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P R E F A C E

I voluntarily offer my services for designing this strategy of success. **SOLVE MCQS** Success Series General Knowledge 2018 ” is material evidence of my claim, which I had collected from various resources, since last few months. I have written this book with an aim in my mind. I am sure this book will prove to be an invaluable asset for learners. I have tried my best to include all those topics which important for competitive exams. No book can be claimed as perfect except Holy Quran. So if you find any shortcoming or mistake, you should inform me, according to your suggestions, improvements will be made in next edition. The author would like to thank all readers and who gave me their valuable suggestions for the completion of this book.

Please Share This Book

This book is free, but can I ask you to help me with one thing?

Please post a link of the book on Facebook, Telegram Twitter and What’s app to share it with your friends and classmates. I really appreciate it!



I hope that the students and teachers will certainly like my humble effort, and book will help you. Change is a constant process. It was constant and it will remain constant. Your cooperation and suggestion will be handy in this process. So contact me through (SMS). My response will be quick.

By:**Muhammad Usman**

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Before the Book

HOW TO FOCUS WHEN STUDYING

1. Set your study space.

The place your study should be away from distractions, such as TV, and in quite place where others in the family don't sit and talk or move around. Make sure the lighting is good and table and chair are comfortable. Remove clutter (پریشانی, شور) a cluttered desk can make your mind cluttered too. So avoid having everythingall the books that you have ever used in schoolon the table. Just keep those book's you will need that day, according to what have you planed to study.

Do not study on your bed..... It's meant for relaxing and sleeping and that's the message yours brain if you sit and study on it.

2. Organize your study spot.

Have everything you need to study with you..... All books and stationeries should be within your reach. If you get up to something, you will lose focus.

3. Turn it off.

Turn off electronic devices like computers, cell phones and other gadgets. Only use your computer if you need it for your studies, otherwise you will be tempted to stray and start browsing. Even if it is for a few minutes, it will shift your focus away. Did you know that there are self Restraint, Self-control and think that can keep you away from the websites and software that are the difficult to resist. If you can, block facebook, at least for a few hours, not for days.

4. Clarify objectives.

Know how much syllabus have to cover and in how much time, Go thought the exam syllabus and truthfully decide which subjects need more attention, may be because of the lengthy course or because it is difficult and requires a lot of learning. Then set objectives that should included how much time you will give to which subject, which topics you will do in which order and makes sure there is time for revision.

Once you have set a clear goal, you will be in a better position to focus on it and attain it.

5. Tackle the difficult part first.

Your power of concentration is higher in the beginning of your study session. Do the most critical and challenging topics and first then move on to the easier ones. If you do the easier

tasks first, you will be thinking and stressing about the harder ones the whole time, reducing your productivity and ability to focus.

Sometime the least desirable part of an assignment may be time consuming and it could drain/kill all your available time. So try to limit your time and self-supervise to move on to easier matters, if absolutely necessary.

6. Break it up.

Study for say one hour then take a five minute break. This will help your brain recharge. But don't over-do the brake. The brake can mean anything moving around, having a little snack, or just closing your eyes and relaxing.

7. Give in to temptation.

You can your break in a useful way by giving in to the temptation that is really making you lose focus while studying. And by 'temptation' I mean things like Face book, messages, phone, etc. just get it out of your system so that you can relax and get back to studying without your mind wondering if your friends messaged you or not.

I know this is just the opposite of what I advocated earlier, but let's be practical, social media and phone addition are really distracting and cannot be controlled in a day. So rather than wasting hours wondering about them while you should be focusing on learning check them out and kick out thoughts to concentrate on the next study session. Ultimately you'll be able to get more done. But this step should only be flowed when blocking yourself from these distractions is not working.

8. Follow your body clock.

There are certain times of the day when all of us are super-charged and when we are low. It's due to our body clock that has its own way of working and different people have different peak energy times. Some people learn best early in the morning and can't keep their eyes late in the night, in fact all night. Whichever is yours, listen to your body and study during that time.

9. Sleep well.

You need to have enough sleep each day. No concentration tips and tricks are going to work on a tired body and mind.

10. Eat well.

If you eat healthy, your mind will be healthy too. Fruits, vegetables and dairy products will keep your energy level up and make you fit for any task.

I hope these tips will help you study better for your upcoming exams and will get really good grades.



Importance of Interview for Employers

1. Information about job-seeking candidate

In an interview, the employer can collect complete information about the job-seeking candidate. Interview collects information about the candidate's cultural and educational background, work experience, intelligence quotient, communication skills, personality type, interests, social behaviour, etc.

2. Supplements the application blank

Due to some limitations, the job-seeking candidate cannot give his full information or details in the Application Blank for employment. However, an interviewer can collect additional relevant information of the candidate by scheduling a personal meeting with him. During meeting, interview process helps an interviewer to collect that information which is currently not available in the Application Blank. Thus, an interview supplements the Application Blank by collecting and verifying some missing information of the candidate.

3. Interview helps to select a right person

In an interview, the interviewer can see and talk to the candidates. So he can make a correct decision, whether to select or reject the candidate. Personal interview is the best method of selecting the right person for the right post.

4. Interview collects useful information

In an interview, the candidates discuss about their past work experiences, achievements, research works, etc. Interview helps an employer to collect a lot of useful information from different candidates. The employer can use this collected information to solve problems of his firm and improve efficiency.

5. Good interview increases goodwill

An interview is a public-relation tool. So, it should be conducted properly in a friendly and fearless environment. The candidates being interviewed should be treated with dignity and respect. Whether the candidate is selected or rejected, he / she should feel happy about the employer. This will boost the image of the employer. So, a good interview session always increases the goodwill of the employer.

6. Helps in promotions and transfers

A personal interview also helps an employer to evaluate his staff for promotions, transfers, etc.

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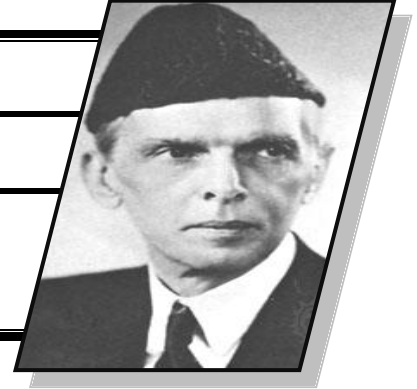
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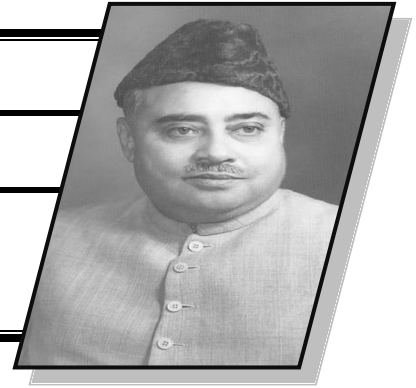
Head's of Pakistan From 1947 ...

Governor Generals

1	Quaid-e- Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah	
	Took Office	Left Office
	15 Aug 1947	11 Sep 1948



2	Khwaja Nizam-u-Din	
	Took Office	Left Office
	14 Sep 1948	17 Oct 1951



3	Malak Ghulam Muhammad	
	Took Office	Left Office
	17 Oct 1951	06 Oct 1955



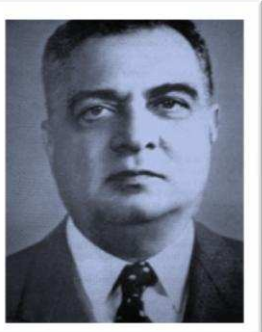
4	Major General Sekandr Ali Mirza	
	Took Office	Left Office
	06 Oct 1955	23 Mar 1956




After 1956 Constitution the head of Pakistan was called President. The seat of Governor General was finished.

Presidents.


List of Presidents of Pakistan

	Sikander Mirza (1899–1969)	
		
Took office		Left office
23 March 1956		27 October 1958
Election		Republican Party

Mirza served as the last Governor-General of Pakistan and became its first president after the 1956 Constitution was promulgated, which established a republic. He was deposed in a 1958 by General Ayub Khan, whom Mirza had appointed as the Chief Martial Law Administrator in 1957.

	Ayub Khan (1907– 1974)	
		
Took office		Left office
27 October 1958		25 March 1969
Election .....		.....

Ayub took control over the country after the 1958 coup d'état. He led Pakistan into the 1965 war against India. In 1969, Ayub resigned under pressure from opposition and handed over power to General Yahya Khan.


	Yahya Khan (1917–1980)	
		
Took office		Left office
25 March 1969		20 December 1971

Election	
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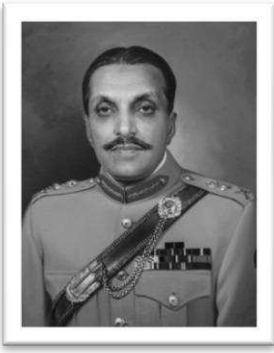
Yahya took office after the resignation of Ayub Khan in 1969. He resigned after Pakistan's defeat to India in the 1971 war.

SOLVE MCQS ONLINE	Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (1928– 1979)	
Took office		Left office
20 Decemb er 1971		13 August 1973
Election 20 Dece mber 1971		Pakistan Peoples Party

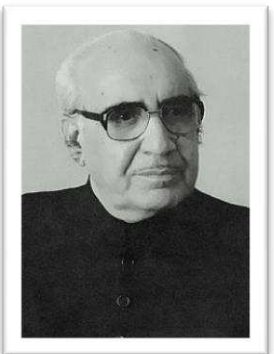
Bhutto resigned as president to become the Prime Minister after the 1973 Constitution was Promulgated, which established a parliamentary system of government.

	Fazal Ilahi Chaudhry (1904–1982)	
Took office		Left office
14 August 1973		16 September 1978
Election 14 August 1973		Pakistan Peoples Party

Chaudhry was the constitutional president, whose authority was exercised by Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Chaudhry resigned in 1978 and handed over the presidency to General Zia.


	Muhammad Zia-ul- Haq. (1924–1988)	
Took office		Left office
16 September 1978		17 August 1988
Election .....		.....

Zia took de facto control over the country by leading the 1977 coup d'état. He served as the Chief Martial Law Administrator until 1979. He was killed in a plane crash, becoming the only president to die in office.


	Ghulam Ishaq Khan (1915–2006)	
Took office		Left office
17 August 1988		18 July 1993
Election 13 December 1988		Indefendent

Khan took office after the Zia's 1988 death. He attempted to dismiss the Nawaz Sharif government in 1993, but the Supreme Court overturned the president's decision. Khan eventually resigned, along with Sharif, in an agreement brokered by the Armed Forces.

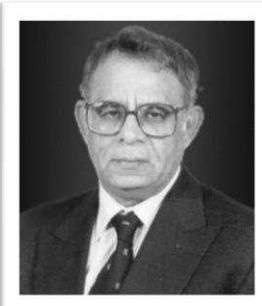
<i>(Acting President)</i>	Wasim Sajjad (1941–)	
Took office		Left office
18 July 1993		14 November 1993

<p>Election (Acting President)</p>		<p>Pakistan Muslim League (N)</p>
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Sajjad was Chairman of the Senate.

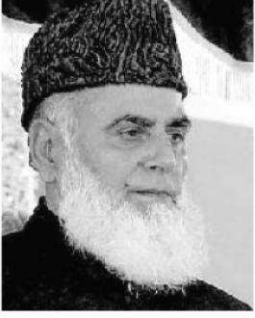
	<p>Farooq Leghari (1940–2010)</p>	<p>SOLVE MCQS ONLINE</p>
<p>Took office 14 November 1993</p>		<p>Left office 2 December 1997</p>
<p>Election 14 November 1993</p>		<p>Pakistan Peoples Party</p>

Leghari was elected president in 1993, after the resignation of Ghulam Ishaq Khan. Afterwards, Leghari clashed with Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, and he finally resigned after being forced by The conservatives and persuaded by the Armed Forces.


<p>(Acting President)</p>	<p>Wasim Sajjad (1941–)</p>	
<p>Took office 2 December 1997</p>		<p>Left office 1 January 1998</p>
<p>Election (Acting President)</p>		<p>Pakistan Muslim League (N)</p>

Sajjad was Chairman of the Senate.


	<p>Muhammad Rafiq Tarar. (1929–)</p>	
--	---	--

		
Took office		Left office
1 January 1998		20 June 2001
31 December 1997		Pakistan Muslim League (N)


Tarar was the constitutional president, whose authority was exercised by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. Tarar resigned in 2001.

	Pervez Musharraf (1943–) 	
Took office		Left office
20 June 2001		18 August 2008
Election		Pakistan Muslim League (Q)

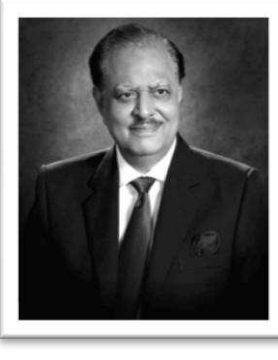
Musharraf took de facto control over the country by leading the 1999 Pakistani coup d'état. He served as the Chief Executive until 2002. Musharraf resigned the presidency in 2008, to avoid impeachment.

(Acting President)	Muhammad Mian Soomro (1950–) 	
Took office		Left office
18 August 2008		9 September 2008
Election <i>(Acting President)</i>		Pakistan Muslim League (Q)

Soomro was Chairman of the Senate.

	Asif Ali Zardari (1955–)	
		
Took office		Left office
9 September 2008		8 September 2013
Election 6 september 2008		Pakistan Peoples Party

Zardari was elected after Musharraf's resignation in 2008. The passage of the 18th Amendment in 2010 reduced his vast presidential powers to that of a ceremonial figurehead.

	Mamnoon Hussain (1940–)	
		
Took office		Left office
9 September 2013		Till.....
Election 30 july 2013		Pakistan Muslim League (N)


Hussain was elected the 12th President of Pakistan by a comfortable majority, and took office on 9 September 2013.

