
Largest Railway Station Grand Central Terminal, Chicago (U.S.A.)
Longest River          Nile (Africa)
Largest River          Amazon (S. America)
Largest Sea-bird       Albatross
Brightest Star         Sirius
Tallest Statue         Statue of Motherland, Volgagrad (Russia)
Largest Radio Telescope New Mexico (U.S.A.)
World's first Tramway  New York
Longest Railway Tunnel Tanna (Japan)
Longest Road Tunnel    Mont Blanc Tunnel between France and Italy
Highest Volcano        Ojos del Salado (Andes, Ecuador)
Most Active Volcano    Maunaloa (Hawaii - U.S.A.)
Longest Wall           Great Wall of China
Highest Waterfall      Angel (Venezuela)
Lowest Body Water      Dead Sea
Largest Zoo            Kruger National Park, South Africa

**FAMOUS DYNASTIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indian Subcontinent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maurya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kushan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gupta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vardhana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khilji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tughlaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mughal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suri</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Russia**

| Czar | Peter the Great, Catherine the Great, Nicholas II |

47
IMPORTANT EVENTS IN WORLD HISTORY

- **Fall of the Roman Empire (476).** It refers to the societal collapse and gradual disintegration of the political, economic, military and other social institutions of Rome as well as the barbarian invasions that brought its final doom. Rome’s fall in 476 AD is considered to be the beginning of Middle Ages.

- **Magna Carta (1215).** The great charter signed by King John of England in 1215 put a stop to arbitrary power of the King and made him agree that he would rule according to law.

- **Crusades (1095 onwards).** The greatest event of Middle Ages, when Christians tried to take Jerusalem from Muslims. Large military expeditions were launched between 1095 and 1291. Major battles include, Battle of Agridi, Battle of Adrianople, Battle of Hab, Battle of Hittin and Battle of Ramla. Conflict involved such famous personalities as Salah-ud-Din and Richard the Lion Heart.

- **Fall of Baghdad (1258).** In 1258, the Mongol Empire's capture of Baghdad, the capital of Abbasid Caliphate, under Hulagu Khan brought about the decline of the great Islamic Empire.

- **Fall of Constantinople (1453).** Capture of the capital of the Byzantine Empire after a siege laid by the Ottoman Empire under Sultan Muhammad II. Constantinople was defended by the army of Emperor Constantine XI. The event marked the end of the political independence of the millennium-old Byzantine Empire as well as the end of Middle Ages.

- **Black Death.** Bubonic plague that killed a quarter of Europe in the 14th Century.

- **Restoration.** In England, the return of monarchy after the death of Cromwell in 1658.

- **French Revolution (1789).** Considered to be the greatest revolution, the French Revolution against the tyrannical monarchy began with the fall of Bastille in July 1789. The inspiration for the revolution was provided by the writings of Montesquieu, Voltaire and Rousseau. King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette were killed. Napoleon Bonaparte emerged its leader.

- **War of Independence (1857).** Muslims and Hindu sepoys revolted against the British authorities in Meerut garrison. This quickly engulfed many other garrisons and many Muslim and Hindu nobles joined hands to liberate their land from the British and install Bahadur Shah Zafar as King of Hindustan. This all-India struggle was the greatest challenge to the British Raj in India. However, it did not yield the desired results.

- **Russian Revolution (1917).** Also called Bolshevik Revolution led by Vladimir Lenin in October 1917 to bring socialism to Russia in place of monarchy.

- **Siege of Leningrad (1941).** Successful 90-day defence of Leningrad by Russians against the invading Germans during World War-II. The total casualty count was more than 1.5 million dead.

- **Pearl Harbour Incident (1941).** The Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbour (Hawaii Islands), chief U.S naval base in the Pacific Ocean in December 1941, thus forcing the U.S. to abandon neutrality and join World War-II on the side of the Allied Powers.
Cold War. A state of hostile tension that existed since 1946 between the two groups of states – the communists led by Soviet Union and the western capitalist states led by the United States. It was based on the determination of the western powers to contain the expansion of communism. However, there was no major direct clash between the two rival camps because of the fear of mutual destruction through nuclear war. Cold war was ended with the disintegration of former USSR in 1991.

WORLD WARS

First World War (1914-1918)

- Parties to the War
  - Belgium, Britain, France, Italy, Russia and US
  - Austria-Hungary, Germany, Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria
- The War started on 28 July 1914 and ended on 11th November 1918 when Germany surrendered unconditionally.
- The Causes of First World War
- Secrete Agreements i.e.
  - The French Russian Agreement of 1894
  - The British French Agreement of 1902
  - The Russian British Agreement of 1907
- Armaments
  - In the first decade of the 20th Century there was an unprecedented growth of armament in Europe, which resulted in to the start of the 1st world war
- The Murder of the Austrian Prince Fernandez
  - 02 28th June 1914, the Austrian Crown Prince Fernandez and his wife were assassinated in Sarajevo Serbia, which resulted into the start of the First World War.
- The consequences of the 1st world War
  - During the course of the 1st World War 9 million people died because of the war and 22 million people were injured.
- Impact of the 1st World War Upon Middle East
  - The treaty of Severs
    - According to the terms of the treaty of severs the Ottoman Empire was dismembered. All of its parts except Anatolia were occupied by the Allied powers.
    - Syria was given to France under the mandate of the League of Nations, Iraq was given to great Britain as a Mandated Territory under the League of Nations
    - The Turkish Army (The Ottoman army was disbanded)
- Important Battles of the War
  - Battle of Marne
- **Results.**
  - Treaty of Versailles was signed to punish Germany which was demilitarized, weakened and divided.
  - The boundaries of many states were redrawn. The last empire of Muslims, the Ottoman Empire, was broken into many nation-states.

**Second World War (1939-1945)**

- **Parties.** A large no of countries from all continents were involved; notable among them were:
  - Britain, France, USSR, USA, Belgium, Canada, Australia and China called the Allied Powers.
  - Germany, Italy, Japan and their allies, called the Axis Powers.

- **Important Battles of the War**
  - Battle of El Alamien
  - Battle of Moscow
  - Battle of Stalingrad
  - Battle of Arnhem
  - Battle of Bulge
  - Battle of Berlin
  - Battle of Iwo Jima
  - Battle of Britain

- **Results.**
  - Allied forces comprising armies of US, UK, Former USSR and France defeated the Axis Powers comprising the armies of Germany, Japan and Italy.
  - End of Nazism in Germany, Fascism in Italy and expansionism of Japan in Asia.
  - Start of the Cold War period in world politics with majority of nations divided in two camps—Capitalist and Communist.
  - Germany divided into two parts. All defeated nations forced to pay huge compensations.
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- Nuremberg Trial to punish the individual culprits.
- Establishment of American influence over Japan.
- Founding of United Nations at San Francisco,

WONDERs of the WORLD

Seven Wonders of the Ancient World

- **Great Pyramid of Giza.** Also called Pyramid of Khufu or Cheops, it is the oldest of the Seven Wonders and the only one that survives. It was built as a tomb for fourth dynasty Egyptian Pharaoh Khufu and constructed over a 20 year period in 2560 BC. It was the tallest man-made structure in the world for over 3,800 years.

- **Hanging Gardens of Babylon.** Built near present-day Al Hillah, Babil in Iraq by the Chaldean king Nebuchadnezzar II (600 BC) to please his homesick wife, Amytis of Media, who longed for the trees and fragrant plants of her homeland Persia. The gardens were destroyed by several earthquakes after 200 BC.

- **Statue of Zeus at Olympia.** Made by the Greek sculptor Phidias (432 BC) in the Temple of Zeus, Olympia, Greece. For six hundred years, people from all over the civilized world traveled to view it as it was thought to be a misfortune to die without seeing this work.

- **Temple of Artemis at Ephesus.** Greek temple dedicated to Artemis completed around 550 BC at Ephesus in present-day Turkey. The whole temple was made of marble except for the roof.

- **Mausoleum of Maussollos at Halicarnassus.** Built between 353 and 350 BC at Halicarnassus (present Bodrum, Turkey) for Mausolus, a satrap in the Persian Empire, and Artemisia II of Caria, his wife and sister. The structure was designed by the Greek architects Satyros and Pythis.

- **Colossus of Rhodes.** The Colossus of Rhodes was a statue of the Greek god Helios, erected in the city of Rhodes on the Greek island of Rhodes by Chares of Lindos between 292 and 280 BC. Before its destruction, the Colossus of Rhodes stood over 30 m (107 ft) high, making it one of the tallest statues of the ancient world.

- **Lighthouse of Alexandria.** Tower built in 3rd Century BC on the island of Pharos in Alexandria, Egypt, to serve as port's landmark. With a height between 120 and 140 m, it may have been the world's third tallest building after the two great pyramids of Khufu and Khafra.

Wonders of the Modern World

- **Channel Tunnel.** The 50-kilometre undersea rail tunnel linking UK with France beneath the English Channel. The landmark project was completed by Euro tunnel in 1994.
- **CN Tower.** Located in downtown Toronto, Canada, is a communications and observation tower standing 553.3m tall. In 1975, it became the tallest free-standing structure on land in the world for 31 years. In Sep 2007, it was surpassed by Burj Khalifa.

- **Burj Khalifa.** Formerly known as Burj Dubai, it is a skyscraper in Dubai (UAE) and the tallest man-made structure ever built, at 828 m. It was completed in October 2009.

- **The Empire State Building.** The 102-story landmark Art Deco skyscraper in New York City gets its name from the nickname of the state of New York, The Empire State. It stood as the world's tallest building (443.2 m) for more than forty years.

- **Golden Gate Bridge.** The Golden Gate Bridge is a suspension bridge spanning the Golden Gate, the opening of the San Francisco Bay into the Pacific Ocean. It was the longest suspension bridge span when completed in 1937 and has become an internationally recognized symbol of San Francisco and California.

- **Itaipu.** It is a hydroelectric dam on the Paraná River located on the border between Brazil and Paraguay.

- **Delta Works.** Series of constructions built between 1950 and 1997 in Netherlands to protect land around the Rhine-Meuse-Scheldt delta from the sea. The works consist of dams, sluices, locks, dikes, and storm surge barriers.

- **Zuiderzee Works.** Man-made system of dams, land reclamation and water drainage works, and the largest hydraulic engineering project undertaken by the Netherlands during the twentieth century.

- **Panama Canal.** The Panama Canal is a 77 km ship canal that joins the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean and a key conduit for international maritime trade.

- **Christ Redeemer (Statue).** Christ the Redeemer is a statue of Jesus Christ in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; considered the largest art deco statue in the world. It is 39.6 m.

- **Statue of Liberty.** The Statue of Liberty officially titled Liberty Enlightening the World, dedicated on October 28, 1886, is a monument commemorating the centennial of the signing of the American Declaration of Independence, given to the US by the people of France to represent the friendship between the two countries established during the American Revolution. Standing on Liberty Island in New York Harbor, it welcomes visitors, immigrants, and returning Americans traveling by ship.

- **Eiffel Tower.** The Eiffel Tower is a 19th century iron lattice tower located on the Champ de Mars in Paris that has become both a global icon of France and one of the most recognizable structures in the world. Named after its designer, engineer Gustave Eiffel, the tower was built as the entrance arch for the 1889 World Fair. Its height is 324m.

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**GREAT PERSONALITIES OF THE WORLD**

- **Abraham (3000 BC)** Prophet; Father of Hebrews and Semites.
• Moses (1300BC) Prophet of Jews who led his community in Exodus during reign of Rameses II.
• Ramases II (13th century BC) Ancient Egyptian ruler (Pharaoh), famous for building dams and pyramids.
• Homer (9th century BC) Great Greek poet and story-teller; known for his great works like Iliad and Odyssey.
• Buddha (563–483BC) Indian religious teacher and founder of Buddhism.
• Pythagoras (6th century BC) Greek philosopher and mathematician; famous for his theorem.
• Cyrus the Great (560–529 BC) First Persian king and founder of the largest empire of that time.
• Confucius (551–480 BC) Great Chinese philosopher and founder of Confucianism.
• Socrates (470–400 BC) Famous Greek philosopher; Tutor of Plato. Charged of corrupting youth and sentenced to death by drinking hemlock (poison).
• Herodotus (5th century BC) Greek historian often called the ‘Father of History’.
• Aristotle (384–322) The greatest philosopher of all times, tutor to Alexander the Great; also known as Father of Biology.
• Alexander the Great (356–323 BC) Macedonian ruler who is known to be the first conqueror of known world of his time.
• Chandragupta I (340–286 BC) First Mauryan emperor of India and the first king who united the divided princely states of Indian subcontinent.
• Asoka the Great (3rd Century BC) Emperor of Mauryan dynasty; first ruler to make Buddhism the state religion of India.
• Archimedes (287–212 BC) Greek mathematician who invented “helical screw” and “magnifying glass”.
• Hannibal (247–183 BC) Carthaginian general and conqueror famous for his advance against Roman armies.
• Julius Caesar (100–44 BC) Roman dictator, general, statesman, writer, lawyer, orator and founder of Roman Empire. Considered the greatest man of ancient world.
• Cleopatra (69–30 BC) Queen of Egypt and mistress of Julius Caesar and later beloved of Mark Antony.
• Augustus Caesar (63 BC–14 AD) First Roman emperor and nephew of Julius Caesar.
• Jesus Christ (4BC–33AD) The Prophet of Christians who, according to the Christian view, was crucified by the Roman governor of Jerusalem on the instigation of Jewish rabbis.
- **St Paul (1st century AD)** Christian saint who after accepting Christianity spread it far beyond Palestine.
- **Constantine (280–337 AD)** First Roman emperor to embrace Christianity. Founder of city of Constantinople.
- **Attila the Hun (406–453 AD)** Chieftain of Hun tribes who defeated Roman armies and captured Rome twice.
- **Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) (570–632 AD)** The last prophet and messenger of Allah on whom Quran was revealed.
- **Abu Bakr (573–634 AD)** 1st Muslim Caliph and companion of the Prophet.
- **Omar (581–644 AD)** 2nd Muslim Caliph and companion of the Prophet of Islam.
- **Khalid Bin Walid (592–642)** Eminent Muslim General and one of the most successful commanders in history; led Muslim armies to great victories over Persians and Romans.
- **Charlemagne (742–814)** First emperor of Holy Roman Empire, a visionary who gave idea of united European Empire for the first time in history.
- **Jabar bin Haiyan (760–815 AD)** Muslim scientist known as “Father of Chemistry”.
- **Avicenna (Ibn-e-Sina) (850–925 AD)** Great Muslim scientist and physician. Author of 200 works on medicine and alchemy.
- **Mahmood Ghaznavi (971–1030)** The most prominent ruler of the Ghaznavid dynasty whose rule extended from Afghanistan to Iran and regions of North-West India.
- **Saladin (1138–1193)** Sultan of Egypt who defeated the crusaders and cleared Palestine of Christians. Famous for his generosity and humanity.
- **Genghis Khan (1162–1227)** Mongol ruler who laid the foundations of Mongol Empire, spanning from Asia to East Europe.
- **St Thomas Aquinas (1225–1274)** Italian theologian and philosopher whose comments on Bible influenced Catholic thoughts for many generations.
- **Kublai Khan (1216–1294)** Mongol ruler of China, grandson of Genghis Khan and founder of Peking (Beijing).
- **Dante Alighieri (1265–1321)** Most famous of all Italian poets. Spearheaded renaissance in Italy. Wrote the ‘Divine Comedy’.
- **Hafiz (14th century)** Greatest of Persian poets; known as ‘sugar mouthed’ by Persians because of sweetness of his words.
- **Tamerlaine (1336–1405)** Mongol chieftain and descendant of the great Genghis Khan who conquered Afghanistan, Persia and India.
- **Joan of Arc (1412–1431)** French national leader who tried to free French from the dominion of English. She led French army to success against English.
Mohammad II (1430-1481)  Famous king of Turks; Conqueror of Constantinople; Serbia and Greece.

