

LAT TEST for LLB Admission HEC

Essay:	15
Personal Statement:	10 %
General Knowledge:	20 %
English Mcqs:	20 %
Islamic Mcqs:	10 %
Pak-study Mcqs:	10%
Urdu Mcqs:	10%
Math Mcqs:	05%

English Essay**MY SCHOOL ESSAY 4 (250 WORDS)**

School is the temple of learning and get trained for professional and social life. My school was set up in 1990 on the donated land with the help of donated money. My school atmosphere is very pleasant and the school environment is very clean and attractive. My school building is located in the center of the playground. On one side of the school, there is a big garden having a small pond. There are much colorful fish and other water animals in this pond. My school is four-story building having classes for nursery to 12th class students.

My school has one big library, principal office, head office, clerk office, one science laboratory, one computer lab, one common study room, one big lobby, teacher common room, one big sports ground, separate hostel for girls and boys in the school campus. My school has highly qualified and experienced teachers who teach us in a very effective and creative manner. My school has around one thousand students who always rank higher in the competitions held outside the school or inside the school. We all go to school in the proper uniform. We have two types of uniform, one common uniform, and another house uniform.

My school timing starts at 7.50 am in the morning and 1.30 pm in the afternoon in the summer season and 8.50 am in the morning and 3.30 pm in the evening in the winter season. We daily go to the library for some time where we practice reading creative books and newspaper for enhancing our skill and general knowledge

Need of dams some 63 years of independence has passed but the government of Pakistan is still unable to utilize its resources. Although Pakistan is rich in mineral resources the people are far away from their basic requirements such as electricity and water. We have so much of coal reserves that we can fulfill our energy requirement for over 100 years. We can make electricity with the use of coal. The second basic problem of Pakistan is water. Pakistan is unable to make dams as compared to India. India has completed 40 dams on river Jhelum and Chenab. Out of which four large and 16 small have become operational. India is building world's third largest dam named Kargil on river Sindh. Pakistan is highly dependent on agriculture which in turn is dependent on water. The Kalabagh dam will generate the largest amount of electricity. Originally it was to start in 1985. In 2007 it was decided that it will be made but due to the assassination of Benazir Bhutto, it delayed. Kalabagh will have an installed capacity of 2400 MW initially and 3600 MW ultimately. Pakistan's Water & Power Development Authority estimates that annual electricity generated at Kalabagh will be 20 million barrels of oil equivalent, saving fuel that would otherwise be needed to produce thermal power.

The problem of water will be solved only when the decision makers forget their personal interest and think for Pakistan. We have so much of the resources that we don't have to beg from other countries but in my opinion, the problem got out of control due to corruption.

Independence Day It was the 14th of August when the Muslims of the subcontinent were able to get a land of their own, where they could live life according to their religion. 14th August 1947, Pakistan gained Independence after remarkable efforts made by Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah who was a man of great caliber and had the belief that Muslims could only live happily when they would own a country led by their own people and a country that would be according to the ideology of Islam. The Muslims of the subcontinent gave many sacrifices for several years as they were not allowed to practice their own religion with freedom as they were the minority. However, the efforts made by people like Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Allama Iqbal, and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan made sure that their sacrifices did not go in vain and they were able to provide the Muslims an independent homeland.

Independence Day for any country is like a festival and the people of Pakistan celebrate this festival with enthusiasm and joy. They unite together under the green and white flag of Pakistan and rejoice their happiness with friends and family. People from all over the country have different ways of celebrating the Independence Day. Some people dress up in green and white to show their love for the country while others visit national monuments like Minar-e-Pakistan and Quaid-e-Azam's Mausoleum. Many people also use this opportunity to meet up with relatives and give gifts to their loved ones.

Democracy is almost everywhere in the world. Europe has used its form of government for almost half a century. North and South America are now virtually a hemisphere of democracy; Africa is experiencing democratic reform; and new, democracies have taken root in Asia. Democracy may be a word familiar to most, but it is a concept still misunderstood and misused. Freedom and democracy are often used to mean the same thing, but they are not the same. People in a democracy have many rights. This form of government isn't just for the government, it helps the people. Also how democratic leaders are elected. Democracy is mostly good for small and older communities, where the whole town or community can get together and vote together on decisions that can be an advantage to all the townspeople. This form of democracy is called direct democracy. Modern society, with its size and complexity, offers few opportunities for direct democracy. Today, the most common form of democracy, whether for a town of 50,000 or nations of 50 million, is a representative democracy, in which citizens elect officials to make political decisions, formulate laws, for the public's good.

Rights include freedom of speech and expression, freedom of religion and conscience, freedom of assembly, and the right to equal protection before the law. While the state protects the rights of its citizens, in return, the citizens give the country their loyalty. Citizens in a democracy enjoy the right to join organizations of their choosing that are independent of government and to participate freely in the public life of their society. In a democratic society there are leaders elected by the people who are overall led by a prime minister. This government's term of office will run for four or five years. Unless the prime minister loses a majority in parliament.

Personal statement-1

My name is Abbass. I did Intermediate/Graduation from GC Lahore. I would like to be careful with the above position and hope to prove how much I could bring to it. I am a motivated, enthusiastic and organized person. I am also a flexible person both working individually and as a team member. I wish to join law because I love to contribute myself for the betterment of my state, through law degree I would be able to become a good lawyer and after a couple of years' experience, I wish to become a judge.

Thanking you in advance for your time.

Personal statement-2

My name is Sadia I did Intermediate/Graduation from Government College Lahore I always enjoyed study and I liked social subjects the most I would like to continue my further study in law. Because Law appeals me of the challenges involved in the real world, and I wish to counter these problems in a lawful manner I have a vision to labor for the improvement of my state that's why I wish to join a law degree so that I become a renowned lawyer and will be able to protect the rights of the community

Thanks indeed for your time.

Personal statement-3

My name is Shahmeer I have proved myself to be a dedicated student as I was a student prefect in secondary school and always volunteered at the school events. Even in college I volunteered to be a student ambassador to help out for open days and other events. Taking part in college activities helped me to achieve the Award for my outstanding achievement. Outside my academic studies, I like to surf the internet in my spare time for interesting facts to broaden my knowledge in every aspect of life I believe Law is relevant to everyday life as we live within a legal framework which controls every aspect and important decisions of our life. Due to my curiosity regarding the framework and how it controls and plays an essential role in the changing nature of society and its people, inspired me to pursue this subject at higher education. A course visit to The Royal Courts of Justice motivated me to delve more on different types of law that are practiced and I found family law interesting.

For current affairs see this website (www.pakmcqs.com)

General Knowledge- Pak study

National Symbols of Pakistan
 Father of nation Quaid E Azam
 Mother of Pak Fatima Jinnah
 National Poet Allama M Iqbal
 National Bird Chakoor
 National Animal Markhor

National Mountain K2
 National Tree Deodar
 National Flower Jasmine
 National fruit Mango
 National sport Hockey

1. First state to join Pakistan was Bahawalpur, 1954.
2. Pakistan opened its first embassy in Iran.
3. Egypt was first to open its embassy in Pakistan.
4. First governor of State Bank Zahid Hussain.
5. Iran was first to recognize Pakistan.
6. First lady federal minister Vikarun Nisa Noor (Tourism).
7. First Lady Governor Rana Liaquat Ali (Sindh) 1973-1976
8. Pak: cricket team first visited INDIA.
9. First captain of cricket team Abdul Hafeez Kardar.
10. First century Nazar Mohammad against India in 1954 in Lucknow.
11. First Woman University is located in Rawalpindi.
12. First governor of Punjab=Francis Moody.
13. First CM of Punjab=Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot.
14. First Governor of Sindh=Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah.
15. First CM of Sindh=Ayub Khoro.
16. First Governor of Baluchistan=Lt: General Riaz Hussain.
17. First CM of Baluchistan=Attaullah Mengal.
18. First Chief Justice of Pak: Sir Abdur Rasheed.
19. First PM of Azad Kashmir=Abdul Hamid Khan.

20. First President of AJK=Sardar Ibrahim Khan.
21. First Commander-in-Chief of Pak: Army was Frank Miservi.
22. First chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee was General Mohd: Sahrif.
23. First chief of Staff of armed forces was General Tikka Khan.
24. First governor State Bank was Zahid Hussain.
25. First daily newspaper is Amroz 1947.
26. First lady pilot was Shukriya Khanum.
27. First museum of Pak established in Karachi in 1950.
28. First Bank was United Bank (7th August, 1947)
29. First Agriculture Reforms in Pak: Jan: 24, 1959.
30. First Chief Election Commissioner of Pak: Mr. Khan F.M.Khan (25th March, 1956)
31. Election Commission was created on 23rd March, 1956 under Article 137 of 1956 constitution.
32. First Muslim Commander in Chief of Pak: Ayub Khan.
33. First Radio Station established was of Karachi.
34. First T.V station was setup at Lahore on Nov: 26, 1964.
35. First lady Major General in Pak: Dr. Shahida Malik.
36. First Space satellite was launched by Pak: in 1990.
37. First private TV Channel STN launched in 1990.
38. First Chairman Senate was Habibullah Khan.
39. First woman judge of High Court: Majida Rizvi.
40. First constructed barrage of Pak: Sukkur Barrage.
41. First Secretary General of Pak: Ch: Mohd: Ali.
42. Agro museum is at Lailpur.
43. First bio-gas plant was installed in 1974.
44. First woman bank established on Dec: 1, 1989.
45. Badshahi mosque built in 1670 A.D.
46. Designation of GG changed into President on 23rd March, 1956.
47. Largest Hockey stadium is National Hockey Stadium Lahore
48. First minority minister of Pak: Joginder Nath Mandal held the portfolio of law.
49. First Atomic Reactor established in Islamabad in 1956.
50. Largest railway tunnel is Khojak
51. Smallest dam of Pak: Warsak dam.
52. Largest fort of Pak: "Rani Kot".
53. City Bank is the largest bank in the country.(Habib Bank)
54. Nishan-e-Pak: is the highest civil award of Pak:
55. Second highest civil award is Hilal-e-Pak:
56. Ayub National Park (Rawalpindi) is the largest Park in Pakistan.
57. Lahore Museum is the biggest in Pakistan:
58. Largest Railway station is Lahore.
59. Highest Pass is Muztag Pass which connects Gilgit to Xinkiyang.
60. Largest canal is Lloyd Barrage Canal or Sukkur Barrage or Lance Down Pull built in 1936.
61. Largest Cement Plant is Lucky Cement Plant near LukiMarwat.
62. Largest road is Shahrah-e-Pak
63. Shortest river is Ravi.
64. Smallest division is Karachi.
65. Largest division is Kalat.
66. Largest division of Sindh is Therparkar.
67. Habib Bank Plaza Karachi has 23 stories (345 ft)

68. Minar-e-Pak: is 196 ft, 8 inches high.
69. Pakistan has its longest boundary with Afghanistan.
70. Pakistan is 34th largest country in the world, 6th population wise.
71. Smallest civil award is Tamg-e-Khidmat.
72. First census of Indo-Pak: 1881.
73. Highest dam is Mangla dam.
74. Pak: expedition to Antarctica reached on 5 Jan, 1991 established Jinnah Research Station
75. Longest tenure as Governor General was Ghulam Mohammad.
76. Longest tenure as President was Ayub Khan.
77. Longest period of rule was of Zia.
78. Longest tenure as PM was of Liaquat Ali
79. Shortest tenure as PM of Ayub Khan (3 days) then Shujaat Hussain (47 days).
80. Shortest tenure as President is of Bhutto.
81. Shortest tenure as Governor General is of Quaid.
82. Longest tenure as Governor General is of Ghulam Mohd:
83. Largest library is Quaid-e-Azam library.
84. Largest University is in Punjab.
85. Oldest university is in Punjab.
86. The only non-military shaheed to receive Nishan-e-Haider was Subaidar Lalik Jan he belonged to NLI.
87. Highest peak of Sulaiman mountains is Takht-e-Sulaiman.
88. Highest peak is K2 (Goodwin Austin 5,611 meters)
89. 2nd largest glacier of Pak: is Batura
90. Largest Island of Pak: is Manora.
91. Smallest city is Jehlum.
92. Longest tunnel rail= Khojak (2.43 miles) (Baluchistan), road=Lowari Tunnel (5 miles), water=Warsak Dam Tunnel (3.5 miles).
93. Rainiest city is RawalPindi.
94. Rainiest place is Muree.
95. First Medical College was Nishtar Medical College.
96. Smallest Dam is Warsak dam.
97. Largest mountain range is Karakoram.
98. First to receive Nishan-e-Hyder was Mohd: Sarwar Shaheed.
99. First private airline of Pakistan is Hajvari.
100. Pak's Second largest city is Lahore.
101. Abdur Rasheed was the first chief Justice was the first chief justice of Pakistan.
102. Zafarullah Khan was the first foreign minister of Pakistan.
103. Keenjhar is the largest man made lake in Pakistan.
104. Manchar Lake is the biggest lake of Pakistan.
105. Trich Mir is the highest peak of Hindu Kush.
106. Largest coal mine is in Quetta.
107. In Pakistan, first woman bank was established in the year 1989.
108. Pakistan's first geo-scientific laboratory is functioning in Islamabad.
109. The highest point of the Khyber Pass is Landhi Kotal.
110. The first atomic power station of Pakistan was installed in Karachi
111. The First President of America who made an official visit to Pakistan was Dwight D. Eisenhower
112. Largest airline is PIA.
113. Largest airport is Quaid-e-Azam International Airport, Karachi.
114. Largest canal is Lloyd Barrage Canal.