List of Presidents from 1947.....


- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|----|--------------|
| 1. Major General Iskander Ali Mirza | 23 Mar 1956 | to | 27 Oct 1958. |
| 2. Field marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan. | 27 Oct 1958 | to | 25 Mar 1969. |
| 3. General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan. | 25 Mar 1969 | to | 20 Dec 1971. |
| 4. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. | 20 Dec 1971 | to | 13 Aug 1973. |
| 5. Fazal illahi Chaudry. | 12 Aug 1973 | to | 16 Sep 1978. |
| 6. General Muhammad Zia-ul-haq. | 16 Sep 1978 | to | 17 Aug 1988. |
| 7. Ghulam Isahq Khan. | 17 Aug 1988 | to | 18 Jul 1993. |
| 8. Sardar Farooq Ahemd Leghari. | 14 Nov 1993 | to | 02 Dec 1997. |
| 9. Justice Muhammad Rafiq Tarar. | 01 Jan 1998 | to | 20 Jun 2001. |
| 10. General Pervez Mushrraf. | 20 Jun 2001 | to | 18 Aug 2008. |
| 11. Asif Ali Zardari. | 09 Sep 2008 | to | 08 Sep 2013. |
| 12. Mamnoon Hussain. | 09 Sep 2013 | to | Present |

Prime Ministers.

List of Prime Ministers of Pakistan

1.	Liaquat Ali Khan (1895–1951)	
		
Took office		Left office
14 August 1947		16 October 1951 (assassinated)
Election		Pak Muslim League

Liaquat Ali Khan Was appointed as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan by the Governor-General in 1947. He was assassinated in 1951, and Khawaja Nazimuddin took the office.

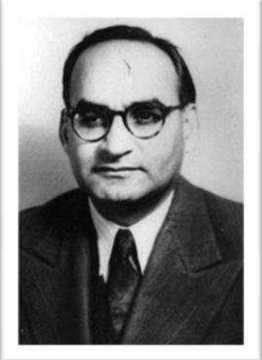
2.	Khawaja Nazimuddin (1894–1964)	
		
Took office		Left office
17 October 1951		17 April 1953
Election		Pak Muslim League

Nazimuddin became Prime Minister of Pakistan after The assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan in 1951. He left the office when governor general Malik Ghulam Muhammad dissolved his government in 1953.


3.	Muhammad Ali Bogra (1909–63)	
Took office		Left office

17 April 1953		12 August 1955
Election		Pak Muslim League

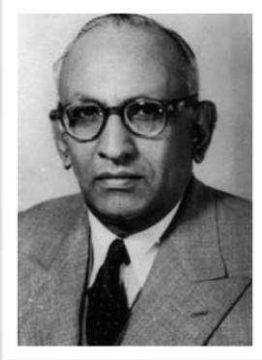
A relatively unknown personality to Pakistani politics, Bogra replaced Khwaja Nazimuddin as Prime Minister. Iskander Mirza, the then-governor general, dismissed his government in 1955.

4.	Chaudhry Muhammad Ali (1905–80)	
Took office		Left office
12 August 1955		12 September 1956
Election		Pak Muslim League


Ali took office after in 1955. He resigned from the post in 1956, due to the conflicts with the governor general.

5.	Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy (1892–1963)	
Took office		Left office
12 September 1956		17 October 1957
Election		Awami League

Suhrawardy held the post for more than a year. He subsequently resigned in 1957, due to differences with Iskander Mirza.

6.	Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar (1898–1968)	
Took office		Left office
17 October 1957		16 December 1957
Election		Pak Muslim League


Chundrigar was appointed by Iskander Mirza after the resignation of Suhrawardy. He remained Prime minister for almost two months. Chundrigar resigned from the post in December 1957.

7.	Feroz Khan Noon (1893–1970)	
Took office		Left office
16 December 1957		7 October 1958
Election		Republican Party

Noon was elected as the seventh Prime Minister of Pakistan. He was dismissed during the 1958 Pakistani Armed Forces.


Field marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan.	27 Oct 1958	to	25 Mar 1969.
General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan.	25 Mar 1969	to	20 Des 1971.

8.	Nurul Amin (1893–1974)	
Took office		Left office
7 December 1971		20 December 1971

<p>Election 7 December 1970</p>		<p>Pak Muslim League</p>
--	---	---------------------------------

Amin was appointed by Yahya Khan as the eighth Prime Minister of Pakistan; he was also the first and the only Vice President of Pakistan from 1970 to 1972, leading Pakistan in the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971.

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto. 20 Des 1971 to 13 Aug 1973.

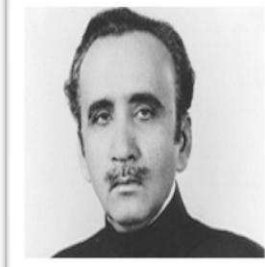
<p>9.</p>	<p>Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (1928–79)</p>	
<p>Took office</p>		<p>Left office</p>
<p>14 August 1973</p>		<p>5 July 1977</p>
<p>Election 14 August 1973</p>		<p>Pakistan Peoples Party</p>

Bhutto resigned as president to become the Prime Minister of Pakistan after the 1973 Constitution was promulgated, which established a parliamentary system of government. He was deposed by General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq in July 1977.

General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq 5 July 1977 – 24 March 1985

<p>10.</p>	<p>Muhammad Khan Junejo (1932–93)</p>	
<p>Took office</p>		<p>Left office</p>
<p>24 March 1985</p>		<p>29 May 1988</p>

Election 28 February
1985



Pakistan Muslim League
(Independent)

Junejo was elected as the tenth Prime Minister of Pakistan in non-party based elections in 1985, therefore he was elected on an Independent ticket but he served the Pakistan Muslim League while before entering in office and during office. He was dismissed by the president after Eighth Amendment to the Constitution.

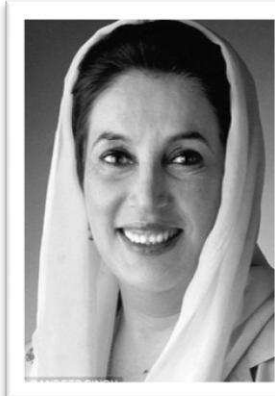
11.

Benazir Bhutto
(1953–2007)

Took office

2 December 1988

Election 16 November
1988



Left office

6 August 1990

Pakistan Peoples Party

Bhutto became the first woman in Pakistan to head a major political party, in 1982. Six years later, she became the first woman elected to lead a Muslim state.

Vacant

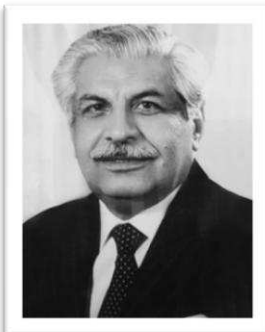
12.

**Ghulam Mustafa
Jatoi**
(1931–2009)

Took office

6 August 1990

Election

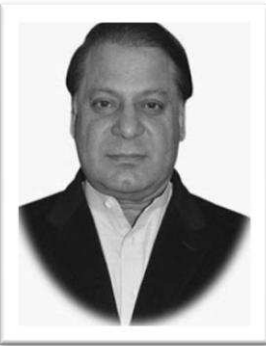


Left office

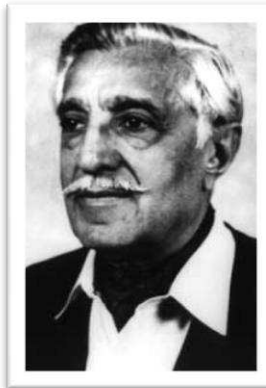
6 November 1990

National Peoples Party


Jatoi was appointed by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan as a caretaker Prime Minister.


13.	Nawaz Sharif (1949–)	
		Took office
		6 November 1990
Election 24 October 1990		Left office 18 April 1993
		Pakistan Muslim League (N)

Sharif was elected as the 12th Prime Minister of Pakistan on 1 November 1990. President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolved his government in April 1993, which was later on reinstated by the Supreme Court of Pakistan.

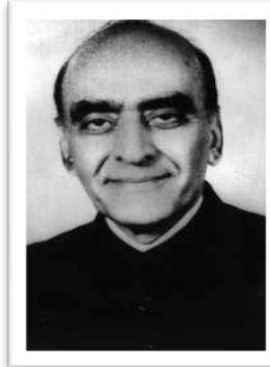
14.	Balakh Sher Mazari (1928–)	
		Took office
		18 April 1993
Election		Left office 26 May 1993
		Pakistan Peoples Party

Appointed by the President Khan as a caretaker Prime Minister, Mazari's term ended when the Supreme Court overturned the Presidential order and restored Sharif's government.

15.	Nawaz Sharif (1949–)	
		Took office
		26 May 1993
		Left office 18 July 1993

<p>Election</p>		<p>Pakistan Muslim League (N)</p>
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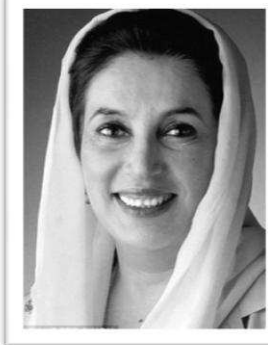
Sharif survived a serious constitutional crisis when President Khan attempted to dismiss him under article 58-2b, in April 1993, but he successfully challenged the decision in the Supreme Court. Sharif resigned from the post negotiating a settlement that resulted in the removal of President as well, in July 1993.

<p>16.</p>	<p>Moeenuddin Ahmad Qureshi (1930–)</p>	
<p>Took office</p>		<p>Left office</p>
<p>18 July 1993</p>		<p>19 October 1993</p>
<p>Election</p>		<p>Independent</p>

After Sharif's resignation in July 1993, Qureshi was appointed as the caretaker Prime Minister.

<p>17.</p>	<p>Benazir Bhutto (1953–2007)</p>	
<p>Took office</p>		<p>Left office</p>
<p>19 October 1993</p>		<p>5 November 1996</p>

Election 6 October 1993

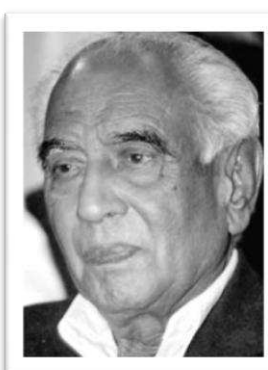


Pakistan Peoples Party

Bhutto was re-elected for a second term, in 1993. Bhutto's government was dismissed by president Farooq Leghari in November 1996.

18.

**Malik Meraj
Khalid
(1916–2003)**



Took office

5 November 1996

Left office

17 February 1997

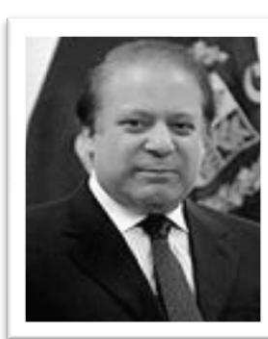
Election

Independent

Khalid was appointed as a caretaker Prime Minister after the dismissal of Bhutto's government in November 1996.

19.

**Nawaz Sharif
(1949–)**



Took office

17 February 1997

Left office

12 October 1999

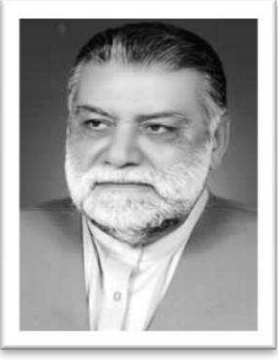
Election 3 February 1997

Pakistan Muslim League (N)


Download Free PDF Books : www.solvemcqs.blogspot.com (27)

Sharif was re-elected as Prime Minister with an exclusive mandate from all over Pakistan for a non-consecutive second term, in February 1997. His government was deposed by General Pervez Musharraf in October 1999, and Martial law was imposed in the entire country.

12 October 1999 – 21 November 2002

20.	Zafarullh Khan Jamali (1944–)	
		
	Took office 21 November 2002	Left office 26 June 2004
Election 10 October 2002		Pakistan Muslim League (Q)

Jamali was elected as the Prime Minister of Pakistan in November 2002. He continued the foreign and economic policies of Pervez Musharraf but could not complete his term and resigned from the post in June 2004.

21.	Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain (1946–)	
		
	Took office 30 June 2004	Left office 20 August 2004
Election 10 Octobe 2002		Pakistan Muslim League (Q)




Shujaat was elected as a Prime Minister after the resignation of Jamali in June 2004.

22.	Shaukat Aziz (1949–)	
Took office		Left office

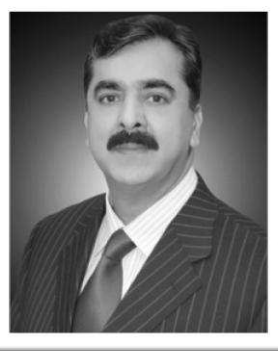
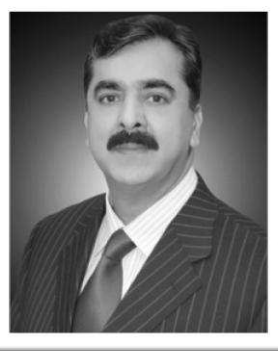
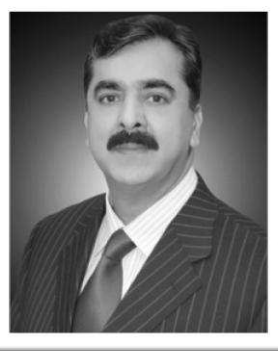
Download Free PDF Books : www.solvemcqs.blogspot.com

20 August 2004		16 November 2007
Election 10 October 2002		Pakistan Muslim League (Q)

Aziz took the office of Prime Minister in August 2004. He left the office at the end of the parliamentary term, in November 2007, and became the first Prime Minister of Pakistan who left the seat after completion of parliamentary term.