Christopher Columbus (1451-1506)  Italian born navigator who discovered West Indies and America.

Leonardo Da Vinci (1452-1519)  Italian artistic and scientific genius known for “Mona Lisa”, “The Last Supper” and sketches of aeroplanes and submarines.

Nicholas Copernicus (1453–1543)  Polish astronomer; regarded as founder of modern astronomy. Discovered that Earth goes round the sun.

Machiavelli (1469-1527)  Italian statesman and diplomat famous for his power tactics; His world famous book on statesmanship and diplomacy is named ‘The Prince’

Vasco da Gama (1470-1524)  First European explorer to reach Indian coast after a voyage across complete African continent.

Michelangelo (1475-1564)  The greatest artist of all times. Incomparable sculptor and painter.

Babar (1483-1530)  Founder of Mughal dynasty in India; descendent of Tamerlaine and Genghis Khan.

Martin Luther (1483-1546)  German religious revolutionary who questioned doctrines of Roman Catholic Church. Founder of protestant branch of Christianity.

Suleiman I (1496-1566)  Great conqueror and sultan of Turkish Ottoman Empire. Known as “Suleiman the Magnificent”.

Nostradamus (1503-1566)  French physician and astrologer; regarded for his predictions about future.

Elizabeth I (1533-1603)  The greatest English monarch. Brought glory and conquests to her country. East India Company was formed during her reign.

Sir Francis Drake (1540-1596)  English sea captain; defeated Spanish fleet in Cadiz harbour.

Akbar the Great (1542-1605)  Mughal emperor of India; ruled for 50 years.

Sir Francis Bacon (1561-1625)  English statesman and lawyer, essayist, scientist, philosopher and pioneer of experimental research.

William Shakespeare (1564-1616)  English playwright and poet; most famous dramatist of all times.

Galileo Galilee (1564-1642)  Famous Italian astronomer, mathematician, philosopher and physicist who gave theory of gravity.

Thomas Hobbes(1588-1679)  English philosopher; a royalist supporter of King Charles I.

Aurangzeb (1618-1707)  Last great Mughal emperor of India; regarded for his military skills and rigidity in religion.

Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727)  A most famous scientist; known for his myriad scientific explorations; discovered laws of motion.
Peter I the Great (1672-1725) 1st Czar of Russia. Cruel but reformed and expanded Russia. Made capital at St. Petersburg.

Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) Famous American scientist, writer, revolutionary and statesman; one of makers of American constitution.

Rousseau (1712–1778) French philosopher; wrote ‘The Social Contract’ and “Confessions” to bring about the greatest revolution – The French Revolution (1789)

Robert Clive (1725–1774) Founder of English Empire in India; Commander of East India Company who defeated Nawab of Bengal to become the first governor of Bengal.

James Cook (1728-1779) English navigator and explorer; famous for his discovery of Australian continent.

George Washington (1732-1799) First President of US. Achieved independence for Americans from British after nine years war.

Goethe (1749-1832) The greatest German poet and writer. Wrote ‘Faust’ and ‘Wurther’

Tipu Sultan(1750-1799) Valiant ruler of Mysore (also called ‘Tiger of Mysore’). Defeated armies of Marathas and later British in the Second Mysore War. Died defending his capital Srirangapattana in 1799.

Mozart (1756-1791) One of the greatest musicians. Wrote 600 works including all time popular opera “the Marriage of Figaro”.

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) French general and Emperor of Europe; a military genius; one of the most outstanding soldiers of modern history; defeated at Waterloo in 1815.

Beethoven (1770-1827) German musician; one of the greatest musicians of all times.

Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) President of USA; emerged successful President out of civil war and famous for abolishing slavery from US.


Bismarck (1815-1898) Visionary German statesman who devoted his life to unifying all German states into united Germany – Know as “Iron Chancellor”

Karl Marx (1818-1883) Founder of Socialism/communism. A prominent philosopher of 19th; wrote “Das Kapital” and “The Communist Manifesto”.

Florence Nightingale (1820-1910) Famous English nursing pioneer.

Dostoevsky (1821-1881) One of the most celebrated of Russian novelists; famous for his works like ‘The Idiot’ and ‘Crime and Punishment’.

Alfred Nobel (1833-1896) Swedish inventor who invented dynamite by accident; Left his legacy for creation of Nobel prizes.

Nietzsche (1844-1900) Greatest of modern German philosophers, regarded as the most influential man behind Nazi movement.

Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922) Scottish inventor; famous for inventing the most used machines of modern times – telephone.
• G.B. Shaw (1856-1950)  Irish Playwright, author and wit; regarded as the most popular of 20th Century dramatists.
• Marie Curie (1867-1934)  Gifted French physicist and chemist. Pioneer in the field of radioactivity; the first person honored with two Nobel Prizes—in physics and chemistry.
• Gandhi (1869-1948)  Indian Leader; known as Mahatama “great soul”; helped Indians to get freedom from British Raj; known for advocating non–violence in politics.
• Lenin (1870-1924) Russian Communist leader who brought the most popular of 20th Century revolutions – The Bolshevik Revolution. Founder of the Soviet Union.
• Sir Winston Churchill (1874-1965) British war leader, statesman, painter, writer and orator; a Nobel laureate for literature; twice PM of UK, once during WW II.
• Muhammad Ali Jinnah (1876-1948) Quaid-i-Azam ("Great Leader") and Baba-e-Qaum ("Father of the Nation"). Incomparable lawyer, politician and statesman who founded the State and Nation of Pakistan. Advocated Two-Nations Theory and led Muslims to freedom after Congress’ intransigence on joint arrangement.
• Joseph Stalin (1879-1953) Soviet Communist Leader; Ruled Soviet Union with iron hand after Lenin and dominated world politics during and after WWII.
• Albert Einstein (1879-1955) World famous Swiss physicist, Jewish by race; fled from Germany to America; famous for his ‘Theory of Relativity’.
• Alexander Fleming (1881-1955) Scottish bacteriologist; discovered penicillin to save life of millions till today.
• F.D Roosevelt (1882-1945) US 32nd President for four terms; famous for his economic reforms; the most influential of Allied Leaders of WWII.
• Benito Mussolini (1883-1945) Fascist dictator of Italy; led Italian army into expeditions against African countries and joined hands with Hitler. Killed in 1945.
• Adolf Hitler (1889-1945) German dictator; founder of Nazi Party. Known as the ‘Fuhrer’. Responsible for WW II; killed himself in 1945 after defeat of his armies.
• Erwin Rommel (1891-1944) German field marshal; Among the greatest military heroes of WWII; commander of Afrika Korps.
• John F Kennedy (1917-1963) Youngest American to be elected as President of US; first Roman Catholic to hold such office; murdered in 1963.
• Martin Luther King (1929-1968)  Afro-American leader; winner of Nobel Prize for peace and revolutionary for equal rights of black Americans.
• MARK ZUCKERBERG (1984-)  Mark Zuckerberg is the reason for Internet boom. He is one of the co-founder of the famous Social Networking website Facebook.
• **BILL GATES (1955-)** Bill Gates is the co-founder of the renowned Microsoft. He has been the architect of Windows OS and MS-Office

• **Steve Jobs (1955-2011)** Steve Jobs was co-founder of the famous Apple Inc. He was also the founder of Pixar an animation company.

• **Abdul Kalam (1931-2015)** Abdul Kalam is an Indian scientist. For his major work is in the field of aerospace engineering.

• **Stephen Hawking (1942-)** Stephen Hawking is an eminent scientist in the field of Theoretical Physics and Cosmology, has worked on the basic laws which govern the universe and was the first to state that black holes emit radiations.

• **Nelson Mandela (1918-2013)** Nelson Mandela was South Africa’s first elected President in a democratic election from 1994-99. He was accredited internationally for his anti-apartheid revolution. He is often described as “the father of the nation” by the South Africans.

• **Sir Abdul Sattar Edhi (1928-2016)** Abdul Sattar Edhi was a Pakistani philanthropist, ascetic, and humanitarian who founded the Edhi Foundation which runs hospitals, homeless shelters, rehab centres, and orphanages across Pakistan.

The Basic facts about the independence movement of Pakistan and post- Independence Period

| Q-1 | Who started the farizi movement? |
| Ans | Haji shariat Ullah |

| Q-2 | Who announced the annulment of partition of Bengal |
| Ans | King Emperor George V |

| Q-3 | Which extremist Hindu Group overpowered congress in 1926? |
| Ans | Hindi Mahasabba. |

| Q-4 | Where was Pakistan conference held in 1941? |
| Ans | Islamia College Lahore. |

| Q-5 | In Which province, the first muslim league Government was formed? |
| Ans | Sindh. |

| Q-6 | What are the founders of Pir Sibgat Ullah Shah called? |
| Ans | Hurs. |

| Q-7 | Who was voted as the first President of Muslim League? |
| Ans | Agha Khan. |

| Q-8 | Who launched the London Branch of Muslim league? |
| Ans | Sayed Ameer Ali. |

| Q-9 | Who gave the title of “Ambassador” of Hindu Muslim Unity to Quaid-e-Azam? |
| Ans | Mrs Sarogini Naidu. |

| Q-10 | When did Sir Seyed Ahmed Khan establish the scientific society? |
| Ans | 1863 |

| Q-11 | When was Mohammedan Educational conference formed? |
| Ans | 1886 |

<p>| Q-12 | When was the demand of separate Muslim Homeland made by Muslim |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Who presented the Dehli Proposal?</td>
<td>Ans Quaid-e-Azam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>In which year was India given under the direct control of British Crown?</td>
<td>Ans 1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>In which year did the Quaid-e-Azam present his famous 14 points?</td>
<td>Ans 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The Government of India Act 1909 is also known as?</td>
<td>Ans Minto Morley reforms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The Simon Commission arrived in India in which year?</td>
<td>Ans 1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>What is the 2nd name of Government of India Act 1919?</td>
<td>Ans Montague Chelmsford reforms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>When was the “Deliverance day” called by Quaid-e-Azam?</td>
<td>Ans 22nd Dec 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>When was Aligarh College raised to the status of university?</td>
<td>Ans 1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Who was appointed for the demarcation of subcontinent boundaries?</td>
<td>Ans Radcliff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>How many Muslims migrated from India to Pakistan?</td>
<td>Ans 6.5 Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>According to partition formula how much money was entitled for Pakistan?</td>
<td>Ans Rs. 1 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>At the time of division how many princely states were present.</td>
<td>Ans 580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>In which year was Pakistan admitted to the membership of United Nations.</td>
<td>Ans September 1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Who inaugurated the state Bank of Pakistan.</td>
<td>Ans Quaid-e-Azam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Where was Shah Walli Ullah Born?</td>
<td>Ans Village of Shamail in Bengal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Nehru presented his famous report in year?</td>
<td>Ans 1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>When was the first session of round table conference was held.</td>
<td>Ans Nov 1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>When did the British Government publish white papers?</td>
<td>Ans 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Who dismissed the Sindh Government headed by Muhammad Ayub Khuro?</td>
<td>Ans Quaid-e-Azam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>How many sons did Shah Walli Ullah have?</td>
<td>Ans 4 Sons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Where was the Annual session of Muslim Educational conference was held in 1906?</td>
<td>Ans At residence of Nawab Salim Ullah Khan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Which two brothers were imprisoned as a result of Khilafat movement?</td>
<td>Ans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Ali Brothers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>In which year was the Luknow pact presented?</td>
<td>1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>When was the communal award announced?</td>
<td>August 4, 1932.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>When was Indian Independence act was passed?</td>
<td>18th July 1947.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>How many seats were won by the Muslim League in terms of percentage during 1945 -1946 general elections for Federal Assembly?</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>When did Muslim league demand reforms in Balochistan?</td>
<td>1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>In which year the Luknow pact was concluded?</td>
<td>1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Who got the title of Ambassador of Hindu Muslim unity?</td>
<td>The Quaid-e-Azam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Who gave the Quaid-e-Azam title of Ambassador of Hindu Muslim unit?</td>
<td>Mr Saijni Naidu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Who was the head of simon commission?</td>
<td>Sir John Simon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Partition of Bengal happened in the year?</td>
<td>1905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Quaid-e-Azam Started his political career in the year?</td>
<td>1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>In which year Quaid-e-Azam joined the Muslim league?</td>
<td>1913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Minto Morly reforms were introduced in the year?</td>
<td>1909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Which movement was started from 1920 to 1922?</td>
<td>(Khalafat Movement)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>The Nehru report was introduced in which year?</td>
<td>1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Sir Syed Ahmed was born in the year?</td>
<td>1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Who was the founder of All India National Congress?</td>
<td>A.O. Hume)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>In which year the famous 14 points of Quaid-e-Azam were presented?</td>
<td>1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>The name “Pakistan” was proposed by whom?</td>
<td>Ch Rehmat Ali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Farazi Movement was started by whom?</td>
<td>Haji Shariat Ullah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-55</td>
<td>Who introduced education reforms for the muslim in the sub continent?</td>
<td>Ans Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-56</td>
<td>In which year the Anglo oriented college was established?</td>
<td>Ans 1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-57</td>
<td>In which city the M.A.O College was established?</td>
<td>Ans aligarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-58</td>
<td>The scientific society was established in which year?</td>
<td>Ans 1863.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-59</td>
<td>In which year urdu Hindu controversy started?</td>
<td>Ans 1867.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-60</td>
<td>All Indian National congress was established in the year?</td>
<td>Ans 1885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-61</td>
<td>How many members of shimla deputation met the viceroy?</td>
<td>Ans 35 Members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-62</td>
<td>In which year the all India Muslim league was formed?</td>
<td>Ans 1906.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-63</td>
<td>Who was the chief architect of Lucknow Pact?</td>
<td>Ans Quaid-e-Azam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-64</td>
<td>Who was the Viceroy of India during the partition of Bengal?</td>
<td>Ans Lord Curzen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-65</td>
<td>Who was the last viceroy of India?</td>
<td>Ans Lord Mount Batten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-66</td>
<td>The 2nd World War started in the year?</td>
<td>Ans 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-67</td>
<td>Who gave the name of Lahore resolution as Pakistan resolution?</td>
<td>Ans Indian press.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-68</td>
<td>Which plan was presented in 1946?</td>
<td>Ans Cabinet mission Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-69</td>
<td>Who was the head of boundary Commission?</td>
<td>Ans Red Cliff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-70</td>
<td>Who was viceroy of India during 2nd world war?</td>
<td>Ans Lord Wavell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-71</td>
<td>M.A.O stands for?</td>
<td>Ans Muhammad Anglo Oriental.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-73</td>
<td>Who was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan?</td>
<td>Ans Liaquat Ali Khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-74</td>
<td>Who was the first Governor General of Pak?</td>
<td>Ans Quaid-e-Azam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-75</td>
<td>Which plan was introduced for the partition of India?</td>
<td>Ans 3rd June 1947 Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-76</td>
<td>Name of the first Indian Sepoy of the east India company who revolted against</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the British before the war of Independence of 1857?
Ans Mangal panday.
Q-77 Which pass links Gilgit Baltishtan with Kaghan Valley?
Ans Babu Sir pass
Q-78 What is the land are of Azad Kashmir?
Ans 13300 sq km.
Q-79 Where is the highest water fall in the world?
Ans Angel (Venezuela South America).
Q-80 Recently the United States Army has used the mother of all the bombs in Afghanistan. Tell me the name of the area where this bomb was dropped.
Ans Nangerhar province in eastern Afghanistan.
اردو کے عناصر فہرست