115. Largest dam is Terbela.
116. Largest desert is Thar.
117. Largest district is Khuzdar (Baluchistan).
118. Largest industrial unit is Pak: Steel Mill.
119. Largest industry is Textile.
120. Largest island is Manora (Karachi)
121. Largest Jungle is Changa Manga (Kasur).
122. Largest lake (artificial) is Keenjhar.
123. Largest lake (natural) is Manchar.
124. Largest library is Pujab Public Library, Lahore.
125. Largest mine is Salt Mines of Khewra.
126. Largest motorway is Lahore-Islamabad.
127. Largest museum is National Museum, Karachi.
128. Largest circulated urdu newspaper is Jang, English is The News.
129. Largest nuclear reactor is KANUPP, Karachi.
130. Largest oil field is Dhurnal Oil Field.
131. Largest park is Ayub National Park, Rawalpindi.
132. Largest Radio Station is Islamabad.
133. Largest university is Punjab University, Lahore.
134. Longest coast is of Baluchistan (771 km)
135. Largest railway platform is of Rohri.
136. Longest railway track: Karachi to LandiKotal.
137. Longest road: Karachi to Peshawar.
138. First TV station in Pakistan started at Lahore.
139. Pakistan's first radio station was set up at Karachi

Senate *104*

UN country *196*

Wullar dam *Jhelum*

1Bn = *100 million*.

USA President *Trump*

Zakat - *To purify*

Galileo's invention *telescope*

EU& ASIA -- *turkey*

incumbent President *Ashraf Ghani*

Oil Reserve *Venezuela*

Pakistani export *cotton*

Largest Area *Russia*

UN official languages *6*

biggest ocean *Pacific*

SAARC *countries 8*

Saarc office *Kathmandu*

Iran Nuclear Deal *Japan was not included.*

cant veto Germany.

Patras Bokhari -*Syed ahmed shah*

Mawakhaat e madina - *ansaar & mahajreen*

Pilgrimage in *10AH*

Halaal Haraam - *Surah Baqarah*

Decade - *10 Year*

Oil 35% *strait of hormuz*

lacuna *tidy*

revolution opposite - *devolution*

Baglihar - on *chenab river*

1—Who wrote Path to pakistan —————Ch khalique zaman

Holy Prophet (PBUH) send *Hazrat Usman (R.A)*

TWO bismillah *Surah Naml*

Rukn-e Azam *Waqoof e Arfah*

Marriage Laws *surah Nisa*

First chief justice- *Abdul rasheed*

prime minister *age min 25.*

Cholistan desert *Punjab*

afghanistan oppose pak in UN

- 2—When Fatima Jinnah Joined AIML—————1939
- 3—Who prepared Pirpur report —————Raja Syed Mehdi
- 4—When Qaid e Azam Met M.K Gandhi 1st time—1916 Lucknow
- 5—CPEC INITIAL INVESTMENT 46-BILLION NOW 62- BILLION
- 6—When National Anthem Approved in—————August 1954
- 7—Who is seceratry of state for india in cabinet mission—lord pathetic lawerance
- 8—When water accord between provinces—————1991
- 9—Where Rawal dam constructed on river—————kurrang
- 10—Where is Green peace head quarter—————amsterdam
- 11—Doab between river Ravi and Chenab called —————rachna
- 12—Bala hisar fort built by—————babar
- 13—who adminsitrated th oath of prime minister to liaqat ali khan—Muhamad ali jinnah
- 14—Where copper deposits in—————chagi
- 15Who supported pakistan resolution from sindh province by--abdullah haroon
- 16—Where is banbhore site—————thatta
- 17—Where is chandka medical college—————larkana
- 18—Where are artificial forest are bieng maintained in——changa manga,
- 19—Which is pakistan’s 2nd largest foreign exchange earner crop--rice
- 20—When ch rehmat ali coined word pakistan in NOW OR NEVER pamphlet in——1933
- 21—C R formula prepared by—————Raja gopal achari
- 22—Malaria parasite —————Ronald Ross
- 23—Longest (largest) organ—————liver
- 24—Kidney disease due to overdose of—————vitamin c
- 25—Largest Muslim country in Africa by population is—————Nigeria
- 26—Noble peace prize decided by—————oslo
- 27—Highest literacy rate among SAARC—————srilanka
- 28—Highest per capita income among SAARC————— Maldives
- 29—largest producer of oil in OPEC countries—————saudi arabia
- 30—Akhtar news agency of —————Afghanistan
- 31—Ariana is Airline of—————Afghanistan
- 32—Cathy pacific—————is airline--- Hong Kong
- 33—ITAR-TASS news agency of—————Russia
- 34—PPI—————Pakistan press international
- 35—Share of Punjab in Pakistan—————25.8%
- 36—Head Quarter of Asian developoment bank is in—————manila
- 37—Security council members are—————15- **5 permanent**
- 38— ibne batuta came in india from—————morocco
- 39—SCOUT established by —————Robert Powall
- 40—Who presided wavell plan—————lord wavell
- 41—Ch rehmat ali coin word pakistan in—————1933
- 42—8 april 1950—————liaqar-nehru pact
- 43—Pedagogy—————Teaching
- 44—Fasting became farz —————2 hijri 45—Gazwa tabook—————9 hijri
- 46—who wrote hudaibiya—————Hazart Ali (R.A) 47—Khufiya Tableeg—————3 yrs
- 48—hijri calender kis khalifa ne start kiya——Hazrat Umar e farooq (R.A)
- 49—allah tala ne sab se ziada apni naimato (blessings) ka izhar kis surah me farmaya hai-- surah rehman
- 50—Allah Tala ke sab se ziada ehkamaat kis surah me farmaya——
- 51—nawab aye humare bhaag aye ka kiya matlab hai——khush kismati

51–zulfien bikhraye jo woh but (idol) sar e bazar chala shor utha maar chala mauz chala what is mauz i dont know but option i marna ii saanp (snake) iii bhiihoo iv zado kob mene zado kob lihka hai.

52–israr e khudi ka english translation kis ne kiya—prof Nicholson

53–phoot laina ka kiya matlab hai—

54–monh rakhna ka kiya matlab hai—lahhaz rakhna

55–utha kar phaink do gali mein nai tehzeeb ke yeh andy hai gandy—I wrote magrabi tehzeeb

56–greeb ki bhi hoti hai ajab subha o shaam mein greeb se kiya murad hai—I wrote musafir

59–write the meaning of sternnous—strong

62– Accumulate—collect

63– Detrimental—harmful

65–sab se ziada ahadees kis sahabi se marvi hain—hazrat abu huraira

66–sabse pelay konsi surah ki ayaat nazil huen—alaq 5 ayaay

67–pehla gazwa konsa tha—abwa

68–largest island—Greenland

69–largest peninsula—arabia

70–ibne insha ki wajah e shahorat—mazha nagari

71–mast tawakli was poet of—balochi

72–After USA arms exporter—Russia

73–Oldest Anthem—Japan

74–Kahuta Labortries—1976

75–Arbitrator In Indus basin treaty—world bank

76–Pakistan joined ILO—1949

78–pinpoint 1st democracy—Britain

79–Thomas cup—badminton

80–nuclear power plant in Pakistan with help of—Canada

81–capital of Somalia—Mogadishu

82–1st Punjabi poet—baba farid

83–length of Great Wall of China—2400km

84–Durand line demarcated in—1893

85–oldest monarchy—japan

86–first missile—hatf

87– Ringgit is the currency of—Malaysia

88–Digital computer invented by—John atanasoff

89–decimal system introduced in pakistan on 1st january—1961

92–largest natural gas producer Muslim country—iran

93–Google is a—search engine

94. When Pakistan become member of CENTO? 24 February 1955:

95. What is a pentagon? Defense head office of USA

96. Meaning of “Rapid”? Fast Quick

97.”celebrity” mean? Famous man.

99 largest country by area Russia

1. 35% oil travels strait of hormuz

2 **Territorial sea** up to a limit not exceeding 12 nautical miles

5. **France** and the **United Kingdom** have not vetoed

6. Which country is the world’s largest producer of coffee? Brazil.

7. In which city was the world’s first underground train was service opened in 1863? London.

8. How many pairs of ribs are there in the human body? 12.

9. Which country is separated from Ethiopia by the Red Sea? Yemen.

10. What is the main port of Italy? Genoa.
11. Mount Logan is the highest peak in which country? Canada.
12. In which state is Harvard University? New Jersey.
13. Which is larger: Norway or Finland? Finland.
14. Which city was the first capital of the Kingdom of Italy until 1865? Turin.
15. What is measured by an ammeter? Electric current.
18. The Palk Strait separates which two countries? India and Sri Lanka.
21. What, in the 16th and 17th century, was a pavana? A dance.
22. A nephron is the functional unit of which organ in the human body? Kidney.
24. The Khyber Pass links which two countries? Afghanistan and Pakistan.
31. In which country is the Great Slave Lake? Canada.
32. Which six countries border the Black Sea? Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russia, Turkey and Ukraine.
33. Kathmandu is the capital of which country? Nepal.
34. What name is given to a mixture of bicarbonate of soda and tartaric acid used in cooking? Baking powder.
35. Wullar barrage is on? Jhelum
36. Who discovered penicillin? Alexander Fleming.
37. • US IRAN nuclear deal members? US, UK, France, China, Russia and Germany
38. Which precious metal has the symbol Pt? Platinum.
39. The Gobi desert extends over which two countries? China and Mongolia
41. Which are the highest types of clouds: stratocumulus or cirrus? Cirrus.
42. Which ancient measure of length was based on the length of the arm from fingertip to elbow? Cubit.
43. After World War I, Transylvania became part of which country? Romania.
44. Which sea in Northern Europe is bounded by several countries including Sweden, Finland, Poland and Germany? The Baltic.
45. A road tunnel runs from Pelerins in France to Entreves in Italy under which mountain? Mont Blanc
46. The Barents Sea is part of which ocean? Arctic.
47. Turkey is in Europe and Asia

PAKISTAN STUDIES

PRE-PARTITION

- Real name of Mohd: bin Qasim was Amadudin Mohammad (Pillar of Deen).
- Mohd: bin Qasim conquered Sindh during Ummayyads.
- Mohd: bin Qasim tortured to death in Iraq by Sulaiman.
- Shabudding Ghori was the founder of Islamic State in India.
- Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya's Dargah is located at Delhi.
- Baba Farid Gang Shakar was the first Punjabi poet.
- Waris Shah is called the 'Shakespeare of Punjabi literature'.
- Tomb named Khawaja Moin ud Din Chisti is in Ajmer.
- Hazrat Bullay Shah was a famous Sufi poet of Punjabi language. His tomb is in the city of Kasur.