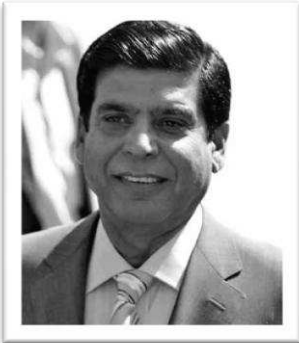
23.	Muhammad Mian Soomro (1950–)						
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Took office</td> <td rowspan="2"></td> <td>Left office</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16 November 2007</td> <td>25 March 2008</td> </tr> </table>	Took office		Left office	16 November 2007	25 March 2008		Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
Took office			Left office				
16 November 2007		25 March 2008					
Election							

Soomro took the office as caretaker Prime Minister in November 2007.

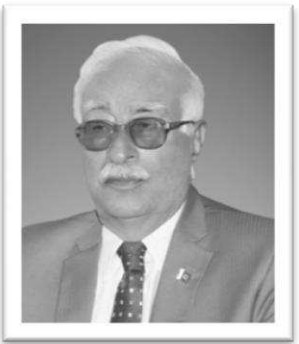
24.	Yousaf Raza Gillani (1952–)						
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Took office</td> <td rowspan="2"></td> <td>Left office</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25 March 2008</td> <td>19 June 2012</td> </tr> </table>	Took office		Left office	25 March 2008	19 June 2012		Pakistan Peoples Party
Took office			Left office				
25 March 2008		19 June 2012					
Election 18 February 2008							

Gillani was elected as prime minister in March 2008. He was disqualified from his seat in the

parliament in April 2012 by the Supreme Court for contempt of court.

25.	Raja Pervaiz Ashraf (1950–)	
		
Took office 22 June 2012		Left office 25 March 2013
Election 18 February 2008		Pakistan Peoples Party

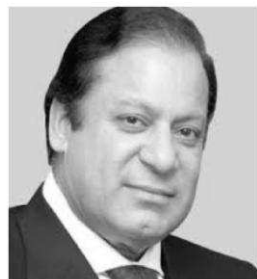
Ashraf assumed the post of Prime Minister in June 2012, after Yousaf Raza Gillani was disqualified over contempt of court charges.

26.	Mir Hazar Khan Khoso (1929–)	
		
Took office 25 March 2013		Left office 5 June 2013
Election		Independent

Khoso was appointed by the Election Commission of Pakistan on 24 March, and took oath on 25 March 2013.

27.	Nawaz Sharif (1949–)	
Took office 5 June 2013		Left office 28 July 2017

Election 11 May 2013



Pakistan Muslim League (N)

On 5 June 2013, Sharif took office for a third non-consecutive term. He took oath under Asif Ali Zardari.

28.

**Shahid Khaqan
Abbasi
(1958--)**

Took office

1 August 2017



Left office

Present..

Pakistan Muslim League (N)

Prime Ministers.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|----|--------------|
| 1. Khan Liaquat Ali Khan. | 15 Aug 1947 | to | 16 Oct 1951. |
| 2. Khwaja Nizam-u-ddin. | 19 Oct 1951 | to | 17 Apr 1953. |
| 3. Muhammad Ali Bogra. | 17 Apr 1953 | to | 11 Aug 1955. |
| 4. Chaudry Muhammad Ali. | 11 Aug 1955 | to | 12 Sep 1956. |
| 5. Husain (Shaheed) Suharwardy. | 12 Sep 1956 | to | 18 Oct 1957. |
| 6. Ibrahim Chundregar. | 18 Oct 1957 | to | 16 Sep 1957. |
| 7. Malak Feroz Khan Noon. | 16 Dec 1957 | to | 17 Oct 1958. |
| 8. Nurul Amin | 7 Oct 1971 | to | 20 Dec 1971 |
| 9. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. | 14 Aug 1973 | to | 5 Jul 1977 |
| 10. Muhammad Khan Junejo. | 23 Mar 1985 | to | 29 may 1988 |
| 11. Benazir Bhutto. | 2 Dec 1988 | to | 6 Aug 1990 |
| 12. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi. | 6 Aug 1990 | to | 6 Nov 1990 |
| 13. Nawaz Sharif. | 6 Nov 1990 | to | 18 Apr 1993 |
| 14. Balakh Sher Mazari. | 18 Apr 1993 | to | 26 May 1993 |
| 15. Nawaz Sharif . | 26 May 1993 | to | 18 Jul 1993 |
| 16. Moenuddin Ahmad Qureshi. | 18 Jul 1993 | to | 10 Oct 1993 |
| 17. Benazir Bhutto. | 19 oct 1993 | to | 5 Nov 1996 |

18. Malik Meraj Khalid.	5 Nov 1996	to	17 Feb 1997
19. Nawaz Sharif.	17 Feb 1997	to	12 Oct 1999.
20. Zafarullah Khan Jamali.	23 Nov 2002	to	25 Jun 2004
21. Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain.	26 Jun 2004	to	28 Aug
22. Shaukat Aziz.	29 Aug 2004	to	15 Nov 2007
23. Muhammad Mian Soomro.	16 Nov 2007	to	24 Mar 2008.
24. Yousaf Raza Gillani.	25 Mar 2007	to	19 Jun 2012.
25. Raja Pervaiz Ashraf.	22 Jun 2012	to	25 Mar 2013.
26. Mir Hazar Khan Khoso.	25 Mar 2013	to	5 June 2013
27. Nawaz Sharif.	5 June 2013	to	28 July 2017
28. Shahid Khaqan Abbasi.	1 Aug 2017	to	Present...

List of Chief Ministers of Balochistan

S. NO.	Name of Chief Minister	Entered Office	Left Office	Political Party
1.	Nawab Ataullah Mengal	May 1, 1972	February 13, 1973	National Awami Party
Governor's rule February 13, 1973 April 27, 1973				
2.	Jam Ghulam Qadir Khan (1st time)	April 27, 1973	December 31, 1974	Pakistan Peoples Party
Governor's rule December 31, 1975 December 6, 1976				
3.	Mohammad Khan Barozai	December 7, 1976	July 5, 1977	Pakistan Peoples Party
Martial law July 5, 1977 April 6, 1985				
4.	Jam Ghulam Qadir Khan (2nd time)	April 6, 1985	May 29, 1988	
5.	Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali (1st time)	June 24, 1988	December 24, 1988	Islami Jamhoori Ittehad
6.	Khuda Bukhsh Marri (acting)	December 24, 1988	February 5, 1989	Balochistan High Court Judge
7.	Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti	February 5, 1989	August 7, 1990	Balochistan National Alliance
8.	Mir Humayun Khan Marri (caretaker)	August 7, 1990	November 17, 1990	.....
9.	Taj Muhammad Jamali	November 17,	May 22, 1993	Islami Jamhoori Ittehad

		1990		
10.	Mir Zulfikar Ali Magsi (1st time)	May 30, 1993	July 19, 1993	Independent
11.	Mohammad Nasir Mengal (caretaker)	July 19, 1993	October 20, 1993	Independent
12.	Mir Zulfikar Ali Magsi (2nd time)	October 20, 1993	November 9, 1996	Independent
13.	Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali (caretaker; 2nd time)	November 9, 1996	February 22, 1997	Independent
14.	Nawab Akhtar Mengal	February 22, 1997	July 29, 1998	Balochistan National Party
15.	Mir Jan Mohammad Jamali	August 13, 1998	October 12, 1999	Independent
Governor's rule October 12, 1999 December 1, 2002 Independent				
16.	Jam Mohammad Yousaf	December 1, 2002	November 19, 2007	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
17.	Mohammad Saleh Bhutani (caretaker)	November 19, 2007	April 8, 2008	.....
18.	Nawab Aslam Raisani	April 9, 2008	January 14, 2013	Pakistan Peoples Party
Governor's rule January 14, 2013 March 13, 2013				
19.	Nawab Aslam Raisani	March 13, 2013	March 23, 2013	Pakistan Peoples Party
20.	Ghous Bakhsh Barozai (acting)	March 23, 2013	June 7, 2013	.....
21.	Dr Abdul Malik Baloch	June 7, 2013		National Party
22.	Nawab Sanaullah Zhari			Pak Muslim League (N)

List of Governors of Balochistan

S. NO	Governor	Term start	Term end	Political affiliation
-------	----------	------------	----------	-----------------------

1	Lt. General Riaz Hussain	1 July, 1970	25 December, 1971	Military
2	Nawab Ghous Bakhsh Raisani	29 December, 1971	13 April, 1972	Independent
3	Hassan Ali Khetran	29 April, 1972	15 February, 1973	National Awami Party
4	Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti	15 February, 1973	2 January, 1974	Jamhoori Watan Party
5	Ahmad Yar Khan	2 January, 1974	5 July, 1977	Independent
6	Khuda Bakhsh Marri	5 July, 1977	18 September, 1978	Independent
7	Rahimuddin Khan	18 September, 1978	12 March, 1984	Military
8	F.S. Khan Lodhi	22 March, 1984	18 November, 1984	Military
9	Khushdil Khan Afridi	18 November, 1984	30 December, 1985	Military
10	Musa Khan	30 December, 1985	12 March, 1991	Military
11	Mir Hazar Khan Khoso	12 March, 1991	13 July, 1991	Independent
12	Gul Mohammad Khan Jozegzai	13 July, 1991	19 July, 1993	Independent
13	Abdur Rahim Durrani	19 July, 1993	19 May, 1994	Military
14	Imran Ullah Khan	19 May, 1994	8 April, 1997	Pakistan People's Party
15	Mir Abdul Jabbar	10 April, 1997	22 April, 1997	Independent
16	Miangul Aurangzeb	22 April, 1997	17 August, 1999	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
17	Sayed Muhammad Fazal Agha	18 August, 1999	12 October, 1999	Independent
18	Amir-ul-Mulk Mengal	25 October, 1999	29 January, 2003	Independent
19	Abdul Qadir Baloch	1 February,	11 August,	Military

		2003	2003	
20	Owais Ahmed Ghani	11 August, 2003	5 January, 2008	Independent
21	Justice Amanullah Yaseenzai	5 January, 2008	28 February, 2008	Independent
22	Nawab Zulfikar Ali Magsi	28 February, 2008	11 June 2013	Pakistan People's Party
23	Muhammad Khan Achakzai	11 June 2013	Present	Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party

List of Chief Ministers of Punjab

S. NO	Name of Chief Minister	Entered Office	Left Office	Political Party
1.	Nawab Iftikhar Hussain Khan Mamdot	August 15, 1947	January 25, 1949	Muslim League
Governor's rule January 25, 1949 April 5, 1951				
2.	Mian Mumtaz Daultana	April 15, 1951	April 3, 1953	Muslim League
3.	Feroz Khan Noon	April 3, 1953	May 21, 1955	Muslim League
4.	Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti	May 21, 1955	October 14, 1955	Muslim League
Part of West Pakistan province October 14, 1955 June 30, 1970				
Martial law July 1, 1970 May 2, 1972				
5.	Malik Meraj Khalid	May 2, 1972	November 12, 1973	Pakistan Peoples Party
6.	Ghulam Mustafa Khar	November 12, 1973	March 15, 1974	Pakistan Peoples Party
7.	Hanif Ramay	March 15, 1974	July 15, 1975	Pakistan Peoples Party
8.	Sadiq Hussain Qureshi	July 15, 1975	July 5, 1977	Pakistan Peoples Party
Martial law July 5, 1977 April 9, 1985				

9.	Nawaz Sharif	April 9, 1985	August 6, 1990	
10.	Ghulam Haider Wyne	August 6, 1990	April 25, 1993	...
11.	Manzoor Wattoo (1st time)	April 25, 1993	July 19, 1993	Pakistan Muslim League (J)
12.	Manzoor Elahi (caretaker)	July 19, 1993	October 20, 1993	.....
13.	Manzoor Wattoo (2nd time)	October 20, 1993	September 13, 1995	Pakistan Muslim League (J)
14.	Sardar Arif Nakai	September 13, 1995	November 3, 1996	Pakistan Muslim League (J)
15.	Manzoor Wattoo (3rd time)	November 3, 1996	November 16, 1996	Pakistan Muslim League (J)
16.	Mian Muhammad Afzal Hayat (caretaker)	November 16, 1996	February 20, 1997	.....
17.	Shehbaz Sharif (1st time)	February 20, 1997	October 12, 1999	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
Governor's rule October 11, 1999 November 29, 2002				
18.	Chaudhry Pervaiz Elahi	November 29, 2002	November 18, 2007	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
19.	Shiekh Ejaz Nisar (caretaker)	November 19, 2007	April 11, 2008	.....
20.	Shehbaz Sharif (2nd time)	June 8, 2008	February 25, 2009	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
Governor's rule February 25, 2009 March 30, 2009				
21.	Shehbaz Sharif (2nd time)	March 30, 2009	March 26, 2013	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
22.	Najam Sethi (Caretaker)	March 27, 2013	June 7, 2013	.....
23.	Shehbaz Sharif (3rd time)	June 8, 2013	.....	Pakistan Muslim League (N)

List of governors of Punjab

Following is the list of Punjab governors after independence of Pakistan from British Raj, 1947 to 1954.

- ✚ Sir Robert Francis Mudie (1947-1949)
- ✚ Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar (1949-1951)

- ✚ Mr I I Chundrigar (1951-1953)
- ✚ Mian Aminuddin, ICS (1953-1954)
- ✚ Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola (June-November 1954)

West Pakistan.

Between 14 October 1955 and 1 July 1970, the Punjab formed part of the larger province of West Pakistan. This province had three governors and then, later on, a number of Martial Law administrators, The governors of West Pakistan were:

- ✚ Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani (1955-1957)
- ✚ Akhter Husain (1957-1960)
- ✚ Malik Amir Mohammad Khan (1960-1966)

SOLVE MCQS ONLINE

Followed by the Martial Law administrative period between 1966 and 1970. In 1970, West Pakistan province was dissolved.