1. مولانا شیخ علمی، اطلاع سہمن خان، سردار احمد خان، دلی فیروز عخدمہ مولانا محمد سہمن آزاد
2. مولانا نظامی 1817-1910
3. مولانا نظامی 1857-1888
4. مولانا نظامی 1877-1938
5. مولانا نظامی 1812-1938

6. مولانا نظامی 1875-1948

63
بڑانے چاہتے ہیں کہ اس قصبتے میں ایسا کام بھی جاری رہے جو میں نے 1857 کے انقلاب میں واقعہ کا تجربہ کیا تھا۔ 

کوئی بھی ہزاروں افراد کی لطیفہ ہوا ہوگا اور کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی کوئی بھی۔
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>مرزاغلاب</th>
<th>مرزاغلبل</th>
<th>مرزاغلبل</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>دل دوران دلیت ہو آتی ہے</td>
<td>دل دوران دلیت ہو آتی ہے</td>
<td>دل دوران دلیت ہو آتی ہے</td>
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<td>مفت اس دریا کا مفت ہے</td>
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<td>اور میں بجھتا ہوں کہ اپنے اور دریا</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**سریب عارف خان**

س۔ کہا کہ عمومی نے کہ بیان کیا ہے کہ سردار تیم کا اور پاکستان کے اور پاکستان کے اور پاکستان کے

*مہدی – 24 مارچ 1948*

س۔ اور میں مفت اس دریا کا مفت ہے | اور میں بجھتا ہوں کہ اپنے اور دریا | اور میں بجھتا ہوں کہ اپنے اور دریا |
معلومات شیخ نعیمی

1817ء- علی قاضی خان کی چھوٹی بھائی کی جگہ کی?

1875ء- سید احمد گنگیار سے اردو دیکھنے کے لیے چٹی میں سوسائٹی قائم کی?

1870ء- سید احمد سے 1870 میں کوناٹی اور اولیہ ریسالہ کاف ؟

1870ء- سید احمد کی اولیہ ریسالہ کاف ؟

1857ء- "خطابات احمد" کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

1914ء- سیرت این کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

معلومات شیخ نعیمی
س. شیری کو چون سے تعین کوئ سادے قاہم ہو؟

ج. نہ ہو یا اخلاق

س. کون سے اعتماد میں کون ساده قائم کا نہ ہے بے بانے معشقوں کے کے؟

ج. وارا منشتوں
مولانا اطاف حسین خاچی

س۔ مولانا حسین خاچی کی تاریخ جنوبی آسٹریلیا

ت۔ 1837 میں پیدا ہوئے۔

س۔ مولانا حسین خاچی کی تاریخ وفات کیسے؟

ت۔ 1914ء

س۔ مولانا حسین خاچی سے ہونے والی تعلیم کی تفصیلات?

س۔ ایک گلاس کپ کی تفصیلات?

س۔ مولانا اطاف حسین خاچی کی تفصیلات?

س۔ مولانا حسین خاچی کی تعلیم کی تفصیلات?

س۔ مولانا اطاف حسین خاچی کی تعلیم کی تفصیلات?

س۔ مولانا حسین خاچی کی تعلیم کی تفصیلات?

س۔ مولانا حسین خاچی کی تعلیم کی تفصیلات?

س۔ مولانا حسین خاچی کی تعلیم کی تفصیلات?

س۔ مولانا حسین خاچی کی تعلیم کی تفصیلات?

س۔ مولانا حسین خاچی کی تعلیم کی تفصیلات؟

س۔ مولانا حسین آزاد کی تاریخ وفات کیسے؟

ت۔ 1830ء

س۔ مولانا حسین آزاد کی تاریخ وفات کیسے؟

ت۔ 1910ء
س۔1857ء، کب کئی بچے آزادی کے انعمر آپ کے ولدت کے باوجود بارے میں گا۔

س۔ ان کی جیب میں آپ کس خاصتی سے تھی؟

س۔ آخری اراکین یہیں تھے?

س۔ گوهر نے کسی نے البتہ میں کس کے چوں سفر کی?

س۔ عربی اور فارسی

س۔ ان کا سب سے زیادہ خاص ہونا ایک کتاب تھی؟

س۔ جدید طرز شاعری

س۔ آپ کی وہ باقی اور慵 کی کی اقتباسات کی?

س۔ مولانا کھجہ سید قیاز آزاد

س۔ آپ کے اساتذہ کی?

س۔ اپنے کردار میں

س۔ موضوعاتی تعلق کا اہم بعد کسی اور کسی ہی؟

س۔ تعلق آزاد

ز۔ عثمان نزیر احمد

س۔ فیصلہ کیا ہے کہ کپڑے بچے ہوں؟

سن۔ 1831ء میں جلیل خان

س۔ فیصلہ کیا ہے امر کا تاریخ ذاتی تباہ کی?

سن۔ 1912ء

س۔ آپ کے اسے باقی میں بالکل وہ کسی کی میں ہی؟

سن۔ 1961ء

س۔ آپ کی کئی شخصیات ہیں، خاصانہ اور مقامات کے استادین?

سن۔ چوہدری انور

س۔ آپ کے ایڈوڈ عموما کسی کا بھی کسی نے تحقیق کی؟

سن۔ پیام نقل کیا گیا?

س۔ مراد احمد کر کئے وہینے کے کس کے اندر؟
تعلّم

 fundraiser

علاقہ اقبال، نظر آباد، بہار، جنوبی جنوب
س - علاقہ اقبال کا سلسلہ اہوی؟
۱۸۷۷ء
س - علاقہ اقبال کا تاریخ پہلے قائم کی؟
۱۲ اپریل ۱۹۳۸ء
ت - علاقہ اقبال کی بہت اہوی؟
ت - سیکٹر
س - آپ چہ انستیتوں میں کونی جگری حاصل کی؟
ت - اورادیہ لائک کے جگری
س - آپ چہ بنے بمبین کونی جگری حاصل کی؟
PHD - ت
س - آپ کہ کی آئی بولی اخکار؟
ت - شاعری کی چھ اور
س - آپ نے کونی کی پوسنی بمبین شاعری کی؟
ت - اطسواتی
س - آپ پہلی کے اخبار سے کیا ہے؟
ت - کیلئی
س - آپ نے شاعری کا ایکی کس کی کتاب سے کیا؟
ت - نگزیر
س - اقبال نے روشنی عظیم دعا میں قربانی شاعری کے میں کیا قبضہ کیا؟
آپ کی بلندی شعری سے قسم، گاہات، نغاج، نماس، نظم و صوفی ریاست، مردوں کو اور سے مہما کا وارث چین کیا س۔ آپ کے قلم و خوشگی کے ترجم کی تو ایک اور چند مین چوہدی ہوئے تھے؟

ج۔ تین (30) س۔ آپ کی بلندی شعری سے قسم، گاہات، نغاج، نماس، نظم و صوفی ریاست، مردوں کو اور سے مہما کا وارث چین کیا س۔ آپ کے قلم و خوشگی کے ترجم کی تو ایک اور چند مین چوہدی ہوئے تھے?

ت۔ علامہ اقبال اردی س۔ علامہ اقبال اردی س۔ علامہ اقبال اردی س۔ علامہ اقبال اردی س۔ علامہ اقبال اردی س۔ علامہ اقبال اردی س۔ قائد اعظم برخی کی غنی پڑھے تھے?

ت۔ کے "آپ کی بلندی شعری سے قسم، گاہات، نغاج، نماس، نظم و صوفی ریاست، مردوں کو اور سے مہما کا وارث چین کیا س۔ آپ کے قلم و خوشگی کے ترجم کی تو ایک اور چند مین چوہدی ہوئے تھے؟

ت۔ قائد اعظم برخی کی غنی پڑھے تھے؟

ت۔ آپ کی بلندی شعری سے قسم، گاہات، نغاج، نماس، نظم و صوفی ریاست، مردوں کو اور سے مہما کا وارث چین کیا س۔ آپ کے قلم و خوشگی کے ترجم کی تو ایک اور چند مین چوہدی ہوئے تھے?

س۔ علامہ اقبال اردی

س۔ علامہ اقبال اردی

س۔ ترجم کی غنی پڑھے تھے؟

س۔ کے علامہ اقبال اردی س۔ علامہ اقبال اردی س۔ علامہ اقبال اردی س۔ علامہ اقبال اردی س۔ علامہ اقبال اردی س۔ علامہ اقبال اردی س۔ قائد اعظم برخی کی غنی پڑھے تھے?

س۔ قائد اعظم برخی کی غنی پڑھے تھے؟

س۔ علامہ اقبال اردی

س۔ علامہ اقبال اردی

س۔ ترجم کی غنی پڑھے تھے?

س۔ قائد اعظم برخی کی غنی پڑھے تھے?

س۔ علامہ اقبال اردی

س۔ ترجم کی غنی پڑھے تھے?

س۔ قائد اعظم برخی کی غنی پڑھے تھے?

س۔ علامہ اقبال اردی

س۔ ترجم کی غنی پڑھے تھے?

س۔ قائد اعظم برخی کی غنی پڑھے تھے?
س۔ ان کا معاشرت بند سے کم چھٹی کچھ ہو گی؟
17- 150 سے
س۔ ان کا مشترکہ شریک کام بنا ایک?
ن۔ "پہلا ان کا بازنگ گری چھوڑتے ہوئے" گزر گیا۔

جلال الدین علی

س۔ جلال الدین علی کا جواب چھا لیا ہوا ہے؟
ن۔ جدید
س۔ کون سے صدر پاکستان کے نام پینئے تھے اپنے افراد خاص ہوں?
ن۔ محمود خان
س۔ جہاں سے جہاں پاکستان کو نئے تھی?
ن۔ جلال الدین علی
س۔ دیا مار سے اگے صدر کا کہ کس کی ایک تصنیف ہے؟
ن۔ جلال الدین علی
س۔ صدر پاکستان محمود خان کے نام پینئے تھے اپنے افراد خاص؟
ن۔ محمود خان
س۔ اس کی وجہ سے خوش نہیں کھا گیا?
ن۔ حقیقہ

میر تیمور

س۔ میر تیمور کی تاریخ چھوڑدی آئے ہوئی؟
ن۔ 1725ء آگرہ
س۔ میر تیمور کی تاریخ وفات کی؟
ن۔ 1810ء
مرزا سادات خان غالب

س۔ غالب کب پیدا ہوئے؟
ن۔ 1869ء
س۔ غالب کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟
ن۔ سادات خان غالب
س۔ غالب چپ پوری چھوڑ سکتا ہے؟
ن۔ یہ پتھر محدثہ
س۔ غالب کی شادی چکڑبر سیم سوکی؟

بنیادور
س۔ کون جنگ کی وجہ سے غالب کی راہ نہیں بند ہوئی؟
ن۔ 1857ء
س۔ غالب نے کس کس زبان میں شاعری کی؟
ن۔ اردواور فارسی
س۔ ہزار ہزار غالب (اردو) اور ہزار کریسی غالب کی تصانیف کی؟
ن۔ مرزا غالب

کہا جا چکر بھرنے اٹھا کریں اور تاریخ سے کہا چکر؟
ن۔ مرزا غالب

بیر قطب میر

س۔ جیسی اپنی جہب کی ہے کہا مصور کچھ؟
ن۔ یہ نہایت فضیلت کی ہے
س۔ تاکی اس کے لئے کیا کبھی کہا مصور کچھ؟
مرناغالب

س - دل نداون چیت جو ہوا یا ہیں اس کو کام کریں
ن - آتش کا وردی دو کا یاں
س - کم ہیں ملیاں وہی جارو ہیں کا ہیں کا تھاں کا ہیں
ن - یاں جیسی کا ہیں
س - کئی گھا چھوٹا ہے ہوا یاں ہے کا ہوا کا مصروف ہیں
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س - کم سے کم نہیں ہے اس کا ہوا مصروف ہیں
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THE FIGURES OF SPEECH

A picture is worth a thousand words.