- Thatta was the capital city of Sindh during Argons and Turkans
- Mohd: bin Tughlaq introduced tokens currency firstly.
- Akbar the Great was born in Umar Kot.
- Shalamar Bagh was built by Shah Jahan (Shahabuddin Mohd: Shah Jahan) (also called Shahzada Khuram)
- Jahan Ara begum was the daughter of Shah Jahan
- Mehmood set out on Somnath on 17 Oct: 1024 A.D.
- 1st battle of Tarrin was fought b/w Mohd: Ghori & Rajput (1191), Ghori was defeated. In 1192 A.D, the 2nd battle of Tarrin, Ghori wins.
- Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Marhatas in 1761.
- Original name of Tippu Sultan was Nawab Fateh Ali.
- 4th May 1799 was the day of Shahadat of Tippu Sultan.
- Muslim League observed direct action day on 16th August 1946.
- On 18th July, 1947, British parliament passed Indian Independence Bill.
- MP of England at the time of independence of Pak: was Lord Cunet Iteley.
- Redcliffe Award announced on 15th August 1947.

POST-PARTITION

- National anthem of Pak: was played for first time on 13th August, 1954 in front of Raza Shah Pahlavi of Iran.
- Plan of division of Indo-Pak: announced on 3rd June, 1947.
- Population of Pak: at its birth was 32 million.
- First head of state to visit Pak: in 1947 was Ameer of Kuwait.
- First president to visit was of Indonesia.
- First opposition party of Pak: Jinnah Awami league it was founded by Abudl hameed Bhashwani in 1950.
- Area of Pakistan 796,096 sq: km.
- National anthem written by Hafiz Jalundri in Charge Sahar in Sinf of Makhmas.
- Music composed by Ahmed Ali Chagla.
- Flag of Pakistan designed by Ameeruding Qadwani.
- Ch: Kahliquzaman became president of ML after Quaid.
- Ayub khan laid down foundation stone of Quaid's Mosulem.
- Which airline helped movement of 35000 people from Pakistan to India between Oct. 20 to Nov. 30, 1947? (The same airline also moved 7000 Muslim Govt. officials and the families from Delhi to Pakistan). British Overseas Airways Corporation

- Pakistan's share 700 million was actually paid.
- Unanimously elected Quaid as President of the Pakistan's first Constituent Assembly on Aug. 11, 1947
- 27th August, 1947: Pakistan admitted as Member of the Food and Agriculture Organization of UN
- U.S. embassy in Karachi was established August 15, 1947
- The first US ambassador to Pakistan, Paul H. Alling, was appointed on September 20, 1947.
- Who was the British Prime Minister at the time of the partition of India? Attlee
- When was it announced by that June 1948 had been determined as the date of withdrawal of British power from India? Feb. 20, 1947
- Secretary of State for India in 1947: Lord Listowel
- Viceroy of India from 1943 to 1947: Lord Wavell
- Mountbatten arrive in Delhi: March 22, 1947
- Jinnah meet Lord Mountbatten first time: April 5, 1947
- When did Lord Mountbatten announced the partition plan? June 3, 1947
- Mountbatten address the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan? 14th August, 1947
- US IRAN nuclear deal members? **US**, UK, France, China, Russia and Germany.
- Time of creation of Pakistan 12 a.m. at the night between 14th and 15th August, 1947?
- Who first time announced in English "This is Pakistan Broadcasting Service" at the time of creation of Pakistan? Mr. Zahoor Azar
- Who first time announced in Urdu "This is Pakistan Broadcasting Service" at the time of creation of Pakistan? Ghulam Mustafa Hamdani
- Egypt announced its recognition of Pakistan 16th August, 1947
- UNO Languages? 5
- commonwealth secretary general? **Patricia Scotland**
- When was it announced that Jinnah would be the Governor General of Pakistan? July 10, 1947
- The last Governor of the undivided Punjab? Sir Evan Jenkins
- What does RSS stand for? Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh
- Who was the Finance Minister in the first cabinet of the Dominion of Pakistan? Ghulam Muhammad
- When did Liaquat Ali Khan move in the Constituent Assembly that the title of "Quaid-e-Azam" be used for Jinnah in official correspondence? Aug.

12, 1947

- When was Jinnah's name was read in Khutaba at the Pakistan colony mosque by the Sindh Education Minister Pir Illahi Bukhsh? Aug. 22, 1947
- when was it announced that Jinnah would act as Legal Guide to the Assembly in drafting the Constitution? Aug. 23, 1947
- When was the announcement made from Delhi for setting up a Constituent Assembly for Pakistan? July 26, 1947
- When did Jinnah reach Karachi to take part in the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly? Aug. 7, 1947
- 79 members in the first Constituent Assembly for Pakistan?
- When did Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah take oath as the first Governor General of Pakistan? Aug. 15, 1947
- Who administered the oath of M.A. Jinnah? Chief Justice of Lahore High Court, Justice Abdur Rasheed
- Who administered the oath of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan? Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- What was the venue of the oath taking ceremony of Quaid-e-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan? Karachi
- Sir Francis Maudi took oath as First Governor of West Punjab?
- Who took oath as the First Governor of East Bengal? Sir Frederick Bourne
- George Cunningham took oath as First Governor of N.W.F.P.
- Sheikh Ghulam Hussain oath as the First Governor of Sindh?
- Geoffrey Prior took oath as Chief Commissioner Baluchistan.
- Last Governor of the undivided Punjab? Sir Even Jenkins
- Who took oath as the Chief Minister of Sindh? MA Khuro
- Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot took oath as chief Minister of West Punjab
- Who was the first Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army? General Frank Walter Messervy, 15-08- 1947 to 10-02-1948
- Who was the First Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Navy? Rear Admiral James Wilfred
- Who was the First Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Air Force? Air Marshal L. Parry Cane
- Hafiz Abdul Majeed was appointed as Chief Secretary, West Punjab on 18th August, 1947.
- Friday was declared as half working day: 22nd August, 1947
- Iran & Pakistan established diplomatic relations: 22nd August, 1947
- When was the Governor George Cunningham directed by the

Government of Pakistan to dismiss the

NWFP Congress Ministry headed by Khan Sahib? 22nd August, 1947

- Who was invited to form the NWFP Government after dismissal of the Congress Ministry headed by Khan Sahib? NWFP Muslim League head, Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan
- First Pakistani documentary film was shown in the cinemas in Karachi on 30-08-1947. What was it about? Events from 2nd to 15th August, 1947
- On 2nd September, 1947 the first Pakistani film was released. What was its title? "Teri Yadd"
- Which actors played the lead roles in the first Pakistani film? Asha Bhonslay and Nasir Khan
- Who was appointed as Head of the Pakistani delegation to the UN? Mrs. Tasaddaq Hussain on 13th September, 1947
- Who was the first US ambassador to Pakistan? Paul H. Ealing (assumed charge on 23rd September, 1947)
- Which country sent 4750 tons rice for making up shortage of food in East Bengal on Sept. 19, 1947? Burma
- When was Karachi linked by air with all the provincial capitals? 6th October, 1947
- From which date Postage Stamps were made available in Post Offices? 6th October, 1947
- Who was appointed as the First Muslim Advocate General of the West Punjab? Sheikh Shabbir
- When was Pakistan admitted as member of the United Nations? 30th September, 1947
- Who was the Minister for Food and Agriculture in the first Cabinet of Pakistan? Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan
- Urdu restarted its publications from Karachi on October 15, 1947 as Pakistan's First National daily in Urdu
- Who was appointed Pakistan's ambassador to Iran? Qazi Issa
- Pakistan's ambassador to USA? A. H. Isphahani
- Indian Dy. Prime Minister in its very first cabinet after partition? Sardar Patel
- the Secretary of the Indian Ministry of States? V.P. Menon
- Elections to First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan 1946.
- Pakistan's constituent assembly made on July 20th, 1947.
- 69 members in the first constituent assembly of Pakistan.

- 10 members were later added to the constituent assembly.
- Quaid-e-Azam addressed to the constituent assembly for the first time on 11th August, 1947.
- Pakistan's first cabinet was sworn in 15th August, 1947.
- Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar held the portfolio of Communications in the first cabinet of Pakistan.
- Besides being PM of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan held the portfolios of Defense and Commonwealth.
- First cabinet of Pakistan consisted of 7 members including Prime Minister.
- Besides PMship, Liaquat had portfolio of Defence and common wealth.
- Quaid had portfolio of State and Frontier region.
- Zafarullah Khan had Foreign Affairs.
- I.I.Chundrigar had Trade, Industry & Public Works.
- Malik Ghulam Mohad: had Finance.
- Raja Ghazanfar had Food, Agriculture and health.
- Abdul Rab Nishtar had communication.
- Fazal ur Rehman had Internal Affairs, Information & Education.
- Objective Resolution was presented in the Constituent Assembly on 7th March 1949 by Liaquat Ali.
- Mountbatten addressed the constituent assembly of Pak: on 14th August, 1947.
- Constituent Assembly declared Urdu & Bengali as official languages on 3rd Jan: 1954.
- On 24th October, 1954, constituent assembly was dissolved by the governor general of Pakistan Mr. Ghulam Mohammad.
- Pakistan became member of UNO on 30th Sep: 1947 and the member of NAM in 1979.
- Pakistan became member of World Bank in 1950.
- Liaquat visited India in April 1950.
- Referendum in NWFP held 6-17 July, 1947.
- Azad Kashmir govt: was setup on 24 Oct: 1947.
- Basic democracy system came in May 1959.
- 2nd Constitution made by Ayub came in March 1, 1962.
- First martyr of Pak: Khuwaja Mohd: Sharif of Ludhiana
- Canal water Pact with India=4th May, 1948.
- The first governor of Bengal Province was Sir Fredrick Boran, second was Malik Feroz Khan Noon.

- First CM of Bengal Province was Khuwaja Nazimuddin, the second CM was Noor-al-Amin.
- Urdu made national language on 25th Feb: 1948 (it)
- The second constituent assembly consisted of 80 members.
- When did Jinnah visit East Pakistan as Governor General? March, 1948
- When did the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan adopted a resolution presented by the Government for formally proclaiming Karachi as Capital of the Dominion of Pakistan? May 1948
- First C.M of Sindh: Mr. Muhammad Ayub Khuhro
- Muhammad Ayub Khuhro was dismissed in April, 1948?
- E. De V. Moss was appointed as Chief Pakistan Refugee Commissioner?
- The first Chief Minister of East Bengal? Khawajah Nazimuddin
- Quaid-e-Azam died on Sept. 11, 1948 due to Cardiac Arrest
- Jannah passed away at 72 at 10:20 p.m in G.G House Karachi and buried on 12th Sep: 1948 A.D.
- Funeral prayer of Quaid: Shabir Ahmed Usmani.
- 40 days of mourning was announced on Quaid's death.
- Who was the successor of Quaid-e-Azam as Governor General? Khawajah Nazimuddin
- Jinnah had portfolio of Frontier States and Regions after him Liaquat Ali Khan took over this portfolio.
- Objective Resolution presented by Liaquat Ali Khan 13th March, 1949
- Basic Principles Committee set up by the Constituent Assembly to frame a draft Constitution.
- Basic Principles Committee presented its report in September, 1950
- Planning Board turned into Planning Commission:1951
- Landlordism abolished in East Bengal: 1950
- Liaquat Ali Khan visited USA:1951
- Liaquat Ali Khan spend in USA: Three weeks
- Te title of the published collection of Liaquat's speeches meant to introduce Pakistan to the West? Pakistan, Heart of Asia
- Conspiracy to overthrow Liaquat Government come to light Rawal Pindi: March 1951
- Liaquat Ali khan was assassinated in Rawalpindi on 16th October, 1951. Was buried in Karachi near Quaid.
- Liaquat ali Khan born in Kernal (East Punjab) on 1st Oct: 1895.
- Who replaced Liaquat Ali Khan as Prime Minister? Khawaja Nazimuddin