S. NO	Name	Took office	Left office	Party
1.	Lt Gen Attiqur Rahman	1 Jul 1970	23 Dec 1971	Military Administration
2.	Ghulam Mustafa Khar	23 Dec 1971	12 November 1973	Pakistan Peoples Party
3.	Sadiq Hussain Qureshi	12 November 1973	14 Mar 1975	Pakistan Peoples Party
4.	Ghulam Mustafa Khar	14 Mar 1975	31 Jul 1975	Pakistan Peoples Party
5.	Mohammad Abbas Abbasi	31 Jul 1975	5 Jul 1977	Pakistan Peoples Party
6.	Justice Aslam Riaz Hussain	5 Jul 1977	18 Sept 1978	Pakistan Peoples Party
7.	Lt Gen Sawar Khan	18 Sept 1978	1 May 1980	Military Administration
8.	Lt Gen Ghulam Jilani Khan	1 May 1980	30 Dec 1985	Military Administration
9.	Sajjad Hussain Qureshi	30 Dec 1985	9 Dec 1988	Civil Administration
10.	Gen Tikka Khan	9 Dec 1988	6 Aug 1990	Pakistan Peoples Party
11.	Mian Muhammad Azhar	6 Aug 1990	25 Apr 1993	Islami Jamhoori Ittehad
12.	Chaudhary Altaf Hussain	25 Apr 1993	19 Jul 1993	Pakistan Peoples Party
13.	Lt Gen Muhammad	19 Jul 1993	26 Mar 1994	Independent

	Iqbal			
14.	Chaudhary Altaf Hussain	26 Mar 1994	22 May 1995	Pakistan Peoples Party
15.	Justice Muhammad Ilyas	22 May 1995	19 Jun 1995	Acting
16.	Lt Gen Raja Saroop Khan	19 Jun 1995	6 Nov 1996	Pakistan Peoples Party
17.	Justice Khalilur Rehman	6 Nov 1996	11 Nov 1996	Acting
18.	Khawaja Tariq Rahim	11 Nov 1996	11 Mar 1997	Pakistan Peoples Party
19.	Shahid Hamid	11 Mar 1997	18 Aug 1999	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
20.	Lt Gen Muhammad Safdar	25 Oct 1999	29 Oct 2001	Military Administration
21.	Lt Gen Khalid Maqbool	29 Oct 2001	16 May 2008	Military Administration
22.	Chaudhry Muhammad Afzal Sahi	27 Nov 2002	11 Apr 2008	Acting
23.	Salmaan Taseer	17 May 2008	4 Jan 2011	Pakistan Peoples Party
24.	Rana Muhammad Iqbal	4 Jan 2011	13 Jan 2011	Acting
25.	Latif Khosa	13 Jan 2011	22 Dec 2012	Pakistan Peoples Party
26.	Makhdoom Syed Ahmed Mahmud	25 Dec 2012	13 May 2013	Pakistan Muslim League (F)
27.	Mohammad Sarwar	2 Aug 2013	29 January 2015	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
28.	Malik Muhammad Rafique Rajwana	7 May 2015	.....	Pakistan Muslim League (N)

List of Chief Ministers of KhyberPakhtoonkhwa

S. NO	Name	Took Office	Left Office	Political Party
1.	Abdul Qayyum Khan	August 23, 1947	April 23, 1953	Pakistan Muslim League
2.	Sardar Abdur Rashid Khan	April 23, 1953	July 18, 1955	Pakistan Muslim League
3.	Sardar Bahadur Khan	July 19, 1955	October 14, 1955	Pakistan Muslim League
Post Abolished October 14, 1955 - June 30, 1970				
Martial Law July 1, 1970 - May 1, 1972				
4.	Maulana Mufti Mehmood	March 1, 1972	February 15, 1973	Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam
5.	Sardar Inayatullah Khan Gandapur	April 29, 1973	February 16, 1975	Pakistan Peoples Party
Governor's Rule February 16, 1975 - May 3, 1975				
6.	Nasrullah Khan Khattak	May 3, 1975	April 9, 1977	Pakistan Peoples Party
7.	Muhammad Iqbal Khan Jadoon	April 9, 1977	July 5, 1977	Pakistan Peoples Party
Martial Law July 5, 1977 - April 7, 1985				
8.	Arbab Jehangir Khan	April 7, 1985	May 31, 1988	Independent
9.	Fazle Haq	May 31, 1988	December 2, 1988	Caretaker
10.	Aftab Ahmad Sherpao (1st time)	December 2, 1988	August 7, 1990	Pakistan Peoples Party
11.	Mir Afzal Khan (acting till 8 Nov 1990)	August 7, 1990	July 20, 1993	Islami Jamhoori Ittehad
12.	Mufti Muhammad Abbas	July 20, 1993	October 20, 1993	Caretaker
13.	Pir Sabir Shah	October 20, 1993	February 25, 1994	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
Governor's Rule February 25, 1994 - April 24, 1994				
14.	Aftab Ahmad Sherpao (2nd time)	April 24, 1994	November 12, 1996	Pakistan Peoples Party
15.	Raja Sikander Zaman	November 12, 1996	February 21, 1997	Caretaker

16.	Mehtab Ahmed Khan	February 21, 1997	October 12, 1999	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
Governor's Rule October 12, 1999 - November 30, 2002				
17.	Akram Khan Durrani	November 30, 2002	October 11, 2007	Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal
18.	Shamsul Mulk	October 11 2007	March 31 2007	Caretaker
19.	Ameer Haider Khan Hoti	March 31, 2008	March 20, 2013	Awami National Party
20.	Justice (R) Tariq Pervez	March 20, 2013	May 31, 2013	Caretaker
21.	Parvez Khattak	May 31, 2013	.....	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf

List of Governors of KhyberPakhtoonkhwa

S. NO	Name	Took office	Left office	Party
1.	Sir George Cunningham	15 Aug 1947	9 Apr 1948	Indian Civil Service
2.	Sir Ambrose Dundas Flux Dundas	19 Apr 1948	16 Jul 1949	Indian Civil Service
3.	Sahibzada Mohammad Khurshid	16 Jul 1949	14 Jan 1950	Independent
4.	Mohammad Ibrahim Khan Jhagra (acting)	14 Jan 1950	17 Feb 1950	Judiciary
5.	Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar	17 Feb 1950	23 Nov 1951	Muslim League
6.	Khwaja Shahabuddin	24 Nov 1951	17 Nov 1954	Muslim League
7.	Qurban Ali Shah	17 Nov 1954	14 Oct 1955	Independent
Provinces merged to form West Pakistan (14 October 1955 – 1 July 1970)				
8.	Lt Gen K.M. Azhar Khan	1 Jul 1970	25 Dec 1971	Military Administration
9.	Hayat Sherpao	25 Dec 1971	30 Apr 1972	Pakistan Peoples Party
10.	Arbab Sikandar Khan	29 Apr 1972	15 Feb 1973	National Awami Party
11.	Aslam Khattak	15 Feb 1973	24 May 1974	National Awami Party
12.	Maj Gen Syed	24 May 1974	1 Mar 1976	Pakistan Peoples Party

	Ghawas			
13.	Maj Gen Naseerullah Babar	1 Mar 1976	6 Jul 1977	Pakistan Peoples Party
14.	Abdul Hakeem Khan	6 Jul 1977	17 Sept 1978	Civil Administration
15.	Lt Gen Fazl-Haq	11 Oct 1978	12 Dec 1985	Military Administration
16.	Nawabzada Abdul Ghafoor Khan Hoti	30 Dec 1985	18 Apr 1986	Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam
17.	Syed Usman Ali Shah	18 Apr 1986	27 Aug 1986	Civil Administration
18.	Fida Mohammad Khan	27 Aug 1986	16 Jun 1988	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
19.	Bri Gen Amir Gulistan Janjua	16 Jun 1988	19 Jul 1993	Independent
20.	Maj Gen Khurshid Ali Khan	19 Jul 1993	5 Nov 1996	Independent
21.	Justice Said Ibne Ali	5 Nov 1996	11 Nov 1996	Independent
22.	Lt Gen Arif Bangash	11 Nov 1996	17 Aug 1999	Independent
23.	Miangul Aurangzeb	18 Aug 1999	21 Oct 1999	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
24.	Lt Gen Mohammad Shafiq	21 Oct 1999	14 Aug 2000	Military Administration
25.	Lt Gen Iftikhar Hussain Shah	14 Aug 2000	15 Mar 2005	Military Administration
26.	Commander Khalilur Rehman	15 Mar 2005	23 May 2006	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
27.	Lt Gen Ali Jan Aurakzai	24 May 2006	7 Jan 2008	Military Administration
28.	Owais Ahmed Ghani	7 Jan 2008	9 Feb 2011	Independent
29.	Syed Masood Kausar	10 Feb 2011	10 Feb 2013	Pakistan Peoples Party
30.	Shaukatullah Khan	10 Feb 2013	25 March 2013	Pakistan Peoples Party
31.	Mehtab Ahmed Khan Abbasi	15 April 2014	March 2016	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
32	Iqbal Zafar Jhagra	March 3, 2016	.....	....

List of Chief Ministers of Sindh

S. NO	Name of Chief Minister	Entered Office	Left Office	Political Party
1.	Ghulam Hussain Hidayat Ullah (1st time)	April 28, 1937	March 23, 1938	Pakistan Peoples Party
2.	Allah Bukhsh Soomro (1st time)	March 23, 1938	April 18, 1940	Ittehad Party
3.	Mir Bandeh Ali Khan Talpur	April 18, 1940	March 7, 1941	Pakistan Muslim League
4.	Allah Bukhsh Soomro (2nd time)	March 7, 1941	October 14, 1942	Ittehad Party
5.	Ghulam Hussain Hidayat Ullah (2nd time)	October 14, 1942	August 14, 1947	Pakistan Peoples Party
6.	Muhammad Ayub Khuhro (1st time)	August 16, 1947	April 28, 1948	Pakistan Muslim League
7.	Pir Ilahi Bukhsh	May 3, 1948	February 4, 1949	Pakistan Muslim League
				SOLVE MCQS ONLINE
8.	Yusuf Haroon	February 18, 1949	May 7, 1950	Pakistan Muslim League
9.	Qazi Fazlullah Ubaidullah	May 8, 1950	March 24, 1951	Pakistan Muslim League
10.	Muhammad Ayub Khuhro (2nd time)	March 25, 1951	December 29, 1951	Pakistan Muslim League
Governor's rule December 29, 1951 May 22, 1953				
11.	Pirzada Abdul Sattar	May 22, 1953	November 8, 1954	Pakistan Muslim League
12.	Muhammad Ayub Khuhro (3rd time)	November 9, 1954	October 13, 1955	Pakistan Muslim League
Post abolished		October 13, 1955	June 30, 1970	Part of West Pakistan province
Martial law July 1, 1970 May 1, 1972				
13.	Mumtaz Ali Bhutto (1st time)	May 1, 1972	December 20, 1973	Pakistan Peoples Party

14.	Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi	December 25, 1973	July 5, 1977	Pakistan Peoples Party
Martial law July 5, 1977 April 6, 1985				
15.	Ghous Ali Shah	April 6, 1985	April 6, 1988	Pakistan Muslim League
16.	Akhtar Ali Ghulam Qazi (1st time)	April 11, 1988	June 24, 1988	Islami Jamhoori Ittehad
Governor's rule June 24, 1988 August 31, 1988				
17.	Akhtar Ali Ghulam Qazi (2nd time; caretaker)	August 31, 1988	December 2, 1988	Islami Jamhoori Ittehad
18.	Qaim Ali Shah	December 2, 1988	February 25, 1990	Pakistan Peoples Party
19.	Aftab Shaban Mirani	February 25, 1990	August 6, 1990	Pakistan Peoples Party
20.	Jam Sadiq Ali (acting till November 5, 1990)	August 6, 1990	March 5, 1992	Independent
21.	Muzaffar Hussain Shah	March 6, 1992	July 19, 1993	Islami Jamhoori Ittehad
22.	Syed Ali Madad Shah (caretaker)	July 19, 1993	October 21, 1993	.....
23.	Syed Abdullah Shah	October 21, 1993	November 6, 1996	Pakistan Peoples Party
24.	Mumtaz Bhutto (2nd time; caretaker)	November 7, 1996	February 22, 1997	Sindh National Front
25.	Liaquat Ali Jatoi	February 22, 1997	October 30, 1998	Pakistan Muslim League
Governor's rule October 30, 1998 December 17, 2002				
26.	Ali Mohammad Mahar	December 17, 2002	June 9, 2004	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
27.	Arbab Ghulam Rahim	June 9, 2004	November 19, 2007	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
28.	Abdul Qadir Halepoto (caretaker)	November 19, 2007	April 6, 2008	.....
29.	Qaim Ali Shah (2nd time)	April 6, 2008	March 21, 2013	Pakistan Peoples Party
30.	Zahid Qurban Alvi (caretaker)	March 21, 2013	May 30, 2013	.....