Figurative language: One meaning of "figure" is "drawing" or "picture". Figurative language creates pictures in the mind of the reader or listener. These pictures help convey the meaning faster and more vividly than words alone.

We use figures of speech in "figurative language" to add colour and interest, and to awaken the imagination. Figurative language is everywhere, from classical works like Shakespeare or the Bible, to everyday speech, pop music and television commercials. It makes the reader or listener use their imagination and understand much more than the plain words.

Figurative language is the opposite of literal language. Literal language means exactly what it says. Figurative language means something different to (and usually more than) what it says on the surface:

- He ran fast. (literal)
- He ran like the wind. (figurative)

In the above example "like the wind" is a figure of speech (in this case, a simile). It is important to recognize the difference between literal and figurative language. There are many figures of speech that are commonly used and which can be learnt by heart. At other times, writers and speakers may invent their own figures of speech.

Alliteration

The repetition of an initial consonant sound.

Example: Tim took tons of tools to make toys for tots.
Walter walked wearily while wondering where Wally was.

Many examples of alliteration can also be found in tongue twisters:

- She sells sea shells by the sea shore
- Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers

Anagram

Anagram is a form of word play in which letters of a word or phrase are rearranged in such a way that a new word or phrase is formed.

Anagram is formed by using exactly the same letters of the original word but with a different arrangement. For example, “notes” is an anagram of “stone.”

Common Anagram Examples:
We play with words in our everyday life to create anagrams that are funny and witty. Usually, Anagrams are most interesting when they are relevant to each other. Some hilarious anagram examples are given below:

- Mother-in-law = Hitler woman
- Dormitory = Dirty Room
- The earthquakes = The queer shakes
- Punishments = Nine Thumps
- School master = The classroom

Anaphora

In writing or speech, the deliberate repetition of the first part of the sentence in order to achieve an artistic effect is known as Anaphora.

- “Every day, every night, in every way, I am getting better and better”
“My life is my purpose. My life is my goal. My life is my inspiration.”
“A Tale of Two Cities” by Charles Dickens starts with following lines:
“It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair.”
“It” repeated all the way through the passage makes the readers focus more on the traits of the “age” they are reading about.

Antithesis
Antithesis, literal meaning opposite, is a rhetorical device in which two opposite ideas are put together in a sentence to achieve a contrasting effect.
• Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice.
• Man proposes, God disposes.
• Patience is bitter, but it has a sweet fruit.
John Milton in “Paradise Lost” says:
• “Better to reign in Hell, than serve in Heav’n.”
The contrasting ideas of “reign”/ “serve” and “Hell”/ “Heav’n” are placed in a sentence to achieve an antithetical effect.
The contrasting ideas, set in parallel structures, markedly highlight the conflict that existed in the time which was discussed in the novel.

Apostrophe
Breaking off discourse to address some absent person or thing, some abstract quality, an inanimate object, or a nonexistent character.

Example #1
William Shakespeare makes use of an apostrophe in his play “Macbeth”:
“Is this a dagger which I see before me,
The handle toward my hand?
Come, let me clutch thee!
I have thee not, and yet I see thee still.”
In his mental conflict before murdering King Duncan, Macbeth has a strange vision of a dagger and talks to it as if it were another person.

Example #2
Jane Taylor uses apostrophe in the well-known nursery rhyme “The Star”:
“Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are.
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky.”
In the above nursery rhyme, a child addresses a star (an imaginary idea). Hence, this is a classic example of apostrophe

Assonance
Assonance takes place when two or more words close to one another repeat the same vowel sound but start with different consonant sounds.
For instance,
“Men sell the wedding bells.”
The same vowel sound of the short vowel “-e-” repeats itself in almost all the words excluding the definite article. The words do share the same vowel sounds but start with different consonant sounds unlike alliteration that involves repetition of the same consonant sounds.

Below are a few brief examples of assonance from different writers:

“If I bleat when I speak it’s because I just got . . . fleeced.” – Deadwood by Al Swearengen

“Those images that yet,
Fresh images beget,
That dolphin-torn, that gong-tormented sea.” – Byzantium by W.B. Yeats

“Strips of tinfoil winking like people” – The Bee Meeting by Sylvia Plath

“I must confess that in my quest I felt depressed and restless.” – With Love by Thin Lizzy

**Cacophony**

Cacophony is the use of a combination of words with loud, harsh sounds—in reality as well as literature. In literary studies, this combination of words with rough or inharmonious sounds is used for a noisy or jarring poetic effect. Cacophony can be used in both **poetry** and everyday conversation.

*He grunted and in a gruff voice said, “Give me that trash and I’ll throw it out!”*

This sentence makes use of cacophony in a few ways: “grunted,” “gruff,” and “give” have harsh g sounds and “that,” “trash,” and “throw it out” all have hard t sounds.

*Klarissa Klein drives an old, grumbling Cadillac which has a crumpled bumper and screaming, honking horn.*

Here, many hard sounds create cacophony: hard k and c sounds of “Klarissa Klein,” “Cadillac,” “crumpled,” and “honking,” hard g and b sounds in “grumbling,” “bumper,” “screaming,” and “honking,” and the hard sk sound in “screaming.”

**Chiasmus**

Chiasmus is a rhetorical device in which two or more clauses are balanced against each other by the reversal of their structures in order to produce an artistic effect.

- “Bad men live that they may eat and drink,
  whereas good men eat and drink that they may live.” – Socrates (5th Century B.C.)

- “The instinct of a man is
to pursue everything that flies from him, and
to fly from all that pursues him.” (Voltaire)

**Euphony**

The opposite of cacophony, euphony is the use of sweet, melodious sounds for a delicious, beautiful experience of sound in poetry and prose alike.

Here are a few examples of euphony:

- *The lovely lilies shade me as I stroll through the soft and dewy flower beds.*

  Soft l sounds in “lovely lilies” and soft s sounds in “shade,” “stroll,” and “soft” create a smooth and lilting sentence which mirrors the ease with which one strolls through a garden.

- *Sing to me of silent souls rising to heaven above us.*

  Once again, soft s sounds like “sing,” “silent,” and “souls” combine with soft phrases like “rising” and “heaven above us” to create a euphonic and beautiful sentence.
Hyperbole
An extravagant statement; the use of exaggerated terms for the purpose of emphasis or heightened effect.
Common Examples of Hyperbole:
- My grandmother is as old as the hills.
- Your suitcase weighs a ton!
- She is as heavy as an elephant!
- I am dying of shame.
From Joseph Conrad’s novel “The Heart of Darkness”,
“I had to wait in the station for ten days—an eternity.”
The wait of ten days seemed to last forever and never end.

Irony
Irony is a figure of speech in which words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words. It may also be a situation that may end up in quite a different way than what is generally anticipated. In simple words, it is a difference between the appearance and the reality.
- You laugh at a person who slipped stepping on a banana peel and the next thing you know, you slipped too.
- The butter is as soft as a marble piece.
- Oh Great! Now you have broken my new camera.
- Shakespeare employs this verbal irony in “Julius Caesar” Act I, Scene II,
  CASSIUS: “tis true this god did shake”
Cassius, despite knowing the mortal flaws of Caesar, calls him “this god

Metaphor
An implied comparison between two unlike things that actually have something important in common.
- My brother was boiling mad. (This implies he was too angry.)
- The assignment was a breeze. (This implies that the assignment was not difficult.)
- It is going to be clear skies from now on. (This implies that clear skies are not a threat and life is going to be without hardships)
- The skies of his future began to darken. (Darkness is a threat; therefore, this implies that the coming times are going to be hard for him.)
- One of the most commonly cited examples of a metaphor in English literature is the "All the world's a stage" monologue from As You Like It:
  All the world's a stage,
  And all the men and women merely players;
  They have their exits and their entrances

Onomatopoeia
Onomatopoeia is defined as a word, which imitates the natural sounds of a thing. It creates a sound effect that mimics the thing described, making the description more expressive and interesting.
Common Examples of Onomatopoeia
- The buzzing bee flew away.
- The sack fell into the river with a splash.
• The books fell on the table with a loud thump.
• He looked at the roaring sky.
• “I’m getting married in the morning! 
  Ding dong! The bells are gonna chime.”
  (“Get Me to the Church on Time,” by Lerner and Loewe)

Oxymoron
Oxymoron is a figure of speech in which two opposite ideas are joined to create an effect.

Common Examples of Oxymoron
• Open secret
• Seriously funny
• Awfully pretty
• Original copies

Sir Thomas Wyatt’s Petrarch’s 134th sonnet,

“I find no peace, and all my war is done
I fear and hope, I burn and freeze like ice,
I flee above the wind, yet can I not arise;”

The contradicting ideas of “war…peace”, “burn ….freeze”, and “flee above…not rise” produce a dramatic effect in the above-mentioned lines.

Paradox
It is a statement that appears to be self-contradictory or silly but may include a latent truth.
• Your enemy’s friend is your enemy.
• I am nobody.
• Truth is honey which is bitter.
  In the famous play of Shakespeare, Hamlet, the protagonist Hamlet says,
  • “I must be cruel to be kind.”
  This announcement does not seem to make sense. How can an individual treat others kindly even when he is cruel?

Personification
Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an idea or an animal is given human attributes. The non-human objects are portrayed in such a way that we feel they have the ability to act like human beings.

Common Examples of Personification
• Look at my car. She is a beauty, isn’t it so?
• The flowers danced in the gentle breeze.
• The fire swallowed the entire forest.
• Katherine Mansfield wrote in her short story “How Pearl Button Was Kidnapped”,
  Personification Examples in Literature:
  • “Pearl Button swung on the little gate in front of the House of Boxes. It was the early afternoon of a sunshiny day with little winds playing hide-and-seek in it.”
  It personifies wind by saying that it is as playful as little children playing hide-and-seek on a shiny day.

Simile
A simile is a figure of speech that makes a comparison, showing similarities between two different things. Unlike a metaphor, a simile draws resemblance with the help of the words “like” or “as”. Therefore, it is a direct comparison.

Common Examples of Simile;
- Our soldiers are as brave as lions.
- Her cheeks are red like a rose.
- He is as funny as a monkey.
- The water well was as dry as a bone.
- He is as cunning as a fox.
- Taken from the poem the *Daffodils*.

Simile Examples in Literature:
- “I wandered lonely as a cloud
  That floats on high o’er vales and hills.”

The poet envisions himself as a free lone cloud that floats in a blue sky above valleys and the mountains. By choosing this simile, Wordsworth describes his loneliness.

**Synecdoche**

Synecdoche is a literary device in which a part of something represents the whole or it may use a whole to represent a part.

Synecdoche may also use larger groups to refer to smaller groups or vice versa.

Synecdoche Examples from Everyday Life:
- The word “bread” refers to food or money as in “Writing is my bread and butter” or “sole breadwinner”.
- The phrase “gray beard” refers to an old man.
- The word “boots” usually refers to soldiers.
- The term “coke” is a common synecdoche for all carbonated drinks.
- “Pentagon” is a synecdoche when it refers to a few decision makers.

**Pun**

A pun is a play on words in which a humorous effect is produced by using a word that suggests two or more meanings or by exploiting similar sounding words having different meanings. For example, “Six was afraid of Seven because Seven ate Nine.” This is a pun because the word “ate” sounds like “eight.”

**IDIOMS**

If someone or something is **behind the times**, they are **old-fashioned**.
To have a **whale of times** means to **enjoy** yourself very much.
**Somebody’s bread and butter** is a job or activity that provides you with the money you need to live
**A recipe for disaster** is a mixture of people and events that could only possibly result in trouble.

**The cream of the crop** is the **best** of a **group** of **similar** things or **people**.
Whet someone's appetite means to cause someone to be interested in something and to be eager to have, know, learn, etc., more about it.

The ball is in your court means you need to react or answer.

Lose face means to be embarrassed or humiliated, especially publicly.

Have eyes like a hawk if someone has eyes like a hawk, they notice everything.

Kill two birds with one stone means to manage to do two things at the same time instead of just one, because it is convenient to do both.

Be like a fish out of water: to feel awkward because you are in a situation that you have not experienced before or because you are very different from the people around you.

Take the bull by the horns is to confront a problem head-on and deal with it openly.

Wolf in sheep's clothing: a dangerous person pretending to be harmless.

Deep pockets: if an organization or a person has deep pockets, they have a lot of money.

Hot under the collar: very angry.

Bite the hand that feeds you means to severely criticize the person or organization that helps you or pays you.

Still waters run deep means a person with a calm appearance has, or may have, considerable inner emotion, character, or intellect.

The pen is mightier than the sword: more influence and power can be usurped by writing than by fighting.

You can't judge a book by its cover means you cannot judge the quality or character of someone or something just by looking at them.

Still tongue makes a wise head means if you are wise, you do not talk very much; you should only speak when you have judged that it is appropriate to do so.

Better the foot slip than the tongue means it is better to take a bad step in walking than to say the wrong thing in talking.

Give the devil his due means to acknowledge the talent or the success of an opponent or unpleasant person.
Once in a blue moon means very rarely; almost never

Out of the blue / out of a clear blue sky means happening suddenly and unexpectedly.

By the book and *by the numbers means following the rules exactly.