- who replaced Nazimuddin as Governor General? Ghulam Muhammad
- Jamila was the first Muslim girl who hoisted Muslim League flag onteh Punjab Secretariat, Lahore (1946)
- Rawalpindi became the temporary capital of Pak: in 1960.
- First commissioner of Sindh Charles Napier.
- Sindh assembly proclaimed Sindhi as official language of Sindh in 1972.
- Baluchistan got status of province on 1st July, 1970.
- Pak: bought Gawader (1958) & Jiwani from Oman.
- Pak: came into being on 27 Ramzan, 1366 A.H Thursday.
- Pak: standard time was adopted on Oct:1, 1951.
- Population Census-1951, 61,72,81,98.
- The only vice-president of Pak: Noorul Amin.
- Father's name of Quaid= Jinnah Poonja
- Father's name of Iqbal=Shaikh Noor Mohd:
- 27 Oct: 1947 was observed "Black Day" as Indian forces landed in Azad Kashmir.
- Sheikh Abdullah was called founder of National Conference.
- Indian Forces occupied Kashmir the state of Jammu and Kashmir on October 27, 1947.
- Distance of Kashmir from Pakistan is 250 miles.
- Hari Singh was the maharaja of Kashmir in 1947.
- % of Muslim population in Kashmir in 1947 was 78%.
- UN commission members for India & Pak: were 3 (later 5) visited in July,1948.
- Sir Owen Dixon was UN Representative for demilitarization of Kashmir.
- National anthem of Pakistan was played for the first time on August 13, 1954.
- Urdu made National Language in April 1954 it has 37 letters.
- Birth place of Quaid Wazir Mension.
- House of Quaid Mohata Palace.
- Allama Iqbal's tomb was built in 1951.
- Liaquat Nehru Pact= April 1951.
- 17th Oct: 1951 Liaquat shot dead in Rawalpindi by Syed Akbar.
- USA first president George Washington Currently Trump
- Pakistan issued it first coin on 3rd Jan: 1948.
- Quaid inaugurated State Bank on 1st July'1948.
- National Bank of Pakistan formed in 1948.

- First postal stamp issued in 1948.
- Karachi radio station inaugurated by Liaquat on 14th August'1948.
- Pakistan recognized China in 1949.
- In 1949 July, Pak: got Siachen under Karachi agreement.
- Siachen is located in Baltistan.
- Siachen is world's 2nd highest glacier.
- 22 points of Ulema put on 24th Jan: 1951 by 31 Ulema.
- BBC started its first Urdu service on 13th April, 1949.
- In 1950, Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot founded Jinnah Muslim League party.
- PIA founded: 1954 started international service: 1955 to Jordan via Cairo.
- Pakistan got status of Test cricket in 1952. INDIA
- Sui gas founded in 1952.
- First five year plan launched in 1955.
- National Anthem first broadcasted on radio: 13 August, 1954.
- Pakistan signed CENTO (Baghdad Pact) on 23 Sep: 1955.
- West Pakistan declared "one unit" in 1955 by Mohd: Ali Bogra.
- "One unit" repealed on 1st Jan: 1971.
- First acting Governor General of Pak: was Major General Sikandar Mirza 17th August 1955 to 16th Oct: 1955.
- President Iskandar Mirza visited Afghanistan in 1956.
- One unit bill passed during the period of Chaudhry Mohd: Ali 14th oct: 1955 and cancelled on 25th March 1969 by Yahya .
- During one unit first GG of west Pak: was Nawab Mushtaque Ahmed Gormani and first CM was Dr. Khan Sahib In 1956.
- Pakistan became Islamic Republic on 23rd March, 1956.
- 1956 constitution was presented in assembly in Feb 29, 1956.
- Martial law was imposed in Lahore in 1953.
- Ch: Rehmat Ali is buried in Cambridge (London)
- Pakistan joined SEATO in Sep: 1954.
- In Sept: 1958 Gawadar was bought by Khan of Kalat at 40 lacs pounds from Oman
- 1st Martial Law= 7 Oct: 1958
- 2nd Martial Law=26 March 1969
- 3rd Martial Law=7 July 1977
- Ayub became first elected president on 17 Feb: 1960.
- Ayub transferred capital from Karachi to Islamabad on 1st August 1960.

- Indus Basin Treaty signed under World Bank in Sep: 1960.
- Pakistan made boundary agreement with Iran on 21st May 1960.
- U2 incident happened in 1960.
- Ayub Khan appointed Ameer Muhammad Khan as Governor of West Pakistan.
- April 2015 Nepal earthquake? Nepal
- Ayub Khan visited USSR on 3rd April, 1965, US in 1961.
- Television started on 26 Nov: 1964.
- Zafarullah Khan served as president of UN General Assembly's 7th session in 1962.
- Boundary agreement with China was signed in 1963.
- Agreement with Canada on first nuclear power station in Karachi was signed in 1965.
- Z.A Bhutto served as F.M in Ayub Govt:
- Convention League was formed by Ayub.
- 1965 war started from 6 to 22 Sept: 1965.
- Defense day is celebrated in Pakistan since 1966.
- Major Aziz Bhatti was martyred in 1965 war.
- Tashkent Pact was signed by Ayub Khan & Shastri on 3 Jan., 1966 (USSR, Kosijin)
- Fatima Jinnah died in 1967. She was born on 1st August, 1893.
- Kashmir valley is b/w Big Hamalia and Little Hamlia.
- Length of Indus from Hamalia to Arabian Sea is 1980 miles.
- Ancient name of India was Arya Warat.
- LFO was promulgated on 30th March, 1970 by Yahya Khan.
- The post of C-in-C was converted into the post of Chief of Staff in 1970.
- 2nd war between India & Pakistan: 3 to 17 Dec: 1971.
- Last commander of Pak: in East Pak: Abdullah Khan Naizi.
- PNSC established on 1st March 1979.
- **PTV started its color transmission on December 20th, 1976.**
- Pakistan signed PTBT in 1978.
- Post of Commander-in-Chief changed to Chief of Staff in 1970.
- Post of Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff was created in 1976.
- East Pakistan became Bangladesh on 16 Dec: 1971.
- Simla Agreement signed b/w Bhutto and Indra Gandhi on 2nd July'1972.
- Nationalization of educational institutions & industries in 1972.
- Nationalization of banks made in 1974.

- Denationalization of banks made on Jan:9, 1991 (First MCB).
- Pak: Broadcasting Corporation established on Dec: 20, 1972.
- The constitution of 1973 was enforced on 1 March 1973.
- PM under the 1973 constitution is the head of the cabinet.
- The first general elections under the 1973 constitution were held in 1977.
- First biogas plant established in 1974.
- Ahmadis declared non-Muslims in 1974.
- Colour transmission started on 20th Dec: 1976.
- First electric train started in 1970.
- Steel Mill founded in 1973 (USSR aided) in Bin Qasim.
- Pakistan recognized Bangladesh in 1974.
- Pakistan joined OIC in 1974, NAM in 1979, PTBT in 1978, SAARC-8 members in 1985.
- Hudood ordinance enforced on 10 Feb: 1979.
- Dr. Abdul Salam awarded Nobel Prize in Physics in 1979.
- Faiz Ahmed Faiz got Lenin Prize.
- Zia succeeded ex-President Fazal Ellahi Choudhri
- Zia succeeded ex-President Fazal Ellahi Choudhri.
- In dec: 1981, Ziaul Haq announced Majlis-e-Shoora with 350 members.
- Zakat & Ushr ordinance promulgated in 1980.
- Wafaqui Mohtasib was created in 1983.
- 8th amendment introduced in 1985.
- Gen.Zia lifted Martial Law on 30th December, 1985.
- Nuclear cooperation pact with China was made on 15th Sep: 1986.
- Ojri camp tragedy occurred on 10 April 1988.
- The Junejo government was dismissed on 29th May, 1988.
- Zia died on 17 August, 1988.
- US ambassador who died with Zia was Arnold Raphael.
- Ghulam Ishaque Khan became president of Pakistan in 1988.
- Pakistan's re-entry in commonwealth in 1989.
- First test tube baby at Lahore in 1989.
- PTV2: 1992, PTV Morning: Jan 6, 1988, PTV:Sep: 2000.
- Kargil Crisis in 1999.
- Musharraf elected president (10th) on 20 June, 2001.
- Durand Line agreement b/w Sir Mortimer Durand the FS of Britain and Amir Abur Rehman, the Afghan ruler November 12, 1893 at Kabul (2050 km, 1300 miles)

- HBFC was set up in Nov: 1952.
 - First satellite Badr-I launched on 16 July, 1990.
 - On 28 May, 1998 five blasts made at Chagi, the day is known as Yum-e-Takbir.
 - On 17 May, 1998 India blasted in Pokhran (Rajistan).
 - Pak: entered nuclear club on 28 May, 1998.
 - First bank of Pak: = Habib Bank.
 - Defece day=6th Sep:
 - Defence day of Pakistan is celebrated on Sep: 6 since 1966
 - Airforce day= 7th Sep:
 - Navy Day=8th Sep:
 - Kashmir Day=5th Feb:
 - Friday was declared holiday in Jan: 1977.
 - EBODO promulgated in 1959.
 - PRODA came in 1949-1954.
 - Wheat crisis occurred in 1952.
 - Number of basic democrats was 80,000.
 - Ghuauri is Surface to Surface missile.
 - Anza is Surface to Air missile.
 - Age of senator is 30.
 - Age of PM is 35.
 - Number of tribal areas is 11.
 - Pakistan Withdrew from SEATO in 1973
-
- I think he will not back **OUT** at the last movement
 - You must back **UP** your essay with good example
 - Although the lady was under tremendous pressure, she bore **ON** really well.
 - The police said that the burglar broke **IN** shortly after
 - Don't annoy she old man, he works **UP** too soon.
 - Contemporary means **(Modern)**
 - Decade means **(A period of ten years)**
 - Grandeur means **(Splendor)**
 - Rejoinder means **reply** (answer)
 - Correct spelling **(empirical)**
 - Correct spelling **(ideology)**
 - Correct spelling **(influential)**
 - Revolution opposite **(Evolution)**

- Amoral opposite (**Ethical**)
- Dearth opposite (**Abundance**)
- Lacuna opposite (**Complete**)
- Baglihar Dam is on **Chanab**
- SAARC members **8(Secretariat Kathmandu)**
- Independent countries in the world **195**
- World largest country in area **Russia**
- 35% of worldwide petroleum take place (**Strait of Hormuz**)
- Law of world sea extended **12 nautical miles**
- UN has **6** languages
- Largest ocean **Pacific**
- Most widely spoken language **Chinese 1.1 billion** English 783 Million
- A billion contains **1000 Million**
- Largest petroleum **Saudia Arabia**
- Galileo associated with **Telescope**
- Country Europe and Asia **Turkey**
- Afghan president **Ashraf Ghani**
- Earthquake in 2018 killed 8000 people in **Nepal**
- US president **Donald Trump**
- Wullar Dam on **Jehlum**
- Zakat means **purify**
- Tazkiya mean **self-purification**
- Concise description of Tauheed **Al Ikhlas**
- Surah marriage and divorce **Al Nisa**
- Halal and Harram mention in **Al Mayedah**
- Holy Prophet perform Hajj **10 A.H**
- The Rukn e Azam of Hajj is **Waqoof e Arafah**
- Surah in which Bismillah twice **Al Naml**
- First chief justice of Pakistan **Abdul Rashid**
- Pakistan become Islamic republic in **1956 constitution**
- Gawder was bought **1958**
- Country opposed Pakistan **Afghanistan**
- Largest export crop **Cotton**
- Minimum age of PM **35 years**
- Senate seats **104**