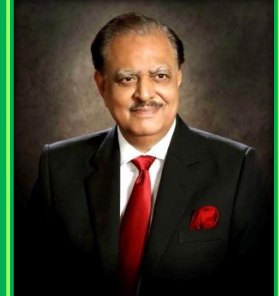
31.	Qaim Ali Shah (3rd ti me)	May 30, 2013	27 july 2016	Pakistan Peoples Party
32	Murad Ali shah	29 july 2016	To date	Pakistan Peoples Party

List of Governors of Sindh

S. NO	Name of Governor	Entered Office	Left Office	Political Party
1.	Shaikh G.H. Hidayatullah	August 15, 1947	October 4, 1948	Muslim League
2.	Shaikh Din Muhammad	October 7, 1948	November 19, 1949	Muslim League
3.	Mian Aminuddin	November 19, 1949	May 1, 1953	Muslim League
4.	George Baxandall Constantine	May 2, 1953	August 12, 1953	Civil Administration
5.	Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola	August 12, 1953	June 23, 1954	Muslim League
6.	Nawab Iftikhar Hussain	June 24, 1954	October 14, 1955	Muslim League
7.	Sindh province abolished and became part of West Pakistan unit	October 14, 1955	July 1, 1970	.....
8.	Lieutenant-General Rakhman Gul, PA	July 1, 1970	December 20, 1971	Military Administration
9.	Mumtaz Bhutto	December 24, 1971	April 20, 1972	Pakistan Peoples Party
10.	Mir Rasool Bux Talpur	April 29, 1972	February 14, 1973	Pakistan Peoples Party
11.	Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan	February 15, 1973	February 28, 1976	Independent
12.	Muhammad Dilawar Khanji	March 1, 1976	July 5, 1977	Pakistan Peoples Party
13.	Abdul Kadir Shaikh	July 6, 1977	September 17, 1978	Civil Administration
14.	Lieutenant-General S.M. Abbasi, PA	September 18, 1978	April 6, 1984	Military Administration

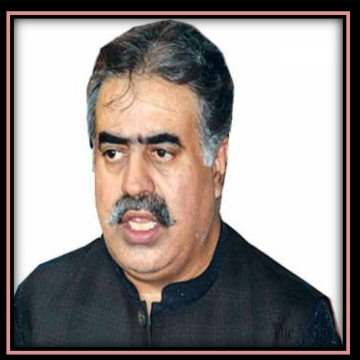

15.	Lieutenant-General (retired) Jahan Dad Khan, PA	April 7, 1984	January 4, 1987	Military Administration
16.	Ashraf W. Tabani	January 5, 1987	June 23, 1988	Pakistan Muslim League
18.	General (retired) Rahimuddin Khan, PA	Jan <small>SOLVE MCQS ONLINE</small>	September 12, 1988	Military Administration
19.	Justice Qadeeruddin Ahmed	September 12, 1988	April 18, 1989	Supreme Court of Pakistan
20.	Justice Fakhruddin G. Ebrahim	April 19, 1989	August 6, 1990	Supreme Court of Pakistan
21.	Mahmoud Haroon (1st term)	August 6, 1990	July 18, 1993	Independent
22.	Hakim Said	July 19, 1993	January 23, 1994	Independent
23.	Mahmoud Haroon (2nd term)	January 23, 1994	May 21, 1995	Independent
24.	Kamaluddin Azfar	May 22, 1995	March 16, 1997	Pakistan Peoples Party
25.	Lieutenant General (retired) Moinuddin Haider, PA	March 17, 1997	June 17, 1999	Military Administration
26.	Mamnoon Hussain	June 19, 1999	October 12, 1999	Independent
27.	Air Marshal Azim Daudpota, PAF	October 25, 1999	May 24, 2000	Military Administration
28.	Muhammad Mian Soomro	May 25, 2000	December 26, 2002	Civil Administration
29.	Ishrat-ul-Ibad Khan	December 27, 2002	9 November 2016	Muttahida Qaumi Movement(MQM)
30.	Saeed uz zaman Siddiqui	9 November 2016		
31.	Muhammad Zubair		To date	

CURRENT FEDERAL AND PROVENCIAL CABINETS

Prime Minister		Presedent	
			
Shahid Khaqan Abbasi		Mamnoon Hussain	
Federal Cabinet			
Post / Ministry		Name of Minister	
Foreign Affairs		Khawaja Muhammad Asif	
i) Interior		Mr. Ahsan Iqbal	
ii) Planning, Development and Reform			
Defence		Engr. Khurram Dastgir Khan	
Federal Education and Professional Training		Muhammad Baligh Ur Rehman	
Finance, Revenue and Economic Affairs		Mr. Muhammad Ishaq Dar	
Industries and Production		Mr. Ghulam Murtaza Khan Jatoi	
Inter-Provincial Coordination		Mr. Riaz Hussain Pirzada	
Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit Baltistan		Mr. Muhammad Barjees Tahir	
Law and Justice			
Maritime Affairs		Mir Hasil Khan Bizenjo	
Narcotics Control		Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Salahuddin Tirmizi	
Railways		Khawaja Saad Rafique	
Housing and Works		Mr. Akram Khan Durrani	
Communications		Hafiz Abdul Kareem	
Minister of Commerce and Textile		Mr. Muhammad Pervaiz Malik	
Climate Change		Mr. Mushahid Ullah Khan	
Human Rights		Mr. Mumtaz Ahmed Tarar	
National Health Services, Regulations and		Mrs. Saira Afzal Tarar	

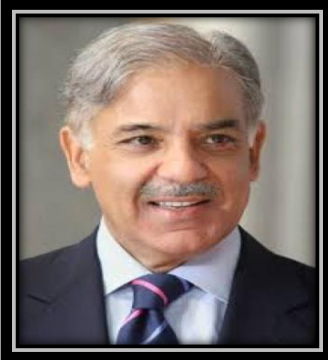

Coordination	
Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development	Pir Syed Sadaruddin Shah Rashidi
Parliamentary Affairs	Sheikh Aftab Ahmed
Postal Services	Molana Ameer Zaman
Power	Sardar Awais Ahmed Khan Leghari
Religious Affairs and Inter-faith Harmony	Sardar Muhammad Yousaf
States and Frontier Regions	Abdul Qadir Baloch
Statistics	Mr. Kamran Mechael
Water Resources	Syed Javed Ali Shah

Balochistan Cabinet

Chief Minister	Governor
	
Sardar Sana Ullah Khan Zehri	Muhammad Khan Achakzai
Provincial Ministers of Balochistan	
Minister	Portfolio
Nawab Muhamamd Khan Shahwani	Services and General Administration
Abdul Rahim Ziaratwal	Education
Nawabzada Changez Khan Marri	Irrigation, Energy
Sardarzada Mir Sarfaraz Chakar Khan Domki	Labor & Manpower
Mir Sarfaraz Ahmad Khan Bugti	Home & Tribal Affairs ,Prison
Sheikh Jaffar Khan Mandokhel	Revenue , Transport Department
Mujeeb-ur-Rehman Muhammad Hasni	Sports & Culture , Minorities , Human Rights , Archives , Welfare , Youth Affairs , Museum and Tourism
Rehmat Saleh Baloch	Health
Sardar Muhammad Aslam Bezenjo	Agriculture , Cooperatives
Doctor Hamid Khan Achakzai	Planning and Development, BDA, QDA, GDA,

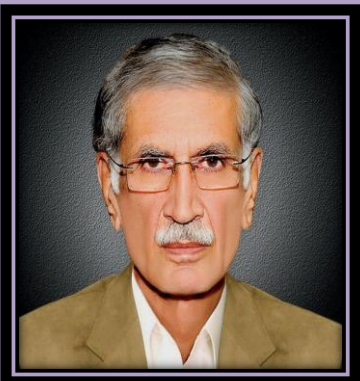
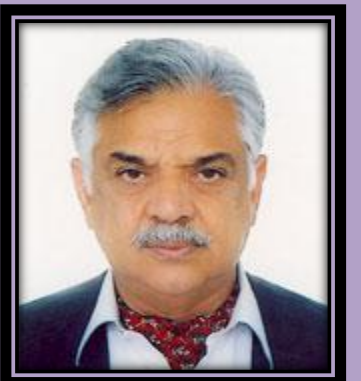
	BCDA
Nawab Ayaz Khan Jomezai	PHED. CDWA Project, B- WASA
Sardar Ghulam Mustafa Khan Tareen	Local Government and Rural Development, Urban Planning
Advisor of Chief Minister Balochistan	
Sardar Raza Muhammad Barrech	Information, Law, Prosecution ·Information Technology
Obaidullah Jan Babat	Forest & Wildlife, Livestock
Sardar Dur Muhammad Nasar	Industries
Muhammad Khan Lehri	Mines and Minerals

Punjab Cabinet

Chief Minister	Governor
	
Mian Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif	Malik Muhammad Rafique Rajwana
Provincial Ministers of Punjab	
Minister	Portfolio
Mian Mujataba Shuja Ur Rehman	Excise & Taxation
Malik Muhammad Iqbal Channar	Cooperatives
Syed Haroon Sultan Bukhari	Social Welfare , Bait-ul-Maal
Doctor Farrukh	Agriculture
Malik Tanveer Aslam	Housing, Urban Development and Public Health Engineering , C & W
Raja Ashfaq Sarwar	Labour and Human Resources
Rana Mashood Ahmad Khan	School Education
Malik Nadeem Kamran	Zakat & ushar
Bilal Yasin	Food
Zakia Shahnawaz	Population Welfare , Higher Education , EPD
Hamida Wahiduddin	Women Development
Sher Ali Khan	Mines and Minerals



Khalil Tahir Sindhu	Minority Affairs, Human Rights
Muhammad Asif Malik	Fisheries, Wildlife and Forest
Chaudhry Shafiq Ahmad	Commerce, Industry and Investment
Asif Saeed Munais	Special Education , YAST
Mian Yawar Zaman	Irrigation
Mian Atta Muhammad Manika	Auqaf & Religious Affairs
Rana Sanaullah Khan	Law
Ayesha Ghaus Pasha	Finance
Advisor	
Khawaja Salman Rafiq	Health
Doctor Ijaz Nabi	Economic Affairs
Arshad Saeed	Prisons
Special Assistants	
Chaudhry Muhammad Arshad Jutt	Livestock & Dairy Development
Rai Haider Ali	Literacy & Non-formal Education
Rana Maqbool Ahmad	Public Prosecution

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Cabinet

	Chief Minister		Governor
			
	Pervez Khattak		Iqbal Zafar Jhagra
Provincial Ministers of Punjab			
Minister		Portfolio	
Mehmood Khan		Irrigation	
Ali Amin Khan		Revenue and Estate	
Shah Farman		Public Health Engineering	
Habibur Rehman		Zakat, Ushr, Auqaf, Hajj and Religious Affairs	
Muhammad Atif		Elementary and Secondary Education , Energy &	

	Power
Mian Jamshed-ud-Din Anisa Zaib Tahirkhaili	Minerals , Labour
Mian Jamshed-ud-Din	Excise & Taxation
Qalandar Khan Lodhi	Food
Ziaullah Afridi	Minerals
Ikramullah Gandapur	Agriculture
Senior Ministers	
Shahram Khan	Health and ST & IT
Inayat Ullah Khan	Local Government, Elections & Rural Development.
Sikandar Khan Sherpao	Home , Irrigation

Sindh Cabinet

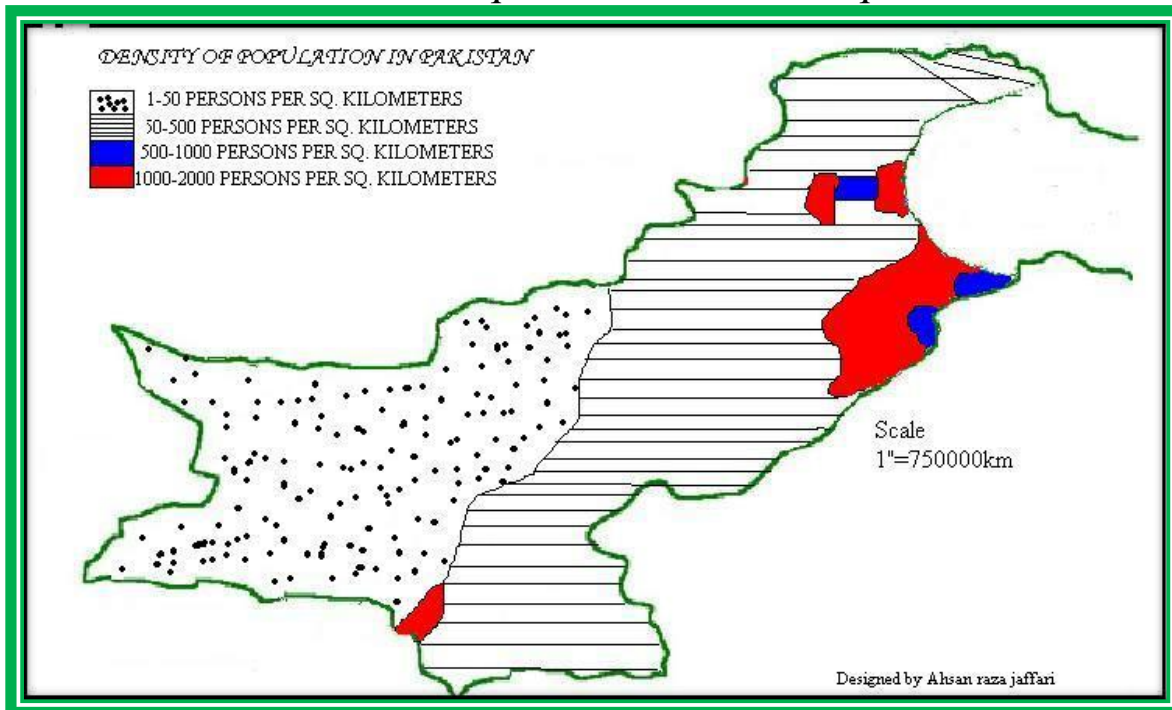
Chief Minister	Governor
	
Syed Murad Ali Shah	Muhammad Zubair
Provincial Ministers of Sindh	
Minister	Portfolio
Nisar Ahmed Khuhro	Food Parliamentary Affairs
Makhdoom Jameel-ul-Zaman	Revenue , Relief
Dr. Sikandar Ali Mandhro	Health
Shameem Mumtaz	Social Welfare
Jam Khan Shoro	Local Government , Housing & Town Planning
Syed Sardar Ali Shah	Culture
Jam Mehtab Hussain Dahar	Education and Literacy
Sohail Anwar Siyal	Agriculture , Supply & Prices
Mukesh Kumar Chawala	Excise & Taxation
Mir Hazar Khan Bijarani	Planning & Developmen