1. Behind the times
   My uncle Ron is always so far behind the times that he
   a) never arrives anywhere on time
   b) never knows what the date is
   c) never knows what young people are interested in

2. A whale of a time
   Ollie said he had a whale of a time at the jazz festival and he
   a) wishes he hadn't gone
   b) wants to go again next year
   c) probably won't bother going again

3. (Your) bread and butter
   This job is my bread and butter, so
   a) I don't really need it
   b) I don't get paid for it
   c) I can't afford to lose it

4. A recipe for disaster
   Which of the following would most people say is a recipe for disaster?=
   a) educating poor people
   b) reducing pollution from factories
   c) destroying huge forests

5. The cream of the crop
   Martin was always told by his parents and teachers that he was the cream of the crop, so he
   thought he was
   a) worse than other kids
   b) the same as other kids
   c) better than other kids

6. Whet your appetite
   If I have one little chocolate it'll whet my appetite, and
   a) that'll be enough
   b) I'll eat chocolate all day
   c) I'll never eat chocolate again

7. The ball's in your court
   If you're bargaining with someone and they say "the ball's in your court" it means they think
   a) the negotiation is over
   b) it's your turn to name a price
   c) you're demanding too much

8. Lose face
   Brian made Gary lose face in front of his friends when he said Gary was
   a) a really good friend
   b) not very smart
9. Eyes like a hawk
Which of these people would need eyes like a hawk?

a) a pilot who searches for lost people
b) a sound engineer who records music
c) a chef who makes cakes and desserts

10. Kill two birds with one stone
Sandra killed two birds with one stone by going to Paris. She practiced her French before her exam and she

a) got better at speaking French
b) read a book on French history
c) went to her friend's wedding

11. Take the bull by the horns
The team wasn't playing well, so the coach took the bull by the horns and

a) sacked several senior players
b) told everyone he was doing his best
c) asked the players to try a bit harder

12. Deep pockets
Harold has very deep pockets, and

a) he doesn't have much money
b) he keeps losing his keys
c) he spends a lot of money

13. Hot under the collar
Henry always gets hot under the collar when he thinks people are

a) trying to cheat him
b) doing a good job
c) treating him well

14. Don't bite the hand that feeds you
"Don't bite the hand that feeds you"
a) is a saying that led to the development of cutlery
b) is advice not to harm your employer
c) is a humorous exchange between horses

15. Poor men go to heaven as soon as rich
The implication of the saying "Poor men go to heaven as soon as rich" is that heaven is a place of

a) equality
b) inequality
c) first come first served

16. "One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." Is an example of

a) antithesis
b) alliteration
c) metaphor

17. The pen is mightier than the sword
If "the pen is mightier than the sword", which of the following is most powerful?

a) an idea
b) a nuclear bomb
c) a long knife

18. You can't tell a book by its cover
If "you can't tell a book by its cover", you can't judge a person by
a) marrying them
b) looking at their clothes
c) getting to know them

19. A still tongue makes a wise head
The saying "A still tongue makes a wise head" suggests that good judgement comes from
a) speaking
b) listening
c) tasting

20. Better the foot slip than the tongue
If you believe the proverb "Better the foot slip than the tongue", you will probably be most
careful when
a) walking
b) talking
c) eating

21. Give the devil his due
If we should "give the devil his due", we should praise even our enemy
a) when payment is overdue
b) when he does something praiseworthy
c) under no circumstances

22. A good man is hard to find
If "a good man is hard to find", then there are probably
a) not many good men
b) no good men
c) too many good men

23. Once in a blue moon
We live in a town in the desert now. It's hot and dry most days, and once in a blue moon it will
a) be sunny all day
b) rain quite a lot
c) be cooler at night

24. Out of the blue
The economic crash came out of the blue. Nobody
a) had predicted it
b) had minded it
c) had understood it

25. By the book
When they arrested the suspected killer, the police did everything by the book. They
a) wrote down what they were doing
b) followed procedure exactly
c) read from a book while arresting him

26. A spine chiller is a/an............story.
a) Bedtime
b) Success
c) Frightening

27. Verona is best known as the ............ for Shakespeare’s Romeo and Juliet.
a) Location
b) Place
c) Setting
28. A Whodunnit is an informal word for a ........
   a) detective story
   b) short story
   c) thriller
29. A name used by a writer instead of his/her real name is a ........
   a) pen name
   b) quill name
   c) pencil name
30. A tear-jerker is a novel that causes ........ by readers.
   a) fear
   b) crying
   c) laughing
31. Writer’s block refers to ........
   a) a group of builders where lots of writers live
   b) A writer’s temporary loss of ability to write
   c) a story written in block capitals
32. We go to library to ........ books
   a) lend
   b) take
   c) borrow
33. A person who writes plays is called a ........
   a) playright
   b) playwrite
   c) playwright
34. A person after whom a book is named is the ........ character.
   a) supporting
   b) leading
   c) eponymous
35. The ........ is the pattern of events or the main story in a narrative.
   a) plot
   b) plan
   c) scheme

36. A blurb can be found ........
   a) in the table of contents
   b) On the back cover
   c) in the glossary
37. A citizen of Sweden is called ........
   a) Swede
38. A citizen of Mozambique
   a) Mozambican
39. A citizen of Turkey is called ........
   a) Turk
40. A citizen of Thailand is called ........
   a) Thai
41. A citizen of Netherland is called ........
42. A citizen of Cyprus is called .......... 
   a) Cypriot

43. A citizen of Swaziland is called a .......... 
   a) Swazi

44. A citizen of Poland is called a .......... 
   a) Pole

45. A citizen of Vatican is called a .......... 
   a) Vaticanian

46. A citizen of Congo is called a .......... 
   a) Congolese

47. A citizen of Madagascar is called a .......... 
   a) Madagasy

48. A citizen of Switzerland is called a .......... 
   a) Swiss

49. A citizen of Philippine is called a .......... 
   a) Filipino

50. A citizen of Kuwait is called a .......... 
    a) Kuwaiti

51. A citizen of Greece is called a .......... 
    a) Greek

52. A citizen of Nepal is called a .......... 
    a) Nepalese

53. A citizen of Kazakhstan is called a .......... 
    a) Kazakh

54. A citizen of Finland is called a .......... 
    a) Finn

55. Poor management brought the company to the .......... of collapse. 
    a) rim 
    b) brim 
    c) brink

56. Recent defeats have .......... his confidence in himself as a player. 
    a) impeded 
    b) hampered 
    c) undermined

57. She took a drink from her glass of water and then .......... her speech. 
    a) Restored 
    b) Resumed 
    c) Proceeded

58. To decorate my room, I .......... the help of a few friends. 
    a) recruited 
    b) engaged 
    c) enlisted

59. In my view the changes to the education system have been to good .......... 
    a) outcome 
    b) effect 
    c) influence
60. You can’t ................. that criticism to all teachers!
   a) lay
   b) apply
   c) employ

61. I realized that I had made a very................. mistake which I would regret for a very long time.
   a) severe
   b) acute
   c) grave

62. If You................. any problem when you arrive at the airport, give me a ring.
   a) run into
   b) face up
   c) catch on

63. In a ............of moments, the whole situation had changed.
   a) question
   b) case
   c) matter

64. I didn’t ............ to cause a problem, but unfortunately that’s what happened.
   a) get off
   b) set out
   c) make for

65. "The baby was a spider as he crawled around the room," is an example of a(n):
   a) idiom
   b) simile
   c) metaphor

66. An expression in which words are not used in their literal sense is:
   a) narrative pattern
   b) figurative language
   c) persuasive argument

67. "He has many mouths to feed" is an example of __________
   a) Synecdoche
   b) personification
   c) irony

68. "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers," is a(n) example of:
   a) simile
   b) personification
   c) alliteration

69. "My skin is like a canvas tent," is a(n) example of:
   a) simile
   b) alliteration
   c) onomatopoeia

70. I had so much homework last night that I needed a pickup truck to carry all my books home.
   a) synechdoche
   b) onomatopoeia
   c) hyperbole
71. Repeated use of sounds, words, or ideas for effect and emphasis is:
   a) assonance  
   b) rhyme  
   c) repetition  

72. The repetition of vowel sounds (mad hatter) is an example of:
   a) rhyme  
   b) assonance  
   c) repetition  

73. A comparison that does not use "like" or "as" is:
   a) simile  
   b) analogy  
   c) metaphor  

74. What is cacophony?
   a) soft, beautiful sounds  
   b) loud, noisy sounding words and phrases  
   c) words of praise  

75. "He was as fast as winter break," is an example of:
   a) analogy  
   b) idiom  
   c) simile  

76. "She was like a rainy Sunday," is an example of:
   a) analogy  
   b) simile  
   c) metaphor  

77. Chiasmus is most appropriate in:
   a) Formal essays  
   b) Poetry  
   c) All types of writing  

78. Which of these is a chiasmus?
   a) It was the best of times; it was the worst of times.  
   b) We didn’t land on Plymouth Rock; Plymouth Rock landed on us!  
   c) A man’s gotta do what a man’s gotta do.  

79. The choice of words one uses is called
   a) syntax  
   b) diction  
   c) irony  

80. An expression where an inanimate object is given human characteristics is called
   a) metaphor  
   b) personification  
   c) analogy  

81. A comparison that uses "like" or "as" is an example of: 

a) metaphor  
b) idiom  
c) simile  
82. What do we call the type of figurative language that is a humorous play on words?  
a) Hyperbole  
b) Pun  
c) Imagery  
83. One of the most important structures in all of rhetoric is…  
a) Chiasmus  
b) Parallelism  
c) Metaphor  
84. When poets use words that imitate sounds, what kind of figurative language are they using?  
a) Onomatopoeia  
b) Assonance  
c) Alliteration  
85. What type of figurative language is an extreme exaggeration of the truth?  
a) Simile  
b) Hyperbole  
c) Pun  
86. "The silly students strategically study sideways," is an example of what?  
a) Assonance  
b) Hyperbole  
c) Alliteration  
87. “Good grief” is an example of  
a) pun  
b) oxymoron  
c) idiom  
d) irony  
88. A comparison that uses "like" or "as" is a (n)  
a) metaphor  
a) idiom  
b) simile  
89. Give an example of antithesis  
90. Chiasmus is most appropriate in…  
a) Formal essays  
b) Poetry  
c) All types of writing  
91. Playwright  
a) Form of drama based on human suffering  
b) Thing seen as symbolic of something else/abstract  
c) Person who writes dramatic literature or drama  
92. Tragedy
a) Form of drama based on human suffering
b) Person who writes dramatic literature or drama
c) Poetic form with 14 lines and strict rhyme scheme

93. Plagiarism
a) Steal and present another's ideas as one's own
b) Imitative work with exaggeration for comic effect
c) Nonfiction work about its writer's point of view

94. Parody
a) The most intense or important point of something
b) Story with short stanzas and repeated simple words
c) Imitative work with exaggeration for comic effect

95. Prose
a) Story with short stanzas and repeated simple words
b) Words in ordinary form, without metrical structure
c) Story written to be performed by actors

96. Epilogue
a) Steal and present another's ideas as one's own
b) Piece of writing at the end of a literary work
c) The most intense or important point of something

97. Stanza
a) Comparing two things that are otherwise unlike
b) Group of lines in a poem, separated by blank lines
c) Word that has the opposite meaning of another word

98. Parable
a) Poetry that does not use rhyme
b) Story to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson
c) Scene that goes back in time (flashback)

99. Protagonist
a) To ridicule something to expose shortcomings
b) Attribution of human forms to non-human things
c) The primary character in a work or situation

100. Antagonist
a) Characters or events represent ideas and concepts
b) Character in a story who has evil intent
c) Person who writes dramatic literature or drama
PHYSICS
Physics PRECIS
(Class 9,10, JC, SC)

INVENTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Invention</th>
<th>Invented by</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jet engine</td>
<td>Ohain in 1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artificial heart</td>
<td>William Kolf in 1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC motor</td>
<td>Zenobe Gramme in 1873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flast</td>
<td>James Dewar in 1872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air conditioning</td>
<td>Carrier in 1902</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

DISCOVERIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theory</th>
<th>Inventor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theories of protons and electrons</td>
<td>Benjamin Franklin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absolute temperature scale</td>
<td>Lord Kelvin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laws of refraction of light</td>
<td>Willbrod Snell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Current</td>
<td>Ampere</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRINCIPLES OF PHYSICS AT WORK

- Color mixing and paints.
- Communication system works on the principles of electromagnetic waves.
- Acoustics and uses of ultrasound are applications of sound waves.
- Optic fibers, camera, slide projector, photograph enlarger, compound microscope work on principles of geometrical optics.
- Electroscope, capacitor, electrostatic air cleaner are the advancements of electrostatics.
- Working of motor, generator, transformer, relay, circuit breaker is on the principles of electromagnetism.
- MRI, CT scan, X-RAY imaging are the essence of physics.
- Atomic and nuclear reactors are the useful applications of nuclear physics.
- Hydraulic press, hydraulic lift works on Pascal’s principles.
- Floating of ships and submarines.
- Launching of satellites and spaceships.

CONSTANTS USED IN PHYSICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of constants</th>
<th>Symbols</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Gravitational constant  
Gravitational acceleration 
Spring constant 
Coefficient of linear expansion 
Coefficient of resistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABRIVATIONS USED IN PHYSICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RADAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.H.M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Classes 9,10JC, PSC, SC)

1. Name the physical quantity measured by vernier calipers?
   Ans. length
2. Name the physical quantity measured by luxmeter?
   Ans. intensity of light
3. Name the physical quantity measured by potentiometer?
   Ans. voltage
4. Name the physical quantity measured by electroscope?
   Ans. charge
5. Name the physical quantity measured by hydrometer?
   Ans. density of milk
6. Name the physical quantity measured by universal measuring machine
   Ans. geometric location
7. Who invented pendulum clock?
   Ans. Christen Huygens
8. Who invented laptop?
   Ans. Sinclair
9. Who invented LASER?
   Ans. Theodore Mainan
10. Who gave theory of RADAR?
    Ans. Sir. Robert Watson-Watt
11. Who gave the basic laws of mechanics?
    Ans. Issac Newton
12. Who first showed that white light is a mixture of light of different colors?
    Ans. Sir Issac Newton
13. Can you use ultra sound to break kidney stones?
    Ans. Yes
14. What is at the center of our solar system?
    Ans. Sun
15. Name the small generator usually on a bicycle?
   Ans. Dynamo.
16. What is the length of typical power station generator?
   Ans. 65m
17. Name the circuit element which is heart of electronics?
   Ans. Transistor.
18. Name the type of current obtained from cell?
   Ans. DC
19. Name the device that step up or step down the AC voltage?
   Ans. Transformer
20. Name the device that converts sun light directly into electricity?
   Ans. Photocell/solar cell
21. Name the language used in logic gates?
   Ans. Binary code / Boolean algebra
22. Why ice floats on water?
   Ans. Due to anomalous expansion of water
23. Name the device that converts AC to DC?
   Ans. Rectifier
24. At what temperature water shows anomalous behavior?
   Ans. 4°C
25. Name the emperor who made the metric system necessary in France?
   Ans. Napoleon Bona Port
26. 1 atm pressure = ___________ KPa?
   (100)
27. Ozone layer protects us from harmful ________ rays?
   (Ultra violet)
28. Normal eyeball has a diameter of ________ cm?
   (2.5)
29. Maximum density of water is at ________ °C?
   (4)
30. Contact lenses fit snugly over the ___________ of the eye?
   (Cornea)
31. Nuclear force is a ___________ range attractive force?
   (Short)
32. Current in a semiconductor is due to ___________?
   (Electrons and Holes)
33. Silicon can be obtained from ___________?
   (Sand)
34. Torque has zero value, if the angle between “r” and “F” is ________ ?
   (0°)
35. Commercial unit of energy is ___________?
   (Kilo watt hour)
36. 1 KWh is = ___________ MJ?
   (3.6)
37. On a clear day at noon, intensity of solar energy reaching the earth is about ________
   KWm²?
   (1)
38.
39. Tuning of radio set is an example of ___________
   \( \text{Electrical resistance} \)