International organization
UNO – United Nations Organization 24 October 1945 Headquarters: New York City, USA 193 members
WTO – World Trade Organization Founded: 1 January 1995 Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland 164 member states
WHO – World Health Organization Established on 7 April 1948 Headquarters – Geneva, Switzerland
ILO – International Labor Organization Established in 1919 Headquarters – Geneva, Switzerland
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Headquarters – Vienna, Austria Founded on – 1961-62
International Court of Justice (ICJ) Headquarters – The Hague, The Netherland Founded on -1945
SAARC December 8, 1985, Dhaka, Bangladesh 8 members
ECO Headquarters: Tehran, Iran Founded: 1985 8 members
SCO Founded: April 26, 1996 -----8 members

Analytical Reasoning Basic Math and I.Q Solved MCQs for CSS, PMS, NTS and all other Competitive exams

1 $12 \cdot .012 = ? .00144$ (Correct)

2 The Square root of 169 is :- 13 (Correct)

3 What comes next in the following series? 64, 48, 36, 3432

4 If 5 men can manufacture 27 baskets in an hour, how many baskets would 15 men Manufacture in 40 minutes? 54 (Correct)

5 The zoo had some lions and some parrots. The supervisor counted 15 heads and 50 legs. 10

6 What comes next in the series? 64, 48, 40, 36, 34, ...33

7 Which number can replace both question marks? $2/? = ?/50$. 10

8 $(5*7)/(14 * 10) = ? 1/4$ (Correct)

9 The Square root of 729 is :- 27 (Correct)

10 If 15 men can manufacture 27 baskets in an hour, how many baskets would 45 men can manufacture in 40 minutes? 54 (Correct)

- 11 Insert the missing number: 172 84 40 18 7 (Correct)
- 12 20 men can construct a building in 40 days. How long will it take 10 men to do this work? 80 days (Correct)
- 13 Riaz can do a piece of work in 10 days and B can do it in 15 days. The number of days required by them to finish it, working together is: 6 (Correct)
- 15 16 men build a house in 10 days. How much time will it take 8 men to do this work? 20
- 16 A man pays 10% of his income for his income tax. If his income tax amounts to Rs. 1500, what is his income? 15000
- 17 A man is 5 times as old as his son. 2 years ago the sum of the squares of their ages was 114. Find the present age of son. 7 years
- 18 The number, whose 13% is 52, is 400
- 19 Naeem Ahmed spends Rs.400 in getting a good table and sells it at Rs.600. Find the percentage of profit? 50%
- 20 A man saves Rs.500 which is 15% of his annual income. How much does he earn in one year? 3333.33
- 21 Aslam Khan bought a TV Rs.8000 and sold it Rs.7000. How much loss did he get? Rs.1000
- 22 Which number will come next?
3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 24, 26, _____ 28
- 23 Twelve men take 6 hours to finish a piece of work. After the 12 men have worked for 1 hour, the contractor decides to call in 8 more men. How many more hours would 20 men take to complete the remaining work? 3
- 24 If a car is sold for Rs. 50000 the profit is 17 percent, what would be profit percentage if sold for Rs. 47000. 15.98 %
- 25 Saeed purchased a plot for Rs. 8,000. He sells the plot to Mudassar at a profit of 20%. Mudassar in turn sells that plot to Rehman at a loss of 20%. The plot costs Rehman. 7680
- 26 A's mother is twice as old as A's brother. A is 6 years younger than his brother but 4 years older than his sister. If A's sister is 15 his mother's age is: 50
- 27 Which one number will complete the following number series?
3, 6, 15, ___ 42 ___, 123, 366

- 28 Rashid bought a shirt for Rs.350 and sold it Rs.300. How much loss did he get? 50
- 29 Naveed bought a practical copy Rs.60 and sold it Rs.40. How much loss did he get? 60
- 30 The number, whose 17% is 51, is 300
- 31 A car washer can wash 8 cars in 18 minutes. At this rate how many cars can be wash, in three hours? 80
- 32 Ahmed spend Rs.44,000 to get a car and sells it at Rs.48,000. Find its percentage of profit? 9.09%
- 33 Akbar bought a sweater for Rs.200 and sold it Rs.250. How much profit did Akbar get? Rs.50
- 34 The number, whose 20% is 100, is 500
- 35 Salaam bought a pair of shoes for Rs.300 and sold it Rs.370. How much profit did Salaam get? 70
- 36 The bridge is completed in 45 days by 105 men. How long it will take 90 men to do the work? $52 \frac{1}{2}$ days
- 37 If 40 men build 4 buildings in 12 months, how many men would be required to build 6 houses in 4 months? 180 men
- 38 If 80 men dug 4 holes in 12 months, how many men would be required to dig 6 holes in 4 months? 360 men
- 39 Which number will come next?
212 179 146 113, _____ 80
- 40 If 15 men can do a piece of work in 8 days, how many men will finish it in 10 days? 12
- 41 If 3 men or 6 boys can do a work in 20 days, then 6 men and 8 boys shall take: 6 days
- 42 The number, whose 25% is 150, is 600
- 43 If 20 men can do a piece of work in 8 days, how many men will finish it in 10 days? 16 men
- 44 Munir bought a compact disc from a manufacturer for Rs. 200; he paid a 15% sales tax. If he sold the disc to a customer for Rs. 260, calculate the cash profit. 30.00
- 45 Akbar sold his old gun Rs.900, which he was bought for Rs.2500. What is his % loss? 64%
- 46 The total distance from school to house is 35km. Naveed khan covered a distance of

20km. What percentage of the whole distance has he covered? 48.57%

47 The number, whose 5% is 35, is 700

48 If takes 14 taps to fill a swimming pool in 10 hours. How much time will it take 5 taps to fill the pool? 28

49 The number, whose 25% is 75, is 300

50 8 machines can do a piece of work in 10 days. How long will it take 16 machines to do the work? 5 days

51 120 men are used to build huge-building for 30 days. How long will it take 80 men to do the same work? 35 days

52 The original price of a gift pack is Rs.80. A discount of 15% is allowed in shop. What is the sale price.

(a) Rs.65 (b) Rs.68 (Correct)

(c) Rs.61 (d) Rs.50

53 8 men can do a work in 60 days. How long will it take 6 men to do the work?

(a) 80 days (Correct) (b) 90 days

(c) 120 days (d) 19 days

54 Which number will come next? 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, _____ 32

55 Which number will come next?

6, 3, 12, 6, 24, _____

(a) 12 (Correct) (b) 18

(c) 30 (d) 48

56 This road is only 50 km long. We covered a distance of 20 km. What percentage of distance have we covered?

(a) 40% (Correct) (b) 69%

(c) 48% (d) 53%

57 The price of a glass set increases from Rs.600 to Rs.710. what is the percentage increases?

(a) 18.33% (Correct) (b) 17.33

(c) 10% (d) 14%

58 Sohail Khan sold a car Rs.80,000 which he was bought for Rs.90,000. What is his % loss?

- (a) 61.40% (b) 55.51%
(c) 12.31% (d) 11.11% (Correct)

59 The number, whose 3% is 60, is

- (a) 2000 (Correct) (b) 3000
(c) 6000 (d) 9000

60 A can do a piece of work in 10 days and B can do it in 15 days. The number of days required by them to finish it, working together is

- (a) 8 (b) 7
(c) 6 (Correct) (d) 4

61 15 men can do a work in 12 days. How long it will take. 9 men to do the work?

- (a) 14 days (b) 20 days (Correct)
(c) 9 days (d) 19 days

62 40 men can do work in 25 days. How long it will take 25 men to do the work?

- (a) 50 days (b) 40 days (Correct)
(c) 60 days (d) 70 days

63 60 men can do a work in 40 days. How long it will take 20 men to do the work?

- (a) 160 days (b) 40 days
(c) 180 days (d) 120 days (Correct)

64 Which number will come next?

1, 1, 6, 6, 11, 11, _____ (a) 11 (b) 13 (c) 16 (Correct) (d) 17

65 Which number will come next?

64, 32, 16, 8, _____ (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 4 (Correct)

66 Which number will come next?

87, 90, 84, 88, 81, _____ (a) 85 (b) 98 (c) 86 (Correct) (d) 76

67 Which number will come next? 2, 4, 7, 11, 16, _____ (a) 18 (b) 20 (c) 22 (Correct) (d) 25

68 The number, whose 15% is 75, is (a) 500 (Correct) (b) 600 (c) 700 (d) 800

69 A shopkeeper bought a radio from a wholesaler for Rs. 250.00. In addition, he paid a

sales tax of 15% on the cost price. He then sold the radio for Rs. 315.00. Calculate the cash profit made by the shopkeeper. (a) Rs. 20.00 (b) Rs. 22.50 (c) Rs. 25.00 (d) Rs. 27.50 (Correct)

70 A man takes 50 minutes to cover a certain distance at a speed of 6 km/hr. If he walks with a speed of 10 km/hr, he covers the same distance in

(a) 1 hour (b) 30 minutes (Correct)

(c) 20 minutes (d) 10 minutes

71 The number, whose 5% is 10, is

(a) 100 (Correct) (b) 200

(c) 300 (d) 400

72 The difference between simple and compound interest on Rs. 1625 for 3 years at 4% per annum in rupees is

(a) 7.95 (b) 7.90 (Correct)

(c) 7.70 (d) 7.75

73 The number, whose 5% is 55, is

(a) 1100 (Correct) (b) 2100

(c) 1200 (d) 1300

74 We covered a 150 km distance of Islamabad road. The total distance is 370 km.

What percentage of distance have we covered?

(a) 30% (Correct) (b) 40.54%

(c) 67% (d) 41%

75 Which number will come next?

1, 0, 3, 2, 5, 6, _____

(a) 9 (b) 8

(c) 7 (Correct) (d) 10

76 Which one number will complete the following number series?

8, 9, 8, 7, 10, 9, 6, 11, 10, _____, 12

(a) 11 (b) 7

(c) 7 (d) 5 (Correct)

77 Which number will come next? Series: 1, 3, 7, 15, 31, 63, _____

(a) 123 (b) 125

(c) 127 (Correct) (d) 129

78 By selling a fan for Rs. 475, a person loses 5%. To get a gain of 5%, he should sell the fan for:

(a) Rs. 500 (b) Rs. 525 (Correct)

(c) Rs. 535 (d) Rs. 575

79 Which number will come next?

1, 2, 2, 5, 3, 10, _____

(a) 12 (b) 8

(c) 6 (d) 4 (Correct)

80 Which number will come next?

5, 3, 6, 2, 7, 1, _____

(a) 0 (b) 2

(c) 8 (Correct) (d) 4

81 The number, whose 7% is 14, is

(a) 500 (b) 400

(c) 300 (d) 200 (Correct)

82 If the difference between 5 times and 9 times of a number is 24 the number is

(a) 4 (b) 5

(c) 6 (Correct) (d) 7

83 A man bought a flat for Rs. 8,20,000. He borrowed 55% of this money from a bank.

How much money did he borrow from the bank?

(a) Rs. 4,51,000 (Correct) (b) Rs. 4,52,000

(c) Rs. 4,53,000 (d) Rs. 4,54,000

84 Insert the missing number:

5 ? 14 10 9 7

(a) 18 (Correct) (b) 16

(c) 14 (d) 12

85 The road is completed in 35 days by 70 men. How long it will take 40 men to

complete the work?

(a) 58 days (b) 61 days (Correct)

(c) 30 days (d) 32 days

86 The speed of a car is 30km first hour and 32 km in the second hour .Its average speed is

(a) 30 km (b) 31 km (Correct)

(c) 32 km (d) 33 km

87 A primary school had an enrollment of 850 pupils in January 1970. In January 1980 the enrollment was 1,120. What was the percentage increase for the enrollment?