Ikramullah Khan Dharejo	Cooperation
Fayaz Ali Butt	Public Health Engineering and Rural Development
Manzoor Hussain Wassan	Industries & Commerce
Imdad Ali Pitafi	Works & Services
Muhammad Ali Malkani	Livestock , Fisheries
Mumtaz Hussain Khan	Population Welfare
Muhammad Bux Khan Mahar	Sports
Nasir Hussain Shah	Transport & Mass Transit
Advisor	
Moula Buksh Chandio	Information and archives
Barrister Murtaza Wahab Siddiqui	Law , Anti-corruption
Saeed Ghani	Labour & HR
Asghar Ali Khan Junejo	Mines and Mineral
Special Assistants	
Doctor Khatomal	Minorities Affairs
Irum Khalid Javid	Women Rights
Ghulam Shah Gillani	Zakat & Auqaf
Doctor Sikander Ali Shoro	Information Technology
Shahid Abdul Salam Thahim	Sindh TVETA
Nawab Muhammad Taimur Talpur	Inter Provincial Coordination
Rehana Leghari	Human Rights
Abid Hussain Bhayo	Youth Affairs

PAKISTAN GEOGRAPHY

Divisions and Provinces of Pakistan

Total Area of Pakistan: 796,095 sq km land: 770,875 sq km water: 25,220 sq km



Sr. NO.	Subdivision	Districts	Area (km ²)	Population (1998)	Density (people/km ²)
1	Balochistan	32	347,190	6,566,000	18.9
2	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	26	74,521	17,744,000	238.1
3	Punjab	36	205,345	73,621,000	358.52
4	Sindh	24	140,914	30,440,000	216.02
5	Islamabad Capital Territory	1	906	805,000	880.8
6	Federally Administered Tribal Areas	7 tribal agencies and 6 frontier regions	27,220	3,176,000	116.7
7	Azad Jammu & Kashmir	10	13,297	2,972,500	258

8	Gilgit Baltistan	10	72,971	35,00,000	24.8
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Balochistan



Districts, Headquarters, Area/km Population and Density of Province Balochistan.

Sr. No.	District	Headquarters	Area (km ²)	Population (1998)	Density (people/km ²)
1	Awaran	Awaran	12,510	118,173	4
2	Barkhan	Barkhan	3,514	103,545	29
3	Kachhi (Bolan)	Dhadar	7,499	288,056	38
4	Chagai	Chagai	44,748	300,000	7
5	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	10,160	181,310	18
6	Gwadar	Gwadar	12,637	185,498	15
7	Harnai	Harnai	4,096	140,000	19
8	Jafarabad	Jafarabad	2,445	432,817	177
9	Jhal Magsi	Jhal Magsi	3,615	109,941	30
10	Kalat	Kalat	6,622	237,834	36
11	Kech (Turbat)	Turbat	22,539	413,204	18
12	Kharan	Kharan	8958	132,500	4
13	Kohlu	Kohlu	7,610	99,846	13

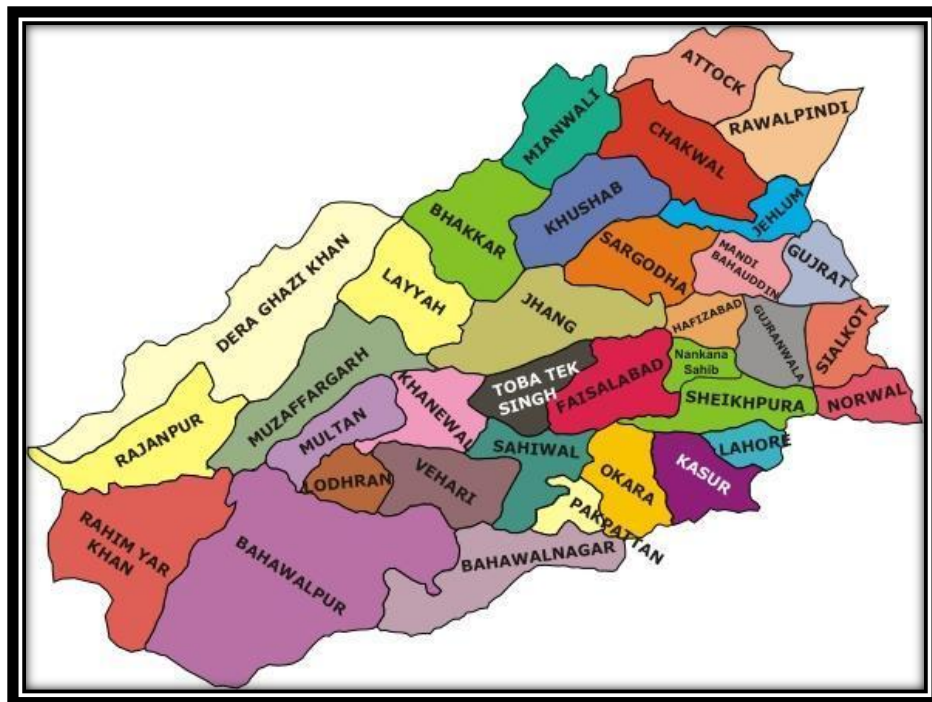
14	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	35,380	417,466	12
15	Killa Abdullah	Killa Abdullah	3,293	370,269	112
16	Killa Saifullah	Killa Saifullah	6,831	193,553	28
17	Lasbela	Lasbela	15,153	312,695	21
18	Loralai	Loralai	9,830	295,555	30
19	Mastung	Mastung	5,896	179,784	30
20	Musakhel	Musakhel (Bazar)	5,728	134,056	23
21	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	3,387	245,894	73
22	Nushki	Nushki	5,797	137,500	23
23	Panjgur	Panjgur	16,891	234,051	14
24	Pishin	Pishin	7,819	367,183	47
25	Quetta	Quetta	2,653	744,802	281
26	Sherani	Sherani			
27	Sibi	Sibi	7,796	180,398	23
28	Washuk	Washuk	29,510	118,171	4.0
29	Zhob	Zhob	20,297	275,142	14
30	Ziarat	Ziarat	1,489	33,340	22
31	Lehri (not on the map)	Bakhtiarabad	9,830	295,555	30
32	Sohbatpur (not on the map)	Sohbatpur	7,796	180,398	23

Balochistan Province Divisions

Divisions	Area Km ²	Capital / Headquarter
1. Quetta	64,310	Quetta
Contains districts (Quetta , killa Abdullah , Nushki , Pishin , Chagai)		
2. Makran	52,067	Turbat
Contains districts (Gwadar , Kech , Panjgur)		
3. Kalat	140,612	Khuzdar
Contains districts (Awaran , kalat , Kharan , Lesbela , Washuk , Khuzdar , Mastung)		
4. Naseerabad	16,946	Der Murad Jamali

Contains districts (Kachhi , Jhal magsi , Nasirabad , Jaffarabad , Sohbatpur , Lehri)			
5.	Zhob	46,200	Loralai
Contains districts (Barkhan , Killa Saifullah , Musakhel , Loralai , Sherani , Zhob)			
6.	Sibi	27,055	Sibi
Contains districts (Kohlu , Dera Bugti , Sibi , Ziarat , Harnai)			

Punjab



Sr. No.	District	Headquarters	Area (km ²)	Population (1998)	Density (people/km ²)
1	Attock	Attock	6,858	1,274,935	186
2	Bahawalnagar	Bahawalnagar	8,878	2,061,447	232
3	Bahawalpur	Bahawalpur	24,830	2,433,091	98
4	Bhakkar	Bhakkar	8,153	1,051,456	129
5	Chakwal	Chakwal	6,524	1,083,725	166

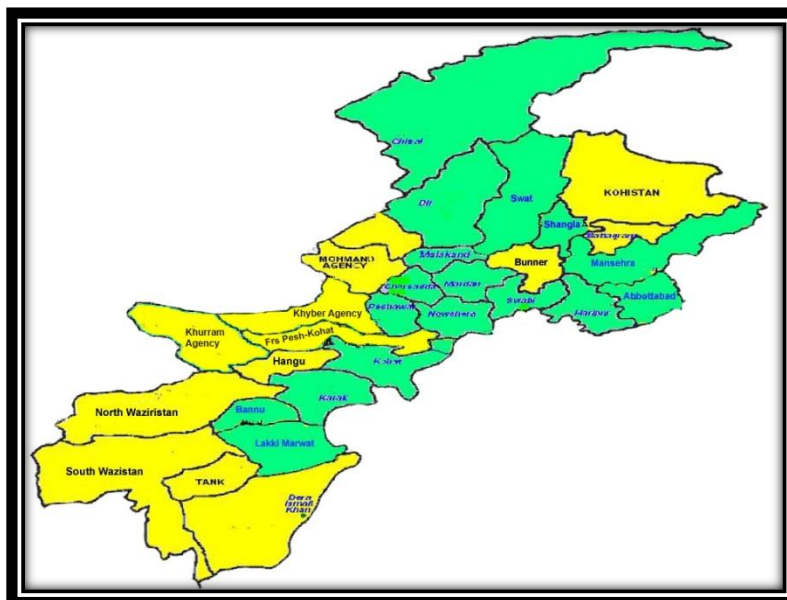
6	Chiniot	Chiniot		965,124	
7	Dera Ghazi Khan	Dera Ghazi Khan	11,922	2,643,118	238
8	Faisalabad	Faisalabad	5,856	5,429,547	927
9	Gujranwala	Gujranwala	3,622	3,400,940	939
10	Gujrat	Gujrat	3,192	2,048,008	642
11	Hafizabad	Hafizabad	2,367	832,980	352
12	Jhang	Jhang	8,809	2,834,546	322
13	Jhelum	Jhelum	3,587	936,957	261
14	Kasur	Kasur	4,796	1,466,000	595
15	Khanewal	Khanewal	4,349	2,068,490	476
16	Khushab	Khushab	6,511	1,205,460	185
17	Lahore	Lahore	1,772	6,318,745	3,566
18	Layyah	Layyah	6,291	1,120,951	178
19	Lodhran	Lodhran	2,778	1,171,800	422
20	Mandi Bahauddin	Mandi Bahauddin	2,673	1,160,552	434
21	Mianwali	Mianwali	5,840	1,056,620	181
22	Multan	Multan	3,720	3,116,851	838
23	Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	8,249	2,635,903	320
24	Narowal	Narowal	2,337	1,265,097	541
25	Nankana Sahib	Nankana Sahib	2,960	1,410,000	
26	Okara	Okara	3,004	2,232,992	510
27	Pakpattan	Pakpattan	2,724	1,286,680	472
28	Rahim Yar Khan	Rahim Yar Khan	11,880	3,141,053	264
29	Rajanpur	Rajanpur	12,319	1,103,618	90
30	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi	5,286	3,363,911	636
31	Sahiwal	Sahiwal	3,201	1,843,194	576
32	Sargodha	Sargodha	5,854	2,665,979	455
33	Sheikhupura	Sheikhupura	15,960	2,321,029	557
34	Sialkot	Sialkot	3,016	1,688,823	903
35	Toba Tek Singh	Toba Tek Singh	3,252	1,621,593	499

36	Vehari	Vehari	4,364	2,090,416	479
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Punjab Province Divisions

Divisions	Area Km ²	Capital / Headquater
1. Bahawalpur	45,588	Bahawalpur
Contains districts (Bahawalpur , Bahawalnagar , Rahim Yar Khan)		
2. Dera Ghazi Khan	38,778	Dera Ghazi Khan
Contains districts (Dera Ghazi Khan , Layyah , Muzaffargarh , Rajanpur)		
3. Faisalabad	17,917	Faisalabad
Contains districts (Chiniot , Faisalabad , Jhang , Toba Tek Singh)		
4. Gujranwala	17,206	Gujranwala
Contains districts (Hafizabad , Mandi Bahauddin , Gujrat , Narowal , Sialkot , Gujranwala)		
5. Lahore	16,104	Lahore
Contains districts (Kasur , Lahore , Ravi)		
6. Multan	21,137	Multan
Contains districts (Khanewal , lodhran , Multan , Vehari)		
7. Rawalpindi	22,255	Rawalpindi
Contains districts (Attock , Chakwal , Jhelum , Rawalpindi)		
8. Sahiwal	10,302	Sahiwal
Contains districts (Sahiwal , Okara , pakpattan)		
9. Sargodha	26,360	Sargodha
Contains districts (Bhakkar , khushab , Mianwali , Sargodha)		