40. The least distance for human eye is ___________ cm.
   \( 25 \)

41. Generator run backward is___________
   \( \text{Motor} \)

42. SONAR stands for ___________
   \( \text{Sound navigation and ranging} \)

43. Alpha particle has _________ charge
   \( \text{Positive} \)

44. Neutron was discovered by ___________
   \( \text{James Chadwick} \)

45. Crocus flower is _________ thermometer.
   \( \text{Natural} \)

46. In mean solar day, the number of seconds are ___________
   \( 86400 \)

47. Efficiency\% of petrol engine is ___________
   \( 25\% \)

48. Net torque on fan rotating with constant speed is ___________
   \( 0 \)

49. Magnetic lines of force can never___________
   \( \text{Intersect} \)

50. To measure current across circuit element, ammeter is connected in ___________
   \( \text{series} \)

51. Resister used in automatic light switch system is ___________
   \( \text{light dependent resistor} \)

MCQ’s

51. Which one is fastest animal on the earth:
   A. Falcon
   \( \text{B. Tiger} \)
   C. Mouse

52. Speed of the cars on the motorway is detected by:
   A. LIDAR
   B. RADAR
   C. SONAR

53. A speed of 10m/s in km/h is:
   A. 3.6
   B. \( 36 \)
   C. 360

54. Newton gave his three laws in:
   A. 1684
   B. 1682
   C. \( 1686 \)

55. What is the principle of cream separator?
   A. Atwood’s
   B. Shaving
C. Centrifuge

56. In dry cells which type of energy is converted into electrical energy?
   A. Mechanical
   B. **Chemical**
   C. Heat

57. What type of spherical mirror is used on road bends?
   A. Concave
   B. **Convex**
   C. Both A & B

58. Which one of following has highest wavelength?
   A. **radio waves**
   B. infrared
   C. ultraviolet

59. Electromagnetic waves carry
   A. positive charge
   B. negative charge
   C. **no charge**

60. Which one of following has lowest frequency?
   A. **radio waves**
   B. infrared
   C. ultraviolet

61. Electromagnetic waves travel
   A. without medium
   B. with medium
   C. **with medium and without medium**

62. Electromagnetic spectrum comprises
   A. **transverse waves**
   B. longitudinal waves
   C. transverse and longitudinal both

63. In order to do work, energy is
   A. **transferred or converted**
   B. used up
   C. lost
64. Potential energy and kinetic energy are types of

A. Magnetic energy  
B. Thermal energy  
C. **Mechanical energy**

65. SI unit of heat capacity is

A. joule/kilogram  
B. joule/(kilogram × kelvin)  
C. **joule/kelvin**

66. Specific heat capacity of a substance is equal to

A. mass of substance × heat capacity  
B. **heat capacity/mass of substance**  
C. mass of substance/heat capacity

67. Symbol for distance is

A. V  
B. S  
C. A

68. In liquids particles

A. **move randomly with limited space**  
B. vibrate at a fixed position  
C. vibrate randomly with unlimited space

69. In gases particles are

A. closely packed  
B. regularly packed  
C. **far apart**

70. Matter consists of tiny particles termed as
A. Matter  
B. **Atoms**  
C. ions

71. Gases have

A. **low density and mass**  
B. high density and mass  
C. high density but low mass

72. If temperature of gas is increased, kinetic energy would

A. **increase**  
B. decrease  
C. remain same

72. Our eyes detect light in

A. RGB form, Red Blue Green form  
B. **ROYGBIV, rainbow color form**  
C. The simple form of a particular color

73. Symbol to represent speed of light in vacuum or air is

A. d  
B. **c**  
C. a

74. Mid-point between lens surface and principle axis is termed as

A. focal center  
B. focal point  
C. **optical center**

75. Light can travel in

A. air only  
B. vacuum only  
C. **both air and vacuum**

76. Point at which all rays converge is termed in tenses is:

A. converging point  
B. **focal point**  
C. focal center
77. SI Unit for density is

A. kg cm$^{-3}$
B. kg m$^{-3}$
C. g m$^{-3}$

78. To convert density of kg m$^{-3}$ into g cm$^{-3}$, we divide quantities with

A. 10
B. 100
C. 1000

79. Mass is a measure of

A. weight
B. inertia
C. matter

80. Density of a substance is defined as

A. its mass per unit volume
B. its mass per unit area
C. its volume per unit mass

81. Periodic time of a simple pendulum depends on

A. The mass of pendulum bob
B. The collective mass of pendulum bob and thread
C. The length of pendulum

82. Vernier Calipers have an accuracy of

A. 0.1 cm
B. 0.1 mm
C. 0.1 um

83. In prefix form, 0.000001 would be expressed as

A. 0.01 mm
B. 0.001 mm
C. 0.0001 mm

84. SI unit of length is
A. **meter**  
   B. kilogram  
   C. kilometer

85. For most of the people, human reaction error is about

   A. 0.03 s  
   B. **0.3 s**  
   C. 3 s

86. Which one of these thermometers is portable as well as simple to use?

   A. Resistance thermometer  
   B. Thermocouple  
   C. **Mercury-in-glass thermometer**

87. Digital stopwatches show reading up to

   A. **2 decimal places**  
   B. 3 decimal places  
   C. 1 decimal place

88. Physical quantities are also known as

   A. Derived quantities  
   B. **Base quantities**  
   C. Professional quantities

89. Error due to manually stopping a stopwatch is termed as

   A. climax error  
   B. human reaction error  
   C. **human reaction time**

90. SI unit of pressure is

   A. Ohms  
   B. **Pascals**  
   C. Joules

91. This air is result of

   A. electric force  
   B. contact force
C. **gravitational force**

92. In symbols, pressure is equal to

A. \(A/F\)
B. \(F/A\)
C. \(F/d\)

93. Pair of two hollow cups is termed as

A. Galileo hemispheres
B. Isaac hemispheres
C. **Magdeburg hemispheres**

94. In which of following, speed of sound is least?

A. **Air**
B. Liquid
C. Solid

95. Sound waves have

A. Amplitude only
B. **Amplitude, frequency and wavelength**
C. Amplitude and wavelength only

96. Compressions are formed where air pressure is

A. **higher**
B. lower
C. normal

97. Cooking utensils are a good example of

A. **Conduction**
B. Convection
C. Radiation

98. Electric kettles are bad example of

A. conduction
B. radiation
C. **conduction and radiation both**

99. Soldering iron rod is made up of iron because iron is a
A. **good conductor of heat**
B. good insulator of heat
C. bad conductor of heat
1. What weather phenomenon causes more deaths in the U.S annually than any other except lightning?
   a) Tornadoes
2. What is given wood whose normal cells have been replaced with mineral deposits?
   a) Petrified wood
3. Pollination by birds is called:
   a) Ornithophily
4. Unlike rodents, the rabbits have how many incisor teeth?
   a) Four
5. What percent of fire-related deaths are due to smoke inhalation rather than burns?
   a) 80%
6. To what familiar fruit is the plantain similar?
   a) Banana
7. What U.S President was recognized as a world authority on American game animals?
   a) Theodora Roosevelt
8. How many men have walked on the moon?
   a) 12
9. The fastest running terrestrial animal is:
   a) Cheetah
10. In what country does the greatest number of tornadoes occur?
    a) United state (central & South Eastern Portions)
11. What wonder drug was used for 3 years by the Army and Navy before becoming available to the general public in 1944?
    a) Penicillin
12. Which sea is the saltiest lake and is also at the lowest elevation on the face of the earth?
    a) The Dead Sea
13. The scarab worshipped by the Egyptians is what type of beetle?
    a) Dung Beetle
14. As you go down into a well, your weight:
    a) Decrease Slightly
15. W cloud at ground level is called what?
    a) Fog
16. What invention in about 1450 A.D revolutionized communication and the world?
    a) The Printing Press
17. What is name for the new technology whereby a glass fiber carrier as much information as hundreds of copper wires?
    a) Fiber Optics (Opto–Electronics)
18. Which mammal lays eggs?
    a) Platypus
19. Linseed oil comes from which plant?
    a) Flax
20. Bees must collect enactor from approximately how many flowers to make 1 pound of honey comb?
    a) 20 Million
21. What is name of longest North American terrestrial rodent, distinguished by its spiny covering?
    a) Porcupine
22. Albacore is a type of:
23. The only species of cat that lines and hunts in groups is:
   a) Lion
24. Linen is made from what plant?
   a) Flax
25. What is ARACHNIDS?
   a) Study of Arachnids
26. What is another name for the Paleolithic Age?
   a) The Stone Age
27. What nocturnal animal makes up one fourth of all mammals species?
   a) Bats or Chiroptera
28. What is the name of the whale that has a long protruding tusk?
   a) Narwhale
29. How many time zones are there on earth?
   a) 24
30. What land mammal holds the records for the greatest age?
   a) Man
31. What is the better known name for the deadly poison prussic acid?
   a) Cyanide or Hydrogen Cyanide
32. What colorless pungent gas is often dissolved in water to yield a solution that used as a biological preservative?
   a) Formaldehyde
33. What is the rest mass of a photon?
   a) Zero
34. What yellow metal is an alloy of copper and zink?
   a) Brass
35. What is the name given to the process, discovered by good year of adding sulfur to heated rubber?
   a) Vulcanization
36. Used primarily in fertilizer, which element is never found free in nature even through it makes up about 2.5% of the earth’s crust?
   a) Potassium
37. What element, whose symbol derived from the Latin for “LIQUID SILVER”, has been found in Egyptian tombs from 1500 B.C?
   a) Mercury
38. What poisonous alkaloid is extracted from tobacco leaves and widely used as an insecticide?
   a) Nicotine
39. What is the name for steel alloyed with chromium?
   a) Stainless Steel
40. Table sugar, from sugarcane or beet, is what type of sugar?
   a) Sucrose or Disaccharide of Saccharose
41. Which prefix is often used with scientific terms to indicate that something is the same, equal or constant?
   a) ISO
42. The study of phenomenon at very low temperature is called:
   a) Cryogenics
43. The branch of medical science which is concerned with the study of disease as it affects a community of people is called:
a) Epidemiology

44. The study of how people use tools to perform work and how people physically relate to their working environment is called:
   a) Ergonomics

45. Name the first women to travel in space:
   a) (Valentin) Tereshkova

46. What famous scientist and inventor participated in the invention of the Aqua – Lung?
   a) Jacques Cousteau

47. Superconductivity is a material property associated with:
   a) Loss of Electrical resistance

48. A type of plastic that is biodegradable has been in the news lately. The ingredient that makes it biodegradable is:
   a) Cornstarch

49. Who was the marine biologist author of silent spring who was one of the first people to warn of the danger of pesticides like DDT?
   a) Rachel Carson

50. If a metal can be drawn into wires relatively easily is called:
   a) Ductile

51. What is the name given to the invasion of warm surface waters off the Peruvian coast that has been identified with strange climatic effects in recent years?
   a) El Niño

52. Occasionally, a bad cold will cause a decrease in a person’s hearing ability. What is the name of the tube that becomes blocked to cause this problem?
   a) Eustachian Tube

53. Name the general types of mammal that birth to undeveloped young that are kept in pouches?
   a) Marsupial

54. In musical instrument that produces a fundamental note, what would the wavelength of the second harmonic be relative to the fundamental?
   a) Wave length would be one Half the Fundamental

55. In which country was a method for making rust resistant iron discovered in the fifth century B.C.?
   a) India

56. Cystitis is the infection of which of the following?
   a) Urinary Bladder

57. What is the subdivision in the plant kingdom comprising over 20,000 species of wosses and liver worst?
   a) Bryophytes

58. Name the medical term given to the inflammation of infection of the mucous membranes of the nose?
   a) Rhinitis

59. Automobile catalytic converters cause the carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon which result from incomplete combustion to be converted into what two substances?
   a) Carbon dioxide & water

60. At room temperature, most elements are in which phase of matter?
   a) Solid

61. Who is called the father of the Nuclear Navy?
   a) Hymen Rickover
62. The Science of weights and measure is called
   a) Metrology

63. Which of the following is primarily composed of calcium carbonate?
   a) Oyster shells

64. What compound is common of air pollution, but is essential in the upper atmosphere to protect life on earth?
   a) Ozone

65. Water flows through a horizontal pipe at a constant volumetric rate. At a location where the cross sectional area decreases, the velocity of the fluid:
   a) Increases

66. What radioactive element is routinely used in treating hyperthyroidism and in reducing thyroid activity?
   a) Iodine -131

67. What is osteoporosis?
   a) It is loss of calcium from bones

68. Yeast, used in making bread in a __________.
   a) Fungus

69. The statue of liberty is green because of:
   a) Oxidized copper

70. Name the phase of quartz consistently found in meteorite impact crates, but rarely found in non-meteorite related geological formations?
   a) Stishovite

71. At what point are the Celsius and Fahrenheit Scales equal?
   a) 40 Degree

72. Which of the following vacuum pumps operates by using a very cold surface to trap the gases on the cold surface?
   a) Cryopump

73. The word atom is a Greek word meaning:
   a) Indivisible

74. Identify the Earth’s largest Invertebrate animal?
   a) Giant Squid

75. What weather do the Galapagos Islands take their name from?
   a) Tortoise

76. What is the only venomous British snake?
   a) Adder

77. What body functions are rats unable to do which makes them extra vulnerable to poison?
   a) Vomit

78. Electronic power is less experience at might because:
   a) There is less demand at night

79. Which continent has the largest known Deposits of Coal?
   a) North America

80. Nitrous oxide, commonly called laughing gas, has been a matter of concern to environmentalists recently because:
   a) It is a Green House Gas

81. Ozone in the upper atmosphere is produced from:
82. Name the effect that is caused by scattering of light in colloid or suspension?
   a) Tyndall effect

83. The largest breeder reactor built to date is located where?
   a) France

84. Radioisotopes which are used in medical diagnosis are known as:
   a) Tracers

85. Most commercial nuclear power plants worldwide are cooled by:
   a) Water

86. The Uranium fuel used worldwide is mainly in the form of:
   a) $\text{UO}_2$

87. When natural Uranium is mused, it contains three isotopes, which two are important in the production of nuclear power?
   a) Uranium – 235 and Uranium - 238