(a) 31.76 % (Correct) (b) 33.50 %

(c) 30.65 % (d) 34.76 %

88 The number, whose 7% is 42, is

(a) 300 (b) 400

(c) 500 (d) 600 (Correct)

89 Mr. Remzan ordered a car worth Rs.600.000 and was given a discount. Given that he paid Rs.57,0000 for his new car, calculate the percentage discount he received:

(a) 5% (Correct) (b) 7%

(c) 9% (d) 10%

90 Which is the greatest number?

(a) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 236 (b) $\frac{1}{16}$ of 1028

(c) $\frac{1}{9}$ of 504 (d) $\frac{1}{3}$ of 741 (Correct)

91 All gained 510 marks in matriculation examination. What percentage of marks did he gain?

(a) 60% (Correct) (b) 57%

(c) 71% (d) 73%

92 Akbar scored 178 marks out of 300 marks in a certain test. What percentage of marks did he score?

(a) 48% (b) 52.41%

(c) 61.41% (d) 59.33% (Correct)

93 The price of a book increases from Rs.120 to Rs.150. What is the percentage increases?

(a) 35% (b) 25% (Correct)

(c) 115% (d) 25.25.1

94 A cyclist covers 660 feet in 66 seconds. How many yards will he cover in the same time?

(a) 220 (Correct) (b) 600

(c) 100 (d) 10

95 The sum of 2 numbers is 84, if one of them exceeds the other by 12. Find the numbers?

(a) 40,52 (b) 1,13

(c) 36,48 (Correct) (d) 72,84

96 10 men can construct a building in 40 days. How long will it take 20 men to do this work?

(a) 20 days (Correct) (b) 30 days

(c) 40 days (d) 50 days

97 Which number will come next?

8, 13, 10, 15, 12, 17, 14, _____

(a) 19 (Correct) (b) 22

(c) 16 (d) 20

98 The number, whose 9% is 63, is

(a) 700 (Correct) (b) 800

(c) 900 (d) 600

99 The bridge is completed in 20 days by 80 men. How long would 70 men to complete the work?

(a) 30 days (b) 29 days

(c) 23 days (Correct) (d) 26 days

100 There are four numbers. Average of the first three is 15 and that of the last three is 16. If the last number is 19 find the first number:

(a) 16 (Correct) (b) 18

(c) 20 (d) 21

101 10 men can complete a job in 14 days. How long will it take 4 men to finish the same job if they work at the same rate?

(a) 33 days (b) 35 days (Correct)

(c) 37 days (d) 39 days

102 A man takes 50 minutes to cover a certain distance at a speed of 6 km/hr. If he walks with a speed of 10 km/hr. he covers the same distance in:

(a) 1 hour (b) 30 minutes (Correct)

(c) 20 minutes (d) 10 minutes

103 A man pays 10% of his income as income tax. If his income tax amounts to Rs.1500, what is his income?

(a) Rs.13000 (b) Rs.15000 (Correct)

(c) Rs.17000 (d) Rs.19000

104 Babar spends Rs.500 to get a good shirt and sells it at Rs.800. Find the percentage of Profit?

(a) 59% (b) 60% (Correct)

(c) 63% (d) 40%

105 The number, whose 7% is 21, is

(a) 500 (b) 400

(c) 300 (Correct) (d) 200

106 What sum of money will amount to Rs.1800 in 5 years at 12% per annum simple interest?

(a) 1000 (b) 1120

(c) 1125 (Correct) (d) 1130

107 Anwar bought a shirt for Rs.500 and sold it Rs.525. What profit did Anwar get?

(a) Rs.35 (b) Rs.30

(c) Rs.25 (Correct) (d) Rs.20

108 Which number will come next?

2, 5, 8, 11, 14, _____

(a) 18 (b) 17 (Correct)

(c) 19 (d) 16

109 Which number will come next?

2, 20, 74, 110, _____

(a) 115 (b) 132

(c) 114 (d) 182 (Correct)

110 A basketball team won 18 out of 30 games played. What percentage of marks did he score?

(a) 60% (Correct) (b) 40%

(c) 43% (d) 87%

111 If 12 years are added to $\frac{2}{3}$ age of Kausar, she will be three years older than today.

What is kausar's present age?

(a) 25 (b) 27 (Correct)

(c) 26 (d) 29

112 Three families, P, Q and R, share 480 kg of rice, Q receives twice as much rice as P and R receives half as much rice as Q. How much rice does family Q gets?

(a) 220 kg (b) 230 kg

(c) 240 kg (Correct) (d) 250 kg

113 Six men working 8 hours a day earn Rs. 720 per week. 8 men working 6 hours a day will earn per week

(a) Rs. 540 (b) Rs. 720 (Correct)

(c) Rs. 960 (d) Rs. 1080

114 In the exam 45% students failed and 550 students were successful. The total number of students who appeared in the exam were:

(a) 1000 (Correct) (b) 900

(c) 1500 (d) 800

115 Nasir Gujar bought a table for Rs.200 and sold it Rs.175. How much loss did Nasir Gujar get?

(a) Rs.25 (Correct) (b) Rs.20

(c) Rs.40 (d) Rs.30

116 Price of sugar is increased by 25%. The percentage of consumption to be decreased so that there would be no increase in the expenditure is

(a) 18 % (b) 20 % (Correct)

(c) 22 % (d) 24 %

ENGLISH PORTION

1. The set of rules and examples dealing with the syntax and word structures of a language is called Grammar

2. A set expression of two or more words that means something other than the literal meanings of its individual words is called ----Idiom

3. A word which is a person, place, thing or idea is called
Noun

4. Mount Everest is grammatically called
Noun

5. Book, horse, Aslam, strength, car, Empire State Building, China, house and child are all in grammar
Nouns

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

7. I, they, their, ourselves, itself, your, my, nobody, who, which, her, we are all in grammar called
Pronouns

8. A word that is used to describe a noun or pronoun is called
Adjective

9. Proud, purple, French, few, this, huge, sad, second, none are usually used as
Adjectives

10. A word that indicates an action, being or state or being is called
Verb

11. Play, run, think, study, smell, wait, be, drive, renounce and fill are usually used as
Verbs

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

13. Carefully, often, very, intelligently, quite, too, rarely and never are usually used as
Adverbs

14. A word that is used to join words or groups of words is called
Conjunction

15. And, or, but, neither, because, while, since and although are usually used as
Conjunction
16. A word used indicating the relationship between a noun or pronoun to another word is called
Preposition
17. In, until, of, from, after, under, beyond, across and toward are usually used as
Prepositions
18. A single word used to express strong emotion is called
Interjection
19. Wow! Ah! Oh! And No! are usually used as
Interjection
20. Use a period to end a complete sentence. Which mark is used for Period?
.
21. Which mark is used for Comma?
,
22. I like reading, listening to music, taking long walks, and visiting with my friends.
24. To separate two independent clauses. One or both of the clauses are short and the ideas expressed are usually very similar, which punctuation is used?
semi colon
25. Which mark is used for Semicolon?
;
26. Which mark is used for colon?
:
27. A colon can be used for purpose of:
To provide additional details
To provide explanation
28. A noun (such as courage or freedom) that names an idea, event, quality, or concept is called
Abstract Noun
29. The verb form or voice in which the subject of the sentence performs or causes the action expressed by the verb
Active Voice
30. A verb form in which the subject receives the verb's action is called
Passive Voice
31. Which of the followings are adjective forms?
All of these
32. A noun, noun phrase, or series of nouns used to identify or rename another noun, noun phrase, or pronoun is called
Appositive
33. A type of determiner that precedes a noun: for example a, an, or the is called
Article
34. A verb that determines the mood or tense of another verb in a verb phrase
Both a & b
35. Auxiliary is also known as a

helping verb

36. You are paying less attention to your studies than you used to do.

Adjective

37. The Population of Pakistan is less than that of China.

Adverb

38. He want five thousand dollars to buy a car. He won't be satisfied with less.

39. They are men of like build and stature.

Adjective

40. There is little danger in going there.

Adjective

41. More of us die in bed than out of it..

Pronoun

42. My needs are limited.

Noun

43. It is difficult to negotiate where neither will trust.

Pronoun

44. He is near relation. Noun

45. I was young once. Adverb

I am very much ___ delighted to meet you.

All of us are devoted ___ to ___ one another.

The man _ hurrying _ down the road is my brother.

He has many friends, but ___ few ___ are good ones.

It is already 5 o'clock. Can you ___ make it in ___ time to catch the bus?

It is certain that human beings -possess_ latent power of which they are only vaguely aware

If we go to the park, ___ could ___ you like to come too ?

Some people -complained_ to the officer against him about his mis-deeds

The police forces have launched an operation to _trace__ out the kidnapped person

If she is not interested, we will _ abandon ___ the proposal.

There is something wonderful ___ about_ him

I shall look ___ into ___ the matter

He is blind ___ of ___ one eye

1.Suffer **from**

5.Abstain **from**

9.Wait **for**

2.Recover **from**

6.Get rid **of**

10.Obsessed **with**

3.Distinct **from**

7.Search **for**

11.Peer **at**

4.Focus **on**

8.Accustomed **to**

12.Lead **to**

13. Convert to	35. Notorious for	57. Refrain from
14. Approve of	36. Spend on	58. Irrespective of
15. Cope with	37. Oppose to	59. Deal with
16. Fed up with	38. Insist on	60. Involve in
17. Respond to	39. Consist of	61. Contrary to
18. Differ from	40. Deprived of	62. Obligated to
19. Hinder from	41. Adapted to	63. Capable of
20. Infer from	42. Compatible with	64. Composed of
21. Vote for	43. Persist in	65. Count on
22. Indifferent to	44. Susceptible to	66. Keen on
23. Stem from	45. Addicted to	67. Devote to
24. Associated with	46. Content with	68. Account for
25. Derive from	47. Blame for	69. Exposed to
26. Responsible for	48. Tend to	70. Dependent on
27. Accuse of	49. Ask for	71. Devoid of
28. Aware of	50. Equal to	72. Prone to
29. Exempt from	51. Short of	73. Worry about
30. Benefit from	52. Ready for	74. Emerge from
31. Superior to	53. Famous for	75. Fond of
32. Contribute to	54. Succeed in	
33. Prevent from	55. Yield to	
34. Dedicate to	56. Distinguish from	

Antonyms

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Ability x inability | 6. Include x exclude | 11. Superior x inferior |
| 2. Happy x unhappy | 7. Junior x senior | 12. Accept x refuse |
| 3. Import x export | 8. Above x below | 13. Civilized x |
| 4. Interior x exterior | 9. Majority x minority | uncivilized/savage/barbari |
| 5. Maximum x minimum | 10. Optimist x pessimist | c |

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 14. Big x small | 44. Freedom x slavery | 73. Ripe x raw |
| 15. Acquire x lose | 45. Fat x thin | 74. Rough x smooth |
| 16. Ancient x modern | 46. Foolish x wise | 75. Remember x forget |
| 17. Agree x disagree | 47. Fresh x stale | 76. Rich x poor |
| 18. Alive x dead | 48. Fear x courage | 77. Sharp x dull |
| 19. Barren x fertile | 49. Guilty x innocent | 78. Tragedy x comedy |
| 20. Admire x despise | 50. Gain x loss | 79. General x particular |
| 21. Blunt x sharp | 51. Good x bad | 80. Victory x defeat |
| 22. Bold x timid | 52. High x low | 81. Wild x domestic/tame |
| 23. Bright x dim | 53. Humble x
proud/arrogant | 82. Weak x strong |
| 24. Broad x narrow | 54. Honour x dishonour | 83. Wisdom x folly |
| 25. Care x neglect | 55. Joy x sorrow | 84. Youth x aged |
| 26. Confess x deny | 56. Knowledge x ignorance | 85. Give x take |
| 27. Cool x warm | 57. Kind x cruel | 86. Laugh x cry |
| 28. Broad x narrow | 58. Lie x truth | 87. Smile x frown |
| 29. Bold x timid | 59. Little x much | 88. Buy x sell |
| 30. Clean x dirty | 60. Masculine x feminine | 89. Here x there |
| 31. Cruel x kind | | 90. This x that |
| 32. Domestic x wild | 61. Make x mar / break | 91. Never x always |
| 33. Difficult x easy | 62. Natural x artificial | 92. Stop x start |
| 34. Dangerous x safe | 63. Noise x silence | 93. Wrong x right |
| 35. Dark x bright | 64. Oral x written | 94. Tight x loose |
| 36. Death x birth | 65. Pride/arrogance x
humility | 95. Love x hate |
| 37. Debit x credit | 66. Presence x absence | 96. Throw x catch |
| 38. Early x late | 68. Profit x loss | 97. Yes x no |
| 39. Earn x spend | 69. Prose x poetry | 98. Forward x backward |
| 40. Empty x full | 70. Quick x slow | 99. Stand x sit |
| 41. False x true | 71. Receive x give | 100. Lost x found |
| 42. Guilty x innocent | 72. Reject x accept | |
| 43. Fine x coarse | | |