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



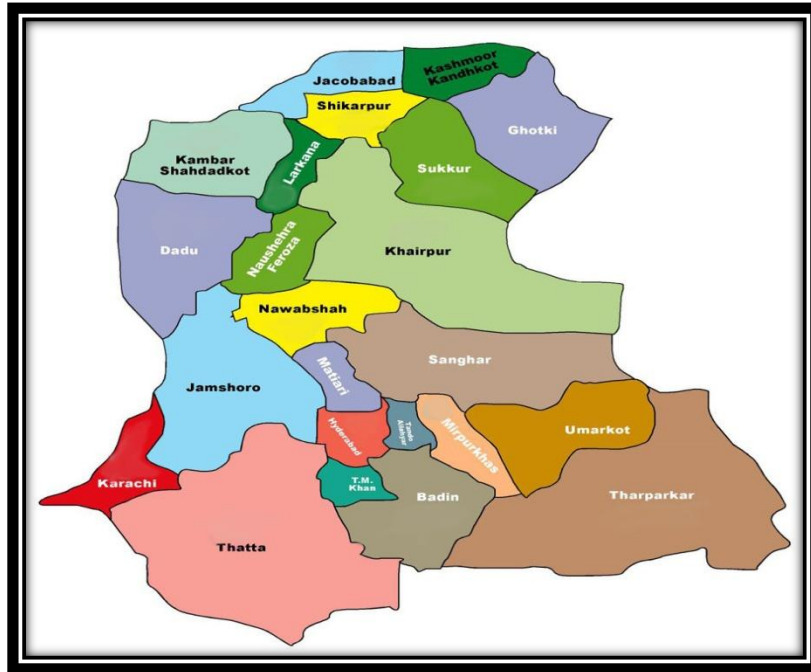
Sr. No.	District	Headquarters	Area (km ²)	Population (1998)	Density (people/km ²)
1	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	1,967	880,666	448
2	Bannu	Bannu	1,227	675,667	551
3	Battagram	Battagram	1,301	307,278	236
4	Buner	Daggar	1,865	506,048	271
5	Charsadda	Charsadda	996	1,022,364	1,026
6	Chitral	Chitral	14,850	318,689	21
7	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	7,326	852,995	116
8	Hangu	Hangu	1,597	614,529	385
9	Haripur	Haripur	1,725	692,228	401
10	Karak	Karak	3,372	430,796	128
11	Kohat	Kohat	2,545	562,644	221
12	Upper Kohistan	Dassu	7,492	472,570	63
13	Lakki Marwat	Lakki Marwat	3,164	490,025	155
14	Lower Dir	Timergara	1,582	717,649	454
15	Malakand	Batkhela	952	452,291	475
16	Mansehra	Mansehra	4,579	1,152,839	252

17	Mardan	Mardan	1,632	1,460,100	895
18	Nowshera	Nowshera	1,748	874,373	500
19	Peshawar	Peshawar	1,257	2,019,118	1,606
20	Shangla	Alpuri	1,586	434,563	274
21	Swabi	Swabi	1,543	1,026,804	665
22	Swat	Saidu Sharif	5,337	1,257,602	290
23	Tank	Tank	1,679	238,216	142
24	Upper Dir	Dir	3,699	575,858	156
25	Tor Ghar	Tor Ghar	497	185,000	372
26	Lower Kohistan	Pattan	7,492	472,570	63

Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Province Divisions

Divisions		Area Km ²	Capital / Headquarter
1.	Dera Ismail Khan	9,005	Dera Ismail Khan
Contains districts (Dera Ismail Khan , Tank)			
2.	Bannu	4,391	Bannu
Contains districts (Banu , lakki Marwat)			
3.	Hazara	17,194	Abbottabad
Contains districts (Abbottabad , Batagram , Upper Kohistan , Lower Kohistan , Manserhra , Tor Ghar)			
4.	Kohat	7,012	kohat
Contains districts (Hangu , Karak , Kohat)			
5.	Malakand	29, 872	Saidu Sharif
Contains districts (Buner , Chitral , Malakand , Shangla , Swat , Dir)			
6.	Mardan	3,046	Mardan
Contains districts (Mardan, Swabi)			
7.	Peshawar	4,001	Peshawar
Contains districts (Charsadda , Nowshera , Peshawar)			

Sindh



S. No.	District	Headquarters	Area (km ²)	Population (in 2012)	Density (people/km ²)
1	Badin	Badin	6,726	1,136,044	169
2	Dadu	Dadu	19,070	1,688,811	89
3	Ghotki	Mirpur Mathelo	6,083	970,549	160
4	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	5,519	1,565,000	524
5	Jacobabad	Jacobabad	5,278	1,425,572	270
6	Jamshoro	Jamshoro			
7	Karachi (East, West, South, Central, Malir, Korangi)	Karachi	3,527	13,215,631	2,795
8	Kashmore	Kashmore	2,592	662,462	255
9	Khairpur	Khairpur	15,910	1,546,587	97
10	Larkana	Larkana	7,423	1,927,066	260
11	Matiari	Matiari	1,417	515,331	364
12	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas	2,925	1,569,030	536
13	Naushahro	Naushahro	2,945	1,087,571	369

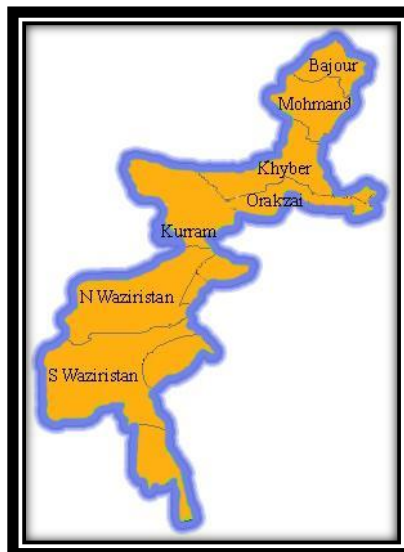
	Firoze	Firoze			
14	Shaheed Benazirabad	Nawabshah	4,502	1,071,533	238
15	Kambar Shahdadkot	Qambar			
16	Sanghar	Sanghar	10,720	1,453,028	135
17	Shikarpur	Shikarpur			
18	Sukkur	Sukkur	2,512	890,438	350
19	Tando Allahyar	Tando Allahyar	5,165	908,373	176
20	Tando Muhammad Khan	Tando Muhammad Khan	2,310	550,000	238
21	Tharparkar	Mithi	19,638	955,812	49
22	Thatta	Thatta	19,638	914,291	47
23	Umerkot	Umerkot	17,355	1,113,194	64
24	Sujawal	Sujawal	7,355	383,194	18

Sindh Province Divisions

Divisions	Area Km ²	Capital / Headquater
1. Banbhore	10,000	Thatta
Contains districts (Thatta , Badin , Sujawal)		
2. Hyderabad	48,670	Hyderabad
Contains districts (Dadu , Hyderabad , Jamshoro , Matiari , Tando Allahyar , Tando Muhammad Khan)		
3. Karachi	3,528	Karachi
Contains districts (South , East , West and Central Karachi , Malir , Korangi)		
4. Larkana	15,543	Larkana
Contains districts (Jacobabad , kashmore , larkana , Qamber , Shikarpur)		
5. Mirpur khas	38,421	Mirpur Khas
Contains districts (Mirpur Khas , Sanghar , Tharparkar , Umerkot)		
6. Shaheed Benazirabad	24,000	Nawabshah
Contains districts (Naushahro Feroze , Shaheed Benazir Abad)		

7.	Sukkur	34,752	Sukkur
Contains districts (Ghotki , Khairpur , Sukkur)			

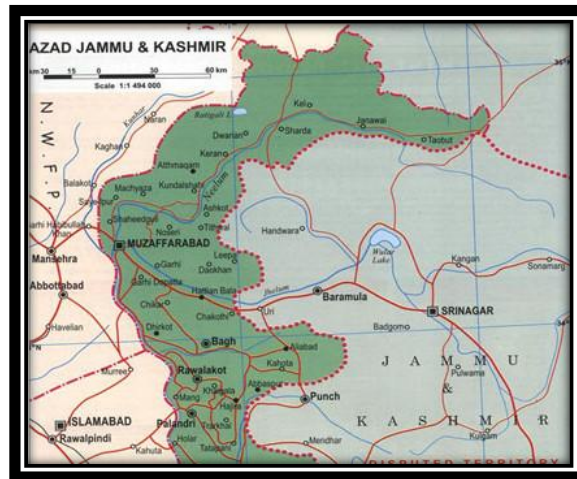
Federally Administered Tribal Areas



S. No.	Agency	Headquarters	Area (km ²)	Population (1998)	Density (people/km ²)
1	Bajaur Agency	Khar	1,290	595,227	461
2	Khyber Agency	Landi Kotal	2,576	546,730	212
3	Kurram Agency	Parachinar	3,380	448,310	133
4	Mohmand Agency	Ghalanai	2,296	334,453	146
5	North Waziristan Agency	Miranshah	4,707	361,246	77
6	Orakzai Agency	Kalaya	1,538	225,441	147
7	South Waziristan Agency	Wana	6,620	429,841	65
8	FR Bannu	Bannu	745	19,593	26
9	FR Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	2,008	38,990	19

10	FR Kohat	Kohat	446	88,456	198
11	FR Lakki Marwat	Lakki Marwat	132	6,987	53
12	FR Peshawar	Peshawar	261	53,841	206
13	FR Tank	Tank, Pakistan	1,221	27,216	22

Azad Jammu and Kashmir



S. No.	District	Headquarters	Area (km ²)	Population (1998)	Density (people/km ²)
1	Muzaffarabad	Muzaffarabad	2,496	615,000	375
2	Hattian	Hattian Bala	854	225,000	263
3	Neelum	Athmuqam	3,621	171,000	47
4	Mirpur	Mirpur	1,010	419,000	415
5	Bhimber	Bhimber	1,516	401,000	265
6	Kotli	Kotli	1,862	746,000	401
7	Poonch	Rawalakot	855	524,000	613
8	Bagh	Bagh	770	351,000	456
9	Haveli	Forward Kahuta	598	138,000	231
10	Sudhnati	Pallandari	569	278,000	489

SOLVE MCQS ONLINE

Gilgit-Baltistan



S. No.	District	Capital	Area (km ²)	Population (1998)
1	Ghanche	Khaplu	6,400	88,366
2	Skardu	Skardu	15,000	214,848
3	Astore	Eidgah	8,657	71,666
4	Diamer	Chilas	10,936	131,925
5	Ghizer	Gakuch	9,635	120,218
6	Gilgit	Gilgit	38,000	243,324
7	Hunza	Ali Abad	17,145	80,355
8	Kharmang	Tolti		20,000
9	Shigar	Shigar	NA	NA
10	Nagar	Nagar 2	15,567	89,420

Gilgit-Baltistan Divisions

Divisions	Capital / Headquarter
1. Gilgit	Gilgit
Contains districts (Astore , Diamer , Ghizer , Gilgit , Hunza , Nagar)	
2. Baltistan	Skardu
Contains districts (Ghanche , Kharmang , Shigar , Skardu , Gultari , Rundu)	
Azad Jammu and Kashmir Divisions	
1. Mirpur	Mirpur
Contains districts (Bhimber , kotli , Mirpur)	
2. Muzaffarabad	Muzaffarabad

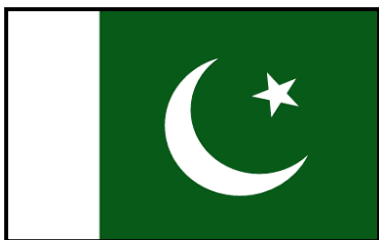
Contains districts (Hattian Bala , Muzaffarabad , Neelam)	
3.	Poonch
Rawalakot	
Contains districts (Bagh , Haveli , Poonch , Sudhanot)	

NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF PAKISTAN

Every country has its own national symbols, national heroes and some other things known as national identity. Here is a list of national symbols and national things of Pakistan. National symbols of Pakistan were adopted at different times before and after the existence of Pakistan.



1): National Flag of Pakistan.



Pakistan's National Flag comprises dark green color with Crescent and Star in it and a vertical white stripe. Green part shows the majority of Muslims and white stripe represents minorities of Pakistan. **Syed Amir ud Din Kidwai** designed this flag based on the flag of All India Muslim League. It was approved by Constituent Assembly on 11 August, 1947.

2): National Flower jasmine.



The national flower of Pakistan is Flower of Jasmine which is also known as "Chambelli". Jasmine is a very unique and beautiful flower which demonstrates the uniqueness of the nature. The flower has the combination of Yellow and White colors which is one of the best and eye pleasing color combination in the flowers. The Jasmine flower has gleaming and shiny leaves and has pleasant and graceful fragrance as well.

3): National Animal.



The national animal of Pakistan is "Markhor". The Markhor is very unique and endangered specie which is as beautiful as ever. The name of Markhor is being derived from two Persian words "Mar" which means Snake and "Khor" which means eating. This is very

controversial name because generally Markhor are vegetarian so they don't eat snake but this might be denoted as snake killer as they have hard feets and corkscrewing horns to do so. Markhor are found in the Northern areas of Pakistan or huge hills and mountains.

4): National Bird.



National bird is known as Chakor, which is a red-legged partridge. The bird Chakor belongs to a Pheasant family. Chakor is a beautiful bird commonly found in Pakistan which has ashy pink brown color with a comparatively larger white color chin and the throat which is boarded with dark black color. These color combinations makes the bird adorable and mighty attractive. Chakor is called the non-migratory terrestrial species that makes the groups outside the season of breeding, and when needed the bird prefers to run on feet rather than flying which is a very distinguish feature of the respective bird.

5): National Emblem/ Logo.



Below is national emblem of Pakistan. It was adopted in 1954. Its color is green. Crescent and Star is at the top while Urdu version of Quaid's Motto Faith, Unity and Discipline are written at bottom. In the centre, four major crops of that time (cotton, wheat, tea and jute) are shown in a form of shield and signify the importance of agriculture. This shield is surrounded with beautiful floral design.

6): National Anthem of Pakistan.



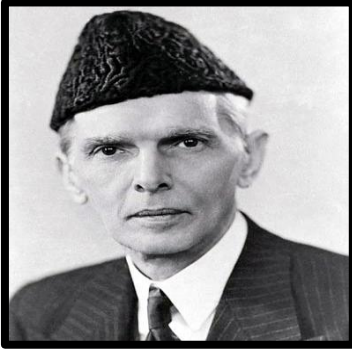
"Pak Sarzamee Shad Baad...." is the national anthem of Pakistan. At the time of Independence, Pakistan has not any national anthem. Ahmed Ghulam Ali Chagla created the composition without lyrics. Later on., Abu Al Asar Hafeez Jullandhri wrote its lyrics. National Anthem of Pakistan is unique as its music preceded its lyrics. National Anthem was first time broadcast on Radio Pakistan on 13 August, 1954 while formally announced by government on 16 August 1954.

7): National Language.