88. In a high temperature gas cooled reactor, which gas may be used for a coolant?
   a) Helium or Carbon dioxide

89. What substance was used as a moderator for the chain reaction in the first nuclear reactor?
   a) Graphite

90. What state in the United States has the most nuclear power plants?
   a) Illinois

91. What country currently has the third largest number of satellite in orbit?
   a) France

92. The launch of first Liquid fueled rocket in the world is attributed to:
   a) United States

93. The first American Astronaut to orbit the Earth was:
   a) John Glenn

94. What do you produce by adding Lactobacillus Bulgaricus to milk?
   a) Yogurt

95. Which of the following materials is used along with iron ore and limestone to produce iron in a modern blast furnace?
   a) Coke

96. What kind of poisoning is known as Plumbism?
   a) Lead Poisoning

97. The study of poisons is called:
   a) Toxicology

98. A device used to measure the amount of moisture in the atmosphere is called:
   a) Hygrometer

99. What is the Principle used in automotine anti-freeze?
   a) Ethylene Glycol

100. What power cycle is used in jet engines”.
    a) Brayton

101. What household heating fuel also powers jet planes?
    a) Kerosene

102. What is the name of the first automatic powered submarine?
    a) Nautilus
103. A barn is a unit of:
   a) Area

104. You use a hydrometer to check the condition of the electrolyte in your car battery. It is actually measuring what property of the fluid?
   a) Density

105. Which of the following is believed to be responsible for the hole in the ozone layer over Antarctic?
   a) Compounds containing chlorine

106. The most serious environmental pollution from a nuclear reactor is:
   a) Thermal Pollution

107. A thermocouple is used to measure:
   a) Temperature

108. The process by which a substance absorbs moisture upon exposure to the atmosphere to the atmosphere is called:
   a) Deliquescence

109. The first animal launched into the orbit was:
   a) Dog

110. Fool’s Gold is common name for this mineral:
   a) Pyrite

111. Which two gases are used to disinfect water in sewage treatment facilities?
   a) Ozone and Chlorine

112. What naturally occurring radioactive substance present in indoor air is suspected as the second leading cause of Lung cancer?
   a) Radon

113. Thermal insulation is used to:
   a) Reduce the flow of Heat

114. The specific gravity of mercury at standard temperature and pressure is:
   a) 13.6

115. Hard water is related to the presence of high concentrations of primarily four metal ions in water supplies.
   a) Iron and Magnitude

116. Who is known as the father of the Atomic bomb?
   b) J. Robert Oppenheimer
BIOLOGY
**ENVIRONMENT - PRECIS**

Humans like other species are part of the earth’s environment. The first humans were hunters and had low population. At that time humans functioned as natural predators and herbivores. Industrialization change the nature of human interaction with the global environment the demand for energy to run industry and the concentration of population or urbanization, brought environmental problems of great magnitude.

Environment is a treasure of all type of resources essential to maintain life on earth environment is a direct or indirect source of food, shelter, clothing fuel etc for humans.

**Man’s Impact on Environment**

Population ecologists try to understand the dynamics of the distribution and abundance of organisms, knowledge that is essential to the management of natural population.

- Experiments identify biotic and abiotic factors that affect the four processes of population change: birth, death, immigration and emigration.
- Population will grow and decline exponentially when birth and death rates do not depend on population density and where there is no immigration and emigration.
- Populations are structured by the age and sex of individual in them.

**The population in Pakistan**

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<th>Year</th>
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<th>Year</th>
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<td>1996</td>
<td>125,409,851</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>173,510,000</td>
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THE POPULATION OF PAKISTAN

Global Warming
The addition of greenhouse gases in atmosphere increases the temperature of earth. These gases remain in the lowest part of atmosphere and do not allow solar radiations to reflect back into space as a result heat remains within the earth atmosphere and increases its temperature. This is called global warming. Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) provides scientific advice to the world leaders on issues like the built up of greenhouse gases and its preventions.

Urbanization
It means growing of cities. The current level of urbanization in Pakistan is about 32 percent which is not high by global standard. A planned urbanization can solve many problems.
Pollution Consequences and Control:

For better life Human society is becoming more and more dependent on technology and industry it makes life easier and convenient for humans but are also contributing towards the pollution of environment.

Effects of Air Pollution
1. Smog Formation
2. Acid Rain
3. Ozone Depletion

Control of Air Pollution
1. Afforestation
2. Modification of industrial of effluents
3. Environment friendly Fuels

Water Pollution
Effects of Water pollution
1. Eutrophication
2. Food chain contamination
3. Epidemics

Land Pollution
Plans for the conservation of Nature

Biotechnology - PRECIS
Humans have been making use of biotechnology since they discovered farming. This use extended from the planting of seeds to the control of plant growth and crop production animal breeding is also a form of biotechnology cross pollination of plants of cross breeding of animals were major techniques in biotechnology these techniques were used to enhance product quality and to meet specific requirements.

Recombinant DNA Technology
Recombinant DNA contains DNA from two different sources; Requirement to have recombinant DNA Gene of interest which is to be clone.

Molecular scissors to cut out the gene of interest
Molecular carrier or vector on which gene of interest could be placed

The gene of interest along with the vector is then introduced into a expression system, because of which a specific product is developed.

There are three possible ways to get the gene of interest
To isolate it from the chromosome
To chemically synthesize it to make it from mRNA

**Biotechnology Products:**
Organisms having a foreign gene inserted into them are called transgenic organisms. Recombinant DNA technology is used to produced bacteria that produce in large vats called bioreactors. If the foreign gene replicated and actively expressed the, a large amount of protein product can be obtained . Biotechnology products produced by bacteria, such as human growth hormone, tissue plasminogen activator insulin, hepatitis B, and Haemophilia factor VIII Vaccine are now in the market.

**Transgenic Plants:**
Transgenic plants are plants that possess a gene or genes that has been transferred from a different species. Such modification may be performed through ordinary hybridization through cross-pollination of plants, but the term today refers to plants produced in a laboratory using recombinant DNA technology in order to create plants with specific characteristics by artificial insertion of genes from other species and sometimes entirely different kingdoms . Prior to the current era of molecular genetics starting around 1975 transgenic plants including cereal crops were (since the mid 1930s) part of conventional plant breeding.

**Transgenic Animals:**
Transgenic animals are animals produced with externally introduce gene . Transgenic animals can be used in many fields and as models to test the top certain genes on health. They can be used to produce enhance version of an animal they can be also used as bioreactors animals that produce an extra substance we want. This insulin can be in large quantities in its milk. This insulin can then be purified from the cow’s milk and used in replacement therapy for treating patients with diabetes mellitus.

**Gene Therapy:**
It is the insertion of gene into an individual cell and tissue to treat a hereditary diseases in a defective mutant allele with a functional one.

**Tissue Culture:**
It refers to the growth of tissues or cells separate from the organism. German Botanist Gottliob Haberlandt said in 1902 that plant cells are totipotent/ Each cell has the full genetic potential of the organism – and therefore a single cell could become a complete plant

**Objective of Genetic Engineering**
- Isolation of particular gene or part of a gene for various purposes such as gene
- Production of particular RNA and protein molecules
- Improvement in the production of enzymes, drugs and important organic chemicals
- Production of varieties of plants with desirable characteristics
- Treatment of genetic defects in higher organisms

**Basic Steps in Genetic Engineering**
- Isolation of gene of interest
- Insertion of gene into a vector
- Transfer of recombinant DNA into host organism
- Growth of the GMO
- Expression of the gene

**ENVIRONMENT**

Multiple choice Questions

1. Which one of the following pair is non-renewable resource
a) coal & natural gas  
b) food & water  
c) air & water  
d) air & forest

2. Atmospheric air consists of Nitrogen ____________%
   a) 80%  
b) 83%  
c) 81%  
d) 79%

3. The driving force behind all the natural cycles are
   a) Moon  
b) universe  
c) sun  
d) mar

4. The amount of carbon dioxide present in our air is only ____________.
   a) 0.3%  
b) 3.00%  
c) 0.03%  
d) 30.00%

5. Which one of the following gas is present in polluted air.
   a) carbon monoxide  
b) hydrogen  
c) oxygen  
d) neon

6. _______ % of air is covered with water.
   a) 70%  
b) 75%  
c) 80%  
d) 85%

7. Soil is continuously depleting its mineral nutrient due to
   a) erosion  
b) grazing  
c) urbanization  
d) vigorous crops production

8. Tress remove the carbon from atmosphere as
   a) Carbon dioxide  
b) carbon monoxide  
c) bicarbonates  
d) carbonates

9. The decline in the thickness of ozone layer is caused by
   a) Chlorofluoro carbides  
b) Chlorofluoro carbons  
c) chlorofluoro carbonates  
d) chlorofluoro carbohydrates

10. Chlorofluoro carbons are produced by the
    a) moving carts  
b) by industrial machines  
c) aeroplanes  
d) air conditions & refrigerators

11. If more ultraviolet rays reach the earth surface they will cause
    a) lung cancer  
b) brain tumor  
c) skin cancer  
d) liver cancer

12. Greenhouse gases are those which prevent
    a) Excessive evaporation from plants  
b) heat to escape from them  
c) heat to pass through it to plants  
d) plants from harmful chemical

13. Which one of the following behave like a glass sheet of greenhouse
a) **Carbon dioxide**  
b) carbon monoxide  
c) oxygen  
d) nitrogen  

14. Main cause to pollute rivers, canals, lakes and sea are the activities of  
a) fishes  
b) all marine animals  
c) humans  
d) none of above  

15. The increase in temperature of the earth is due to  
a) Increase in intensity of sunlight  
b) **greenhouse effect**  
c) loss of non-renewable resource  
d) loss of renewable resource  

16. Carbon monoxide causes  
a) headaches, acid rain  
b) headaches, brain damage  
c) breathing disorder, lung cancer  
d) **thinning of ozone layer**  

17. Lead compounds are produced by the combustion of  
a) wood  
b) lead petrol  
c) natural gas  
d) cigarette  

18. Greenhouse effect is caused by  
a) Over urbanization  
b) deforestation  
c) both a & b  
d) none of above  

19. Effluents are the chemical waste from  
a) laundries  
b) **industries**  
c) farmhouses  
d) houses  

20. Pesticides are used to kill the  
a) wild animals  
b) microorganisms  
c) agriculture pests  
d) none  

21. Stone cancer is the result of  
a) soil pollution  
b) water pollution  
c) air pollution  
d) stone pollution  

22. The ozone layer has developed a hole over the :  
a) Arctica  
b) Equator  
c) **Antarctica**  
d) Tropics  

23. Ozone molecule is made up by building of three atoms of :  
a) Nitrogen  
b) hydrogen  
c) oxygen  
d) carbon  

24. What is not true about Ozone layer  
a) It filters most of UV  
b) it contains ozone  
c) it protects us from UV rays  
d) **it extends from 8 to 9 km above earth**  

25. A group of organisms which can inter bread freely in nature and produced fertile off springs  
a) community  
b) population  
c) biosphere  
d) **species**  

26. Which one of the following is an artificial ecosystem  
a) river  
b) ocean  
c) rain forest  
d) **aquarium**  

27. The greenhouse effect and global warming are due to the increase in the concentration of  
a) sulphur  
b) **carbon dioxide**  
c) water vapours
28. Average sea level rises in a year
   a) 0.6 cm  b) 0.7 cm  c) 0.8 cm  d) 0.9 cm

29. For the last 30 years the increase in earth’s temperature per decade is
   a) 0.1 °C  b) 0.2 °C  c) 0.3 °C  d) 0.4 °C

30. According to an estimate the increase in average global temperature in the next
    hundred years
   a) 1°C to 3°C  b) 3°C to 7°C  c) 3°C to 8°C  d) 4°C to 9°C

31. The recycling of 1 ton of paper can save how many trees
   a) 13  b) 15  c) 17  d) 19

32. According to an estimate how many people are at the risk of dengue
   a) 1.5 billion  b) 2 billion  c) 2.5 billion  d) 3 billion

33. Which type of genes can be synthesized in the laboratory?
   Ans. Very small genes

34. What is the name of enzyme used for the cutting of chromosomes?
   Ans. Restriction endonuclease

35. What is the name of enzyme used to join the chromosomes?
   Ans. Ligase

36. What is the name of molecular scissors?
   Ans. Restriction endonuclease

37. What is the name of molecular glue?
   Ans. Ligase

38. What is the name of Embryologist who produced Dolly Sheep?
   Ans. Ian Wilmut

39. To which country Ian Wilmut belongs
   Ans. Scotland

40. In which year Dolly Sheep was produced?
   Ans. 1997

41. In which year the complete map of Human Genome was published?
   Ans. 2002

42. In which year the work on genetic engineering was started.
   Ans. 1944

43. What is meant by transgenic organisms?
   Ans. Organisms with modified genetic setup

44. Plasmids were discovered by studying the sex life of which bacterium?
   Ans. E.coli

45. What is genome?
   Ans. It is a full set of gene of an individual

46. Which one is the human smallest chromosome?
   Ans. Chromosome 22

47. Name any one product produced by bacteria with the help of biotechnology
   Ans. Insulin, human growth hormone, vaccines etc
48. Which one is the preferable vehicle for a biotechnology product?
Ans. Urine

49. What is meant by totipotent?
Ans. It means that each cell has the full genetic potential to become a complete organism

50. Who gave the concept of totipotent with respect to plants?
Ans. German Botanist Gottlob Haberlandt

51. What are the three possible ways to get the gene of interest?
Ans. 1) to isolate it from the chromosome
    2) to chemically synthesize it
    3) to make it from mRNA