Synonyms

Smart - Clever
 Important - Essential
 Good - Excellent
 Stupid - Dumb
 Irrelevant - Useless
 Complete - Perfect

Bad - Inferior
 Interesting - Fascinating
 Exact - Specific
 Awful - Horrible
 Commonplace - Boring
 Suitable - Uniform
 Awful: Terrible
 Begin: Commence
 Calm: Tranquil
 Delicious: Scrumptious
 Dacey: Risky

Everlasting: Eternal
 Fortunate: Lucky
 Get: Acquire
 Hypothesis: Speculation
 Important: Vital
 Jealous: Envious
 Knowingly: Deliberately
 Lazy: Sluggish
 Madness: Insanity
 Notify: Inform
 Obsolete: Out of date
 Priority: Precedence
 Quiet: Soundless
 Remote: Isolated
 Scared: Frightened
 Temper: Mood
 Untimely: Premature
 Vain: Useless
 Wrong: Erroneous
 Zenith: Peak

Amazing — incredible, unbelievable, improbable, fabulous, wonderful, fantastic, astonishing, astounding, extraordinary

Anger — enrage, infuriate, arouse, nettle, exasperate, inflame, madden

Angry — mad, furious, enraged, excited, wrathful, indignant, exasperated, aroused, inflamed

Answer — reply, respond, retort, acknowledge

Ask — question, inquire of, seek information from, put a question to, demand, request, expect, inquire, query, interrogate, examine, quiz

Awful — dreadful, terrible, abominable, bad, poor, unpleasant

Bad — evil, immoral, wicked, corrupt, sinful, depraved, rotten, contaminated, spoiled, tainted, harmful, injurious, unfavorable, defective, inferior, imperfect, substandard, faulty, improper, inappropriate, unsuitable, disagreeable, unpleasant, cross, nasty, unfriendly, irascible, horrible, atrocious, outrageous, scandalous, infamous, wrong, noxious, sinister, putrid, snide, deplorable, dismal, gross, heinous, nefarious, base,

obnoxious, detestable, despicable, contemptible, foul, rank, ghastly, execrable

Beautiful — pretty, lovely, handsome, attractive, gorgeous, dazzling, splendid, magnificent, comely, fair, ravishing, graceful, elegant, fine, exquisite, aesthetic, pleasing, shapely, delicate, stunning, glorious, heavenly, resplendent, radiant, glowing, blooming, sparkling

Begin — start, open, launch, initiate, commence, inaugurate, originate

Big — enormous, huge, immense, gigantic, vast, colossal, gargantuan, large, sizable, grand, great, tall, substantial, mammoth, astronomical, ample, broad, expansive, spacious, stout, tremendous, titanic, mountainous

Brave — courageous, fearless, dauntless, intrepid, plucky, daring, heroic, valorous, audacious, bold, gallant, valiant, doughty, mettlesome

Break — fracture, rupture, shatter, smash, wreck, crash, demolish, atomize

Bright — shining, shiny, gleaming, brilliant, sparkling, shimmering, radiant, vivid, colorful, lustrous, luminous, incandescent, intelligent, knowing, quick-witted, smart, intellectual

Calm — quiet, peaceful, still, tranquil, mild, serene, smooth, composed, collected, unruffled, level-headed, unexcited, detached, aloof

Come — approach, advance, near, arrive, reach

Cool — chilly, cold, frosty, wintry, icy, frigid

Crooked — bent, twisted, curved, hooked, zigzag

Cry — shout, yell, wowl, scream, roar, bellow, weep, wail, sob, bawl

Cut — gash, slash, prick, nick, sever, slice, carve, cleave, slit, chop, crop, lop, reduce

Dangerous — perilous, hazardous, risky, uncertain, unsafe

Dark — shadowy, unlit, murky, gloomy, dim, dusky, shaded, sunless, black, dismal, sad

Decide — determine, settle, choose, resolve

Definite — certain, sure, positive, determined, clear, distinct, obvious

Delicious — savory, delectable, appetizing, luscious, scrumptious, palatable, delightful, enjoyable, toothsome, exquisite

Describe — portray, characterize, picture, narrate, relate, recount, represent, report, record

Destroy — ruin, demolish, raze, waste, kill, slay, end, extinguish

Difference — disagreement, inequity, contrast, dissimilarity, incompatibility

Do — execute, enact, carry out, finish, conclude, effect, accomplish, achieve, attain

Dull — boring, tiring, tiresome, uninteresting, slow, dumb, stupid, unimaginative, lifeless, dead, insensible, tedious, wearisome, listless, expressionless, plain, monotonous, humdrum, dreary

Eager — keen, fervent, enthusiastic, involved, interested, alive to

End — stop, finish, terminate, conclude, close, halt, cessation, discontinuance

Enjoy — appreciate, delight in, be pleased, indulge in, luxuriate in, bask in, relish, devour, savor, like

Explain — elaborate, clarify, define, interpret, justify, account for

Fair — just, impartial, unbiased, objective, unprejudiced, honest

Fall — drop, descend, plunge, topple, tumble

False — fake, fraudulent, counterfeit, spurious, untrue, unfounded, erroneous, deceptive, groundless, fallacious

Famous — well-known, renowned, celebrated, famed, eminent, illustrious, distinguished, noted, notorious

Fast — quick, rapid, speedy, fleet, hasty, snappy, mercurial, swiftly, rapidly, quickly, snappily, speedily, lickety-split, posthaste, hastily, expeditiously, like a flash

Fat — stout, corpulent, fleshy, beefy, paunchy, plump, full, rotund, tubby, pudgy, chubby, chunky, burly, bulky, elephantine

Fear — fright, dread, terror, alarm, dismay, anxiety, scare, awe, horror, panic, apprehension

Fly — soar, hover, flit, wing, flee, waft, glide, coast, skim, sail, cruise

Funny — humorous, amusing, droll, comic, comical, laughable, silly

Get — acquire, obtain, secure, procure, gain, fetch, find, score, accumulate, win, earn, rep, catch, net, bag, derive, collect, gather, glean, pick up, accept, come by, regain, salvage

Go — recede, depart, fade, disappear, move, travel, proceed

Good — excellent, fine, superior, wonderful, marvelous, qualified, suited, suitable, apt, proper, capable, generous, kindly, friendly, gracious, obliging, pleasant, agreeable,

pleasurable, satisfactory, well-behaved, obedient, honorable, reliable, trustworthy, safe, favorable, profitable, advantageous, righteous, expedient, helpful, valid, genuine, ample, salubrious, estimable, beneficial, splendid, great, noble, worthy, first-rate, top-notch, grand, sterling, superb, respectable, edifying

Great — noteworthy, worthy, distinguished, remarkable, grand, considerable, powerful, much, mighty

Gross — improper, rude, coarse, indecent, crude, vulgar, outrageous, extreme, grievous, shameful, uncouth, obscene, low

Happy — pleased, contented, satisfied, delighted, elated, joyful, cheerful, ecstatic, jubilant, gay, tickled, gratified, glad, blissful, overjoyed

Hate — despise, loathe, detest, abhor, disfavor, dislike, disapprove, abominate

Have — hold, possess, own, contain, acquire, gain, maintain, believe, bear, beget, occupy, absorb, fill, enjoy

Help — aid, assist, support, encourage, back, wait on, attend, serve, relieve, succor, benefit, befriend, abet

Hide — conceal, cover, mask, cloak, camouflage, screen, shroud, veil

Hurry — rush, run, speed, race, hasten, urge, accelerate, bustle

Hurt — damage, harm, injure, wound, distress, afflict, pain

Idea — thought, concept, conception, notion, understanding, opinion, plan, view, belief

Important — necessary, vital, critical, indispensable, valuable, essential, significant, primary, principal, considerable, famous, distinguished, notable, well-known

Interesting — fascinating, engaging, sharp, keen, bright, intelligent, animated, spirited, attractive, inviting, intriguing, provocative, thought-provoking, challenging, inspiring, involving, moving, titillating, tantalizing, exciting, entertaining, piquant, lively, racy, spicy, engrossing, absorbing, consuming, gripping, arresting, enthralling, spellbinding, curious, captivating, enchanting, bewitching, appealing

Keep — hold, retain, withhold, preserve, maintain, sustain, support

Kill — slay, execute, assassinate, murder, destroy, cancel, abolish

Lazy — indolent, slothful, idle, inactive, sluggish

Little — tiny, small, diminutive, shrimp, runt, miniature, puny, exiguous, dinky, cramped, limited, itsy-bitsy, microscopic, slight, petite, minute

Look — gaze, see, glance, watch, survey, study, seek, search for, peek, peep, glimpse, stare, contemplate, examine, gape, ogle, scrutinize, inspect, leer, behold, observe, view, witness, perceive, spy, sight, discover, notice, recognize, peer, eye, gawk, peruse, explore

Love — like, admire, esteem, fancy, care for, cherish, adore, treasure, worship, appreciate, savor

Make — create, originate, invent, beget, form, construct, design, fabricate, manufacture, produce, build, develop, do, effect, execute, compose, perform, accomplish, earn, gain, obtain, acquire, get

Mark — label, tag, price, ticket, impress, effect, trace, imprint, stamp, brand, sign, note, heed, notice, designate

Mischievous — prankish, playful, naughty, roguish, waggish, impish, sportive

Move — plod, go, creep, crawl, inch, poke, drag, toddle, shuffle, trot, dawdle, walk, traipse, mosey, jog, plug, trudge, slump, lumber, trail, lag, run, sprint, trip, bound, hotfoot, high-tail, streak, stride, tear, breeze, whisk, rush, dash, dart, bolt, fling, scamper, scurry, skedaddle, scoot, scuttle, scramble, race, chase, hasten, hurry, hump, gallop, lope, accelerate, stir, budge, travel, wander, roam, journey, trek, ride, spin, slip, glide, slide, slither, coast, flow, sail, saunter, hobble, amble, stagger, paddle, slouch, prance, straggle, meander, perambulate, waddle, wobble, pace, swagger, promenade, lunge

Moody — temperamental, changeable, short-tempered, glum, morose, sullen, mopish, irritable, testy, peevish, fretful, spiteful, sulky, touchy

Neat — clean, orderly, tidy, trim, dapper, natty, smart, elegant, well-organized, super, desirable, spruce, shipshape, well-kept, shapely

New — fresh, unique, original, unusual, novel, modern, current, recent

Old — feeble, frail, ancient, weak, aged, used, worn, dilapidated, ragged, faded, broken-down, former, old-fashioned, outmoded,

passe, veteran, mature, venerable, primitive, traditional, archaic, conventional, customary, stale, musty, obsolete, extinct

Part — portion, share, piece, allotment, section, fraction, fragment

Place — space, area, spot, plot, region, location, situation, position, residence, dwelling, set, site, station, status, state

Plan — plot, scheme, design, draw, map, diagram, procedure, arrangement, intention, device, contrivance, method, way, blueprint

Popular — well-liked, approved, accepted, favorite, celebrated, common, current

Predicament — quandary, dilemma, pickle, problem, plight, spot, scrape, jam

Put — place, set, attach, establish, assign, keep, save, set aside, effect, achieve, do, build