The Urdu Alphabet				
ا	ب	پ	ت	ث
ج	چ	ح	خ	د
ذ	ر	ڑ	ز	ژ
س	ش	ص	ض	ظ
ع	غ	ف	ق	ک
گ	ل	م	ن	و
ہ	ے	ی	آ	ۓ

Urdu is national language of Pakistan while English is official language of Pakistan. Pashto, Punjabi, Sindhi, Balochi, Seraiki and many other regional languages are also spoken. Alphabets of National Language Urdu.

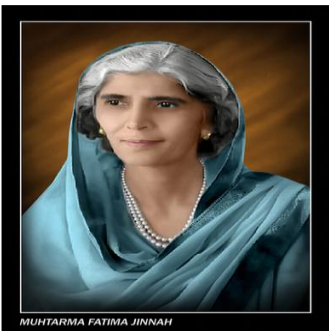
8): Great Leader / Father of the Nation.



Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah is the founder of Pakistan. He is regarded as father of the nation. Baba e Qaum and Quaid-e-Azam are his titles. He was a lawyer by profession.

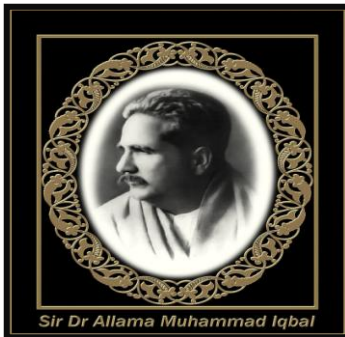
Muhammad Ali Jinnah served the All India Muslim League from 1913 till 14 August 1947. He was the first Governor General of Pakistan. He died 11 September 1948 at the age of 71 years. Quaid-e-Azam and Fatima Jinnah.

9): Mother of the Nation.



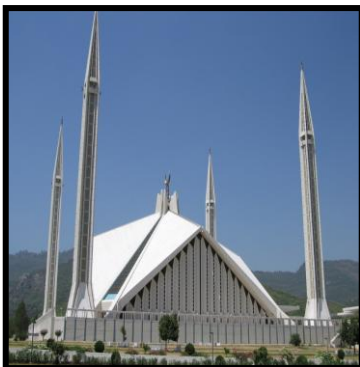
Fatima Jinnah is regarded as the mother of Pakistani nation and known as Madr-i-Millat. She was the younger sister of Quaid-e-Azam. She was a dental surgeon by profession. She actively participated in independence movement with his brother. After independence, she participated in politics of Pakistan. She died on 9 July 1967 at the age of 73 years.

10): National Poet.



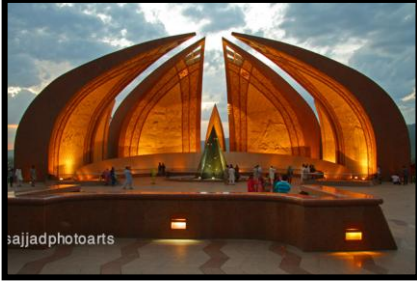
Allama Muhammad Iqbal is the national poet of Pakistan. He was a great poet, philosophy, scholar and leader of Pakistan Movement. He was poet of Urdu and Persian languages. He was born in Sialkot. He gave the idea of Pakistan and Pakistanis also known him as Musawar-e-Pakistan. Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal.

11): National Masjid.



Faisal Masjid Islamabad is the national masjid of Pakistan. It is the largest masjid in Pakistan. It was designed by a Turkish Architect Vedat Dalokay in the form of a desert tent. It is named after the late king of Saudi Arabia, Shah Faisal bin Abdul Aziz. Faisal Masjid was completed in 1986. It has 4 minarets of 90m height, 5000 sq. meters is covered area. It has capacity of 74,000 persons in main areas while another 200,000 persons in adjoining grounds.

12): National Monuments.



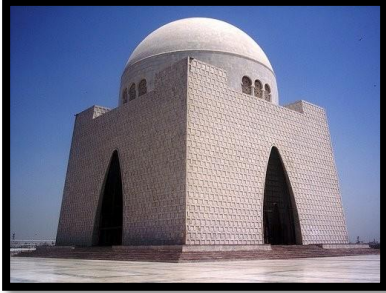
Monument Islamabad and Bab-e-Pakistan Lahore are two National monuments of Pakistan. National Monument Islamabad was completed in 2007. It represents four provinces and three territories of Pakistan. It is located on Shakar Parian Hills of Islamabad. Bab-e-Pakistan (Gateway to Pakistan) is built on the site of a major refugee camp at the time of dependence.

13): National Library.



National Library of Pakistan is located at Constitution Avenue, Islamabad. It was inaugurated in 1993. It also serves as cultural centre of Islamabad and a working place for Scholars and students.

14): National Mausoleum.



Mazar-e-Quaid is regarded as national mausoleum of Pakistan. Tomb of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah is at this place in Karachi.

15): National Dress of Pakistan.

Shalwar Kameez is the national dress of Pakistan. It has some variation for men and women. Shalwar Kameez – National Dress of Pakistan.



16): National Sports.



Hockey (or simply Hockey) is the national sport of Pakistan. However Cricket is most popular sport in Pakistan. Squash, Badminton, Boxing, Volley Ball and Kabadi are also played in Pakistan.

PAKISTAN ARMED FORCES



Service branches.

Pakistan Army

Pakistan Navy

Pakistan Air force

Empolyes : Active. 643,600

Reserve personnel. 513,000

Paramilitary. 420,000

Gallantry awards.

Nishan-i-Haider

Hilal-i-Jurat

Sitara-i-Jurat

Tamgha-i-Jurat.

Commander-in-Chief. Mamnoon Hussain

Army : General Qamar Javed Bajwa

Navy : Zafar Mhemood Abbasi

Air force : Sohail Aman

Pakistan armed forces was founded 1947 and are the 6 largest military forces. There are three main inter services branches Pak Army , Pak Navy and Pak Air force. All branches work together during operations and joint missions under the joint staff HQ. The armed forces have played a decisive role in the modern history of Pakistan, fighting major wars with India in 1947, 1965 and 1971, and on several occasions seizing control of the civilian government to restore

order in the country. Border clashes with Afghanistan led to the creation of paramilitary forces to deal with civil unrest and secure border areas.

In 2010, the military had approximately 617,000 personnel on active duty, with 513,000 in the reserves, 304,000 in the paramilitary forces, and approximately 20,000 serving in the Strategic Plans Division forces, giving a total of almost 1,451,000.

Pak Army (PA).

Headquarter : GHQ, Rawalpindi

Employes/Troops : Active 520,000

Reserves 500000

Chief of Army Staff : General Qamar Javed Bajwa

Pak army came into existence after the independence of Pakistan 1947 from British Indian Army. The Pakistan Army is the largest branch of the Pakistan Armed Forces, and is mainly responsible for protection of the state borders, the security of administered territories and defending the national interests of Pakistan within the framework of its international obligations. The Pakistan Army a total strength of 520,000, about the size of the Army of the United States, with a reserve element of 500,000 who have a reserve obligation up to the age of 45 years. Reserve status lasted for eight years after leaving active service or until age forty-five for enlisted men and age fifty for officers.



General Headquarters (GHQ) is the headquarters of Pakistan Army located at Rawalpindi. It was established on 14 August 1947 in Northern Command Headquarters of the British Indian Army.

List of Army Chiefs of Pakistan.



S. NO	Name	Appointment Date	Left Office
01	General Sir Frank Messervy	August 15, 1947	February 10, 1948
02	General Sir Douglas Gracey	February 11, 1948	January 16, 1951
03	Field Marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan	January 16, 1951	October 26, 1958
04	General Muhammad	October 27, 1958	June 17, 1966

	Musa Khan		
05	General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan	June 18, 1966	December 20, 1971
06	Lieutenant General Gul Hassan Khan	December 20, 1971	March 3, 1972
07	General Tikka Khan	March 3, 1972	March 1, 1976
08	General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq	March 1, 1976	August 17, 1988
09	General Mirza Aslam Beg	August 17, 1988	August 16, 1991
10	General Asif Nawaz Janjua	August 16, 1991	January 8, 1993
11	General Abdul Waheed Kakar	January 11, 1993	January 12, 1996
12	General Jehangir Karamat	January 12, 1996	October 6, 1998
13	General Pervez Musharraf	October 6, 1998	November 28, 2007
14	General Ashfaq Parvez Kayani	November 29, 2007	November 28, 2013
15	General Raheel Sharif	November 29, 2013	November 29, 2016
16	General Qamar Javed Bajwa	November 29, 2016	Present ..

Pakistan Navy.

Power : 63 Ships 101 Aricrafts

Employes/Troops : 35,000

Headquater : Islamabad

Chief of the Naval Staff : Muhammad Zakauallah

The Pakistan Navy came into the existence after the independence of Pakistan in 1947. The Pakistan Navy is the naval warfare branch of Pakistan Armed Forces, responsible for Pakistan's 1,046 kilometres (650 mi) of coastline along the Arabian Sea, and the defence of important civilian harbours and military bases. The President of Pakistan serves as the Supreme Commander of the Navy under Article 243 (2) of the Constitution of Pakistan, and the Chief of Naval Staff heads the Navy.



List Commander-in-Chief or the Chief of the Naval Staff.



The following is a list of Admirals who have served as the either Commander-in-Chief or the Chief of the Naval Staff of the Pakistan Navy.

S.NO	Name.	Appointment Date	Left Office
1	James Wilfred Jefford	15 August 1947	30 January 1953
2	Haji Mohammad Siddiq Chaudhry	31 January 1953	28 February 1959
3	Afzal Rahman Khan	1 March 1959	20 October 1966
4	Syed Mohammad Ahsan	20 October 1966	31 August 1969
5	Muzaffar Hassan	1 September 1969	22 December 1971
6	Hasan Hafeez Ahmed	3 March 1972	9 March 1975
7	Mohammad Sharif	23 March 1975	21 March 1979
8	Karamat Rahman Niazi	22 March 1979	23 March 1983
9	Tariq Kamal Khan	23 March 1983	9 April 1986
10	Iftikhar Ahmed Sirohey	9 April 1986	9 November 1988
11	Yastur-ul-Haq Malik	10 November 1988	8 November 1991
12	Saeed Mohammad Khan	9 November 1991	9 November 1994
13	Mansur-ul- Haq	10 November 1994	1 May 1997
14	Fasih Bokhari	2 May 1997	2 October 1999
15	Abdul Aziz Mirza	2 October 1999	2 October 2002
16	Shahid Karimullah	3 October 2002	6 October 2005
17	Muhammad Afzal Tahir	7 October 2005	7 October 2008
18	Noman Bashir	7 October 2008	7 October 2011
19	Muhammad Asif Sandila	4 October 2011	3 October 2014
20	Muhammad Zakaullah	4 October 2014	7 October 2017
21	Zafar Mhemood Abbasi	7 October 2017	Present..

Pakistan Air Force. (PAF)

Employs : 65,000 full-time

Aircrafts : 1000 almost

Headquarters : Air Headquarters (AHQ), located at **Islamabad.**

Commander in Chief : Sohail Aman.

In 1947, the British left sub-continent after dividing it into two sovereign states of India and Pakistan. Pakistan Air Force (PAF) was born immediately. The Pakistan Air Force PAF is the aerial warfare branch of the Pakistan Armed Forces, primarily tasked with the aerial defence of Pakistan with a secondary role of providing air support to the Pakistan Army and the Pakistan Navy. The PAF also has a tertiary role of providing strategic air transport and logistics capability to Pakistan. Its primary mandate and mission is "to provide, in synergy with other inter-services, the most efficient, assured and cost effective aerial Defence of Pakistan.

The PAF employs approximately 65,000 full-time personnel (including approximately 3,000 pilots) and currently operates 1,032 aircraft.



List of Commander in Chief of Pakistan Air Force.



S.NO	Name.	Appointment Date	Left Office
1	Allan Perry-Keene	August 15, 1947	February 17, 1949
2	Richard Atcherley	February 18, 1949	May 6, 1951
3	Leslie William Cannon	May 7, 1951	June 19, 1955
4	Arthur McDonald	June 20, 1955	July 22, 1957
5	Asghar Khan	July 23, 1957	July 22, 1965
6	Noor Khan	July 23, 1965	August 31, 1969
7	Abdul Rahim Khan	September 1, 1969	March 2, 1972
8	Zafar Chaudhry	March 3, 1972	April 15, 1974
9	Zulfiqar Ali Khan	April 16, 1974	July 22, 1978
10	Anwar Shamim	July 23, 1978	March 5, 1985
11	Jamal A. Khan	March 6, 1985	March 8, 1988

12	Hakeemullah	March 9, 1988	March 9, 1991
13	Farooq Feroze Khan	March 9, 1991	November 8, 1994
14	Abbas Khattak	November 8, 1994	November 7, 1997
15	Parvaiz Mehdi Qureshi	November 7, 1997	November 20, 2000
16	Mushaf Ali Mir	November 20, 2000	February 20, 2003
17	Kaleem Saadat	March 18, 2003	March 18, 2006
18	Tanvir Mahmood Ahmed	March 18, 2006	March 18, 2009
19	Rao Qamar Suleman	March 19, 2009	March 19, 2012
20	Tahir Rafique Butt	March 19, 2012	March 19, 2015
21	Sohail Aman	March 19, 2015	Present

SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN

Location : (Islamabad) The Supreme Court building is situated on the Constitution Avenue and is flanked by the Prime Minister's Secretariat to the south and President's House and the Parliament Building to the north.

Present Chiefs Justice : Mr. Mian Saqib Nisar

The Supreme Court of Pakistan is the highest appellate court of the country and court of last resort. It is the final arbiter of the law and the Constitution. Its orders/decisions are binding on all other courts in the country. All executive and judicial authorities are bound to act in aid of the Supreme Court. The Constitution contains elaborate provisions on the composition