52. Name the plant cell which are without cell walls
Ans. Leucoplast

53. Which type of yeast is used in fermentation?
Ans. Saccharomyces Cerevisiae

54. In which year scientist prepared human insulin?
Ans. 1978

55. In which year human Genome Project was launched to map the entire gene in human cell?
Ans. 1990

56. What is GMO?
Ans. It is genetically modified organism

57. In which year human growth hormone was prepared?
Ans. 1977

58. Name the type of pain killers produced by brain
Ans. Beta-endorphin

59. In which year interferon was produced in GMO?
Ans. 1980

60. What is meant by SCP?
Ans. It is single cell protein

61. Who introduced the technique of SCP?
Ans. Prof Scrimshow

62. What is plasmid?
Ans. A circular ring of DNA in bacteria

63. What is vector?
Ans. A plasmid into which donor DNA can be ligated.

64. What is meant by host cell?
Ans. A bacterial cell in which recombinant vector can be replicated

65. What is autoradiography?
Ans. Exposure to X Ray sensitive film to visualize radioactivity

66. What is meant by recombinant DNA?
Ans. The recombinant DNA form by the combination of different DNA s

67. What is meant by genomic library?
Ans. It is the collection of genomic clones

68. Name the vector which can maintain the largest fragment of foreign DNA
Ans. YCA

69. Which type of restriction endonuclease cuts the DNA within the recognition site?
Ans. Type II
70. What is the name of animal which has gained new genetic information from the acquisition of foreign DNA?
Ans. A transgenic DNA
71. Name the first vaccine develop from animal cell culture?
Ans. Polio Vaccine
72. Name the first successfully cloned animal?
Ans. Sheep
73. Who was the father of tissue culture?
Ans. Haberlandt
74. Which part of the plant is used for culturing?
Ans. Explant
75. What is cultured to obtain haploid plant?
Ans. Entire anther
76. Which of the plant cells will show totipotency?
Ans. Meristem
77. Which vector is mostly used in crop improvement?
Ans. Agrobacterium
78. Who discovered restriction enzymes?
Ans. Nathan, Arber and smith
79. What is the name of a technique used to locate specific gene?
Ans. in situ hybridization
80. Name the two bacteria found to be very useful in genetic engineering experiments
Ans. Escherichia and agrobacterium
MATHEMATICS
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS
TOPIC: GEOMETRY

1. A simple closed curve made up of only ____________ is called a polygon.
(a) curves  (b) line segments  (c) lines  (d) closed curves

2. A polygon with minimum number of sides is
(a) Pentagon   (b) Square   (c) triangle   (d) angle

3. Polygons that have no portions of their diagonals in their exteriors are called
(a) Squares  (b) triangles  (c) convex  (d) concave

4. Polygons that have any portions of their diagonals in their exteriors are called
(a) Squares  (b) triangles  (c) convex  (d) concave

5. All the sides of a regular polygon are _____________.
(a) Parallel  (b) equal in length  (c) not parallel  (d) not equal

6. All the angles of a regular polygon are of _____________.
(a) 90 o  (b) 60 o  (c) equal measure  (d) equal length

7. Sum of all interior angles of a polygon with (n) sides is given by
(a) \((n - 2) \times 180^\circ\)  (b) \(n - 2 \times 180^\circ\)  (c) \((n + 2) \times 180^\circ\)  (d) \(n + 2 \times 180^\circ\)

8. Maximum number of right angles in a right angled triangle are
(a) 2  (b) 1  (c) 3  (d) 0

9. Sum of all interior angles of a parallelogram is
(a) 180 o  (b) 360 o  (c) 540 o  (d) 240 o

10. The angle sum of all interior angles of a convex polygon of sides 7 is
(a) 180 o  (b) 540 o  (c) 630 o  (d) 900 o

11. Each exterior angle of a regular hexagon is of measure
(a) 120 o  (b) 80 o  (c) 100 o  (d) 60 o

12. The number of sides in a regular polygon is 15, then measure of each exterior angle is
(a) 240 o  (b) 360 o  (c) 20 o  (d) 180 o

13. The measure of each interior angle of a regular polygon is 140o, then number of sides that regular polygon has
(a) 15  (b) 12  (c) 9  (d) 10

14. Which of the following polygons is convex polygon?
(a)  (b)  (c)  (d)

15. The value of \(x\) in the following figure is
(a) 120 o  (b) 80 o  50 x  (c) 100 o  (d) 60 o
16. A quadrilateral which has 2 pairs of equal adjacent sides but unequal opposite sides is called _____________.
   (a) Parallelogram (b) rhombus (c) kite (d) \text{square}

17. The value of x in the following figure is
   (a)100 o (b) 90 o (c)108 o (d)120 o

18. The value of x in the following figure is
   (a)120o (b)180o (c) 60o (d) 100o x

19. A parallelogram whose all sides are equal is called
   (a)square (b)\text{rhombus} (c)rectangle (d) trapezium

20. The diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other at \___________ angles.
   (a) acute (b) right (c) obtuse (d) reflex

21. Diagonals of a rectangle:
   (a) equal to each other (b) not equal (c) one is double of the other (d) none of these

22. The diagonals of a square bisect each other at \___________ angle.
   (a)acute (b)right (c)obtuse (d)reflex

23. the value of x in the following figure is:
   (a)60 o (b)70 o (c)180 o (d)90 o

24. Minimum possible interior angle in a regular polygon is \___________.
   (a)70 o (b) 60 o (c) 90 o (d)120o

25. Maximum possible exterior angle in a regular polygon is \___________.
   (a)70 o (b) 60 o (c) 90 o (d)\text{120o}

26. How many sides does a heptagon have ?
   (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 7 (d) 5

27. Name the closed figure with 4 sides ?
   (a) Hexagon (b) Triangle (c) Pentagon (d) \text{Quadrilateral}

\text{Quadrilateral}

28. How many diagonals does a regular Hexagon has ?
   (a)2 (b) 9 (c)3 (d) 5

29. What is the number of sides in Hexagon ?
   (a) 4 (b) 7 (c) 6 (d) 5

30. What is the sum of the measures of angles of a convex quadrilaterals?
   (a) 180o (b) 90o (c) 360o (d) \text{450}

31. If the three angles of a quadrilateral are 120o , 130o, 10o then what is the fourth angle ?
   (a)30o (b)\text{100o} (c) 40o (d) 90o

32. The opposite angles of a parallelogram are \___________.
   (a) Unequal (b) equal (c) complementary (d) supplementary

33. The perimeter of parallelogram PQRS is: \quad P \quad Q \quad R \quad S
   (a) 12 cm (b) 7 cm (c) \text{38 cm} (d) 19 cm

34. The diagonals of a square are \___________ each other .
   (a) equal to (b) unequal to (c) perpendicular bisectors of (d) none of these

35. A parallelogram with sides of equal length is called \___________.
   (a) trapezium (b) square (c) rectangle (d) \text{rhombus}
36. How many measurements can determine a quadrilateral uniquely?
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

37. Diagonals of a parallelogram ____________ each other.
(a) bisect (b) equal to (c) perpendicular to (d) none of these

38. How many sides does decagon has?
(a) 8 (b) 10 (c) 6 (d)

39. What is the size of class intervals?
(a) 24 (b) 25 (c) 26 (d) 15

40. Which class has the highest frequency?
(a) 200-225 (b) 300-325 (c) 175-200 (d) 150-175

41. Which class has the lowest frequency?
(a) 100-125 (b) 300-325 (c) 175-200 (d) 150-175

42. What is the upper limit of the class interval 250-275?
(a) 250 (b) 275 (c) 25 (d) none of these

43. Which two classes have the same frequency?
(a) III & IV (b) I & II (c) II & V (d) V & VI

44. On which item the expenditure was maximum?
(a) food (b) education (c) others (d) transport

45. On which item the expenditure was minimum?
(a) food (b) education (c) others (d) transport

46. Expenditure on which item is equal to total savings of the family?
(a) food (b) education (c) others (d) transport

47. If the monthly savings of the family is Rs 3000, What is the monthly expenditure on cloths?
(a) 3000 (b) 2000 (c) 2500 (d) 1000

48. What is the monthly expenditure on education for children?
(a) 3000 (b) 2000 (c) 2500 (d) 1000

49. What is the probability of getting a number 6?
(a) 1 (b) 0 (c) 1/6 (d) none of these

50. What is the probability of getting a number less than 6?
(a) 1 (b) 0 (c) 1/10 (d) 1/2

51. What is the probability of getting a number greater than 6?
(a) 1 (b) 0 (c) 1/10 (d) 2/5

52. By which smallest number 90 must be multiplied so as to make it a perfect square?
(a) 10 (b) 2 (c) 5 (d) 3

53. By which smallest number 48 must be divided so as to make it a perfect square?
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 6 (d) 4
54. Which is the smallest square number that is divisible by each of the number 4, 9 and 10?
   (a) 900  (b) 810  (c) 800
   (d) 920

55. The smallest natural number by which 704 must be divided to obtain a perfect cube is
   (a) 22  (b) 12  (c) 11
   (d) 13

56. The value of 25 is _________.
   (a) 3  (b) 10  (c) 32  (d) 7

57. The Base in the expression 1024 is __________.
   (a) 1  (b) 10  (c) 0  (d) 24

58. The value of 30 is _________.
   (a) 0  (b) 3  (c) 1  (d) None of these

59. Multiplicative inverse of 7-2 is __________.
   (a) 49  (b) 5  (c) 7  (d) -14

60. Fill in the blank  am × an = a........ where m and n are natural numbers:
   (a) mn  (b) m + n  (c) m - n  (d) m/n

61. The exponential form of 1/8 × (3)-3 is given by which of the following expression:
   (a) 6-3  (b) 23  (c) 3-6  (d) 5-3

62. The value of 1/3-2 is equal to
   (a) 9  (b) 5  (c) -6  (d) 1/3

63. In exponential form 149,600,000,000 m is given by:
   (a) 1.496 × 1011 m  (b) 1.496 × 108 m  (c) 14.96 × 108 m  (d) 14.96 × 1011 m

64. In simplified form (3-1 + 4-1 + 5-1)0 is equals to
   (a) 12  (b) -3  (c) 12-1  (d) 1

65. The value of (2/3)-2 is
   (a) 4/9  (b) -2/9  (c) 9/4  (d) 0

66. In standard form 21600000 is written as
   (a) 2.16 × 107  (b) 216 × 107  (c) 2.16 × 105  (d) 216 × 100000

67. Usual form of the expression 3 X 10-5 is given by
   (a) 0.00003  (b) 0.000003  (c) 30 X 10-4  (d) 0.03 X 10-3

68. 1 micron is equals to
   (a) 1/10000 m  (b) 106 m  (c) 10-6 m  (d) 10-5 m

69. The approximate distance of moon from the earth is 384,467,000 m and in exponential form. This distance can be written as
   (a) 3.84,467 × 108m  (b) 384,467 × 10-8 m  (c) 384,467 × 10-9 m  (d) 3.844,67 × 10-13 m

70. 7 × 10-5 m is the standard form of which of the following
   (a) 0.0007 m  (b) 0.000007 m  (c) 0.0000007 m  (d) 0.000007 m

71. The standard form of 4050000 is given by
Which one of the following is the value of 115
(a) 0 (b) 15 (c) 1 (d) None of these

1/125 is the multiplicative inverse of
(a) 5-3 (b) 1/5-3 (c) -125 (d) 53

16 is the multiplicative inverse of
(a) 2-4 (b) 28 (c) 82 (d) 24

Value of (30 + 20) × 50 is
(a) 1 (b) 25 (c) 2 (d) 0

The value of 72 is
(a) 7 (b) 100 (c) 2 (d) None of these

The Base in the expression 8100 is
(a) 10 (b) 100 (c) 8 (d) 800

The value of 10000 is
(a) 0 (b) 1000 (c) 1 (d) None of these

Multiplicative inverse of 5-2 is
(a) -10 (b) 25 (c) 3 (d) None

Value of (23) 2 is given by
(a) 64 (b) 32 (c) 12 (d) None

The value of 82 ÷ 23 is given by
(a) ¼ (b) 8 (c) 1/8 (d) -8

The value of 1/5-3 is equal to
(a) -3 (b) 125 (c) -15 (d) 1/5

In exponential form 140,000,000,000 Kg is given by
(a) 1.4 × 1010 Kg (b) 1.4 × 109 Kg (c) 14 × 108 Kg (d) 1.4 × 1011 Kg

The expression, ( 5-1 + 7-1 + 3-1 )0 is equal to
(a) 15-3 (b) -3 (c) 15-1 (d) 1

In standard form 5670000 is written as
(a) 5.67 × 107 (b) 567 × 107 (c) 5.67 × 105 (d) 567 × 100000

Usual form of the expression 9 X 10-5 is given by
(a) 0.00009 (b) 0.00009 (c) 0.9 × 10-4 (d) 0.09 × 10-3

The number 86,800,000,000,000,000,000 Kg is equal to
(a) 8.68 × 1025 K (b) 868 × 1023 Kg (c) 86.8 × 10-25 Kg (d) 868 × 10-23

Charge of an electron is 0.000,000,000,000,000,16 coulomb and in exponential form
it can be written as
(a) \(16 \times 10^{-18}\) coulomb   (b) \(1.6 \times 10^{-21}\) coulomb

(c) \(\mathbf{1.6 \times 10^{-19}}\) coulomb   (d) \(16 \times 10^{-21}\) coulomb

90. \(13 \times 10^{-7}\) Km is the standard form of which of the following?
(a) \(0.000000013\) Km   (b) \(\mathbf{0.0000013}\) Km

(c) \(0.000000000013\) Km   (d) \(0.00000000013\) Km

91. The standard form of \(9030000000\) is given by
(a) \(9.03 \times 10^9\)   (b) \(90.3 \times 10^7\)   (c) \(903 \times 10^6\)   (d) \(9.03 \times 10^{-9}\)

92. Which one of the following is the value of \(35^2\)?
(a) 3   (b) 15   (c) 2   (d) 243

93. 32 is the multiplicative inverse of
(a) \(\frac{1}{9}\)   (b) \(\frac{1}{3-2}\)   (c) 6   (d) \(\frac{1}{23}\)

94. 64 is the multiplicative inverse of
(a) \(2-8\)   (b) \(82\)   (c) \(\frac{1}{82}\)   (d) 24

95. The value of \(20 \times 30 \times 40\) is
(a) 1   (b) 0   (c) 24   (d) \textbf{None of these}

96. The quantity that a container holds is called its
(a) surface area   (b) lateral surface area   (c) capacity   (d) volume

97. 1 m\(^3\) is ___________.
(a) 10 L   (b) \(\mathbf{100}\) L   (c) 1000 L   (d) 10000 L

98. The height of cuboid whose volume is 200 cm\(^3\) and base area is 20 cm\(^2\) is
(a) 220 cm   (b) 100 cm   (c) \(\mathbf{10}\) cm   (d) 20 cm

99. 1 m l = ___________.
(a) 1 cm\(^3\)   (b) \(\mathbf{10}\) cm\(^3\)   (c) 100 cm\(^3\)   (d) \(\mathbf{1000}\) cm\(^3\)

100. If each edge of a cube is doubled, its surface area will increase
(a) two times   (b) three times   (c) \textbf{four times}   (d) five times