Quiet — silent, still, soundless, mute, tranquil, peaceful, calm, restful

Right — correct, accurate, factual, true, good, just, honest, upright, lawful, moral, proper, suitable, apt, legal, fair

Run — race, speed, hurry, hasten, sprint, dash, rush, escape, elope, flee

Say/Tell — inform, notify, advise, relate, recount, narrate, explain, reveal, disclose, divulge, declare, command, order, bid, enlighten, instruct, insist, teach, train, direct, issue, remark, converse, speak, affirm, suppose, utter, negate, express, verbalize, voice, articulate, pronounce, deliver, convey, impart, assert, state, allege, mutter, mumble, whisper, sigh, exclaim, yell, sing, yelp, snarl, hiss, grunt, snort, roar, bellow, thunder, boom, scream, shriek, screech, squawk, whine, philosophize, stammer, stutter, lisp, drawl, jabber, protest, announce, swear, vow, content, assure, deny, dispute

Scared — afraid, frightened, alarmed, terrified, panicked, fearful, unnerved, insecure, timid, shy, skittish, jumpy, disquieted, worried, vexed, troubled, disturbed, horrified, terrorized, shocked, petrified, haunted, timorous, shrinking, tremulous, stupefied, paralyzed, stunned, apprehensive

Show — display, exhibit, present, note, point to, indicate, explain, reveal, prove, demonstrate, expose

Slow — unhurried, gradual, leisurely, late, behind, tedious, slack

Stop — cease, halt, stay, pause, discontinue, conclude, end, finish, quit

Story — tale, myth, legend, fable, yarn, account, narrative, chronicle, epic, sage, anecdote, record, memoir

Strange — odd, peculiar, unusual, unfamiliar, uncommon, queer, weird, outlandish, curious, unique, exclusive, irregular

Take — hold, catch, seize, grasp, win, capture, acquire, pick, choose, select, prefer, remove, steal, lift, rob, engage, bewitch, purchase, buy, retract, recall, assume, occupy, consume

Tell — disclose, reveal, show, expose, uncover, relate, narrate, inform, advise, explain, divulge, declare, command, order, bid, recount, repeat

Think — judge, deem, assume, believe, consider, contemplate, reflect, mediate

Trouble — distress, anguish, anxiety, worry, wretchedness, pain, danger, peril, disaster, grief, misfortune, difficulty, concern, pains, inconvenience, exertion, effort

True — accurate, right, proper, precise, exact, valid, genuine, real, actual, trusty, steady, loyal, dependable, sincere, staunch

Ugly — hideous, frightful, frightening, shocking, horrible, unpleasant, monstrous, terrifying, gross, grisly, ghastly, horrid, unsightly, plain, homely, evil, repulsive, repugnant, gruesome

Unhappy — miserable, uncomfortable, wretched, heart-broken, unfortunate, poor, downhearted, sorrowful, depressed, dejected, melancholy, glum, gloomy, dismal, discouraged, sad

Use — employ, utilize, exhaust, spend, expend, consume, exercise

Wrong — incorrect, inaccurate, mistaken, erroneous, impropere, unsuitable

Islamic Study

Al-Quran MCQs

1. How many Sura are in Holy Quran ?
114
2. How many Verses are in Holy Quran ?

6666.

3. How many dots are in Holy Quran ?
1015030.

4. How many over bar (zaber) are in Holy Quran ?

93243

5. How many under bar (Zaer) are in Holy Quran ?

39586

6. How many Raque are in Holy Quran ?
1000.

7. How many stop (Waqf) are in Holy Quran ?

5098.

8. How many Thashdeed are in Holy Quran ?

19253.

9. How many letters are in Holy Quran ?
323671

10 How many pash are in Holy Quran ?
4808.

11 How many Madd are in Holy Quran ?
1771

12 How many words are in Holy Quran ?
77701.

13 How many parts are in the Holy Quran?

30.

14 How many times is Bismillah Al-Rahmaan Al-Raheem repeated ?

114.

15 How many Sura start with Bismillah Al-Rahmaan Al-Raheem ?

113.

16 How many times is the word 'Quran' repeated in Holy Quran ?

70.

17 Which is the longest Sura of Holy Quran ?

Al-Baqarah.

18 What is the best drink mentioned in Holy Quran ?

Milk.

19 The best eatable thing in the Quran?
Honey.

20 Which is the shortest Sura of Holy Quran ?

Qauthar

21 The longest verse of Holy Quran is in which Sura?

Al-Baqarah No.282

22 The most disliked thing by the Allah that is Halal is?

Divorce

23 Which letter is used the most in Holy Quran?

Alaph

24 Which letter is used the least in Holy Quran ?

Zaa.

25 Which is the best night mentioned in Holy Quran ?

Night of Qadar.

26 Which is the best month mentioned in Holy Quran ?

Ramadan.

27 Which is the biggest animal mentioned in Holy Quran ?

Elephant.

28 Which is the smallest animal mentioned in Holy Quran ?

Mosquito

29 How many words are in the longest Sura of Holy Quran ?

25500.

30 How many words are in the smallest Sura of Holy Quran ?

42

31 Which Sura of Holy Quran is called the mother of Quran ?

Sura Alfatiha

32 How many Sura start with Alhamduallah?

5- Fatiha, Inaam, Kahf, Saba & Fatr.

33 Which Sura has the same number of verses as the number of the Holy Quran ?

Taqveer, 114 verses.

34 How many Sura's name is only one letter ?

Three, Qaf, Sad & Noon.

35 How many Sura's start with word " Inna " ?

Four sura - Fatha, Nuh, Qadr, Qausar.

36 Which Sura has the number of its verses equal to the number of Masumeen ?

Saf, 14 Verses.

37 Which sura are called Musabbahat ?

Esra, Hadeed, Hsar, Juma, Taghabun & Aala.

38 How many sura are Makkahi and how many are Madani?

Macci 86, Madni 28.

39 Which sura is the name of the tribe of the Holy Prophet ?

Quresh

40 Which sura is called the heart of Holy Quran ?

Yaseen.

41 In which sura is the name of Allah repeated five times ?

Sura al-Haj.

42 Which sura are named Azaiam ?

Sajdah, Fusselat, Najum & Alaq.

43 Which sura is the name of one Holy war ?

Sura Ahzaab.

44 Which sura is on the name of metal ?

Sura Hadeed

45 Which sura does not start with Bismillah ?

Sura Tauba.

46 Which sura is called ' Aroos-ul-Quran ?

Sura Rahman.

47 Which sura is considered as 1/3 of holy Quran ?

Sura Ikhlas

48 The names of how many sura are with out dot ?

Hamd, Raad, Toor, Room, Masad.

49 Which sura did Besmillah come twice ?

Sura Naml.

50 How many sura start with the Initials (Mukette'at)

29 Sura.

51 Which Sura was revealed twice ?

Sura Hamd.

52 In which Sura is the back biter

condemned?

Sura Humzah.

53 In which Sura is the name of Allah repeated in every verse ?

Sura Mujadala.

54 In which Sura is the letter 'Fa' not it? Hamd.

55 Which Sura are called Mozwethatan Falk Nas.

56 Which Sura if their name sare reversed remain the same ?

Lael Tabbat.

57 Which Sura if its first letter is removed becomes the name of a city in Saudi Arabia?

Sajdah

58 Which Sura start with word ' Tabarak Allthey

Mulk & Furkan

59 Macci Sura were revealed in how many years ?

13 years

60 Madani Sura were revealed in how many years ?

10 years.

61 Which sura start with word Kad ?

Mujadala & Momenoon.

62 Which Sura is related to Hazrat Ali ?

Sura Adiat.

63 How many Suras are in the 30th. Chapter ?

37.

64 Which sura does every verse end with letter 'Dal ' ?

Tauheed.

65 Which Sura is revealed in respect of Ahllel bayet ?

Sura Dahr.

66 In Which sura does every verse end with letter ' Ra ' ?

Qather

67 In which surais the creation of human being mentioned ?

Sura Hijr V-26.

68 In which sura is the regulations for prisoner of war mentioned ?

Sura Nesa

69 Which sura has the laws about marriage ?

Sura Nesa.

70 Which sura if its name is reversed becomes the name of one bird ?

Sura Room.

71 In which sura is the story of the worship of cow of Bani Esra'iel mentioned ?

Sura Taha.

72 In which sura is the law of inheritance mentioned?

Sura Nesa.

73 In which sura is the Hegira of Holy Prophet mentioned ?

Sura Infall.

74 In which Sura are the 27 Attributes of God mentioned ?

Sura Hadeed.

75 How many times Kalima Tayyaba is mentioned in Quran?

2 Times

76 The word Quran means?

Read Again and Again.

77 What is the meaning of Surah in Holy Quran?

Refuge.

78. How any surah are Makki in Holy Quran?

86.

79 How many surah are Madani in Holy Quran?

28.

80 How many Rukus in Holy Quran ?

558

81 Which is Longest Surah in Holy Quran?

Al-Baqrah

82 Which is shortest Surah in Holy Quran?

Al-Kausar

83 Which is last Surah of Holy Quran?

Al-Naas.

84 How many verse reveled in first Wahi?

5.

1. Height of Hazrat Adam (AS) was:

100 feet

90 feet

2. **10** "Sahifay" were revealed to Hazrat Idrees (AS).

3. Cane Killed Abel because he (Abel) wanted to marry. **Akleema**

4. The miracle of a pregnant female camel was sent to the nation of: **Israel**

5. He was the youngest son of Hazrat Adam (AS). **Abel**

6. It is the first Book of Hadith that was compiled by anyone. **Sahih Muslim**

7. After seven day's continuous thunderous rain and storm the nation of **Hazrat Loot (AS)** was destroyed.

8. Hazrat Adam (AS) grave is present in: **Saudi Arabia**

9. Hazrat Noah (AS) remained in the boat for about six months. Where had his boat stopped? **Turkey**

10. The nation of Samood was preached by: **Hazrat Haroon (AS)**

11. Science, astronomy, writing with pen, sewing and weapons were made by **Hazrat Idrees (AS)** first of all.

Rakats in Namaz

1. Fajr (4 Rakats) 2 Sunnat+ 2 Farz = total =4

2. Zuhr= 4 SUNNAT+4 FARZ+2SUNNAT+ 2 NAFL = 12 RAKATS

Kalimas

There are six Kalimas

1. Kalima Tayab

2. Kalma Shahdat

3. Kalma Tamjeed

4. Kalma Tauheed

5. Kalma Istighfar

6. Kalma Rad-e-Kuf

Important Articles of Islam

There are five fundamentals of Islam namely:-

1. T.Ouheed (believe in Oneness of Allah)

2. Salat (Namaz)

3. Zakat

12. About **80** people were with him in the boat

13. The Nation of Noah worshiped **Five** idols.

14. Hazrat Adam (AS) is a word of **Syriani** language.

15. He was called Abu-ul-Basher Sani. **Hazrat Noah (AS)**

16. One pair of books is not among the Sahahe Sitta. **Sahih Bukhari, Shamail Tirmizi**

Question was not answered

17. 'Aad' was the nation of: **Hazrat Hood (AS)**

18. Hazrat Adam (AS) had **2** daughters.

19. The nation of _____ was exterminated through the scourge of floods. **Hazrat Noah (AS)**

20. Hazrat Adam (AS) had **Three** sons.

3..ASR= 4 SUNNAT + 4 FARZ = 8 RAKATS

4.MAGHRIB= 3 FARZ + 2 SUNNAT+ 2 NAFAL

5.ISHA= 4 SUNNAT+ 4 FARZ+ 2

SUNNAT+ 2NAFL+ 3 WITR + 2 FARZ = 17

4.fasting/Saum (Roza)

5.Hajj

Books

1-Tawrat (Torah) revealed to Musa (Moses), 2-Zabur revealed to Dawud (David),

3- Injil (Gospel) revealed to Isa (Jesus)

4- Quran revealed to Muhammad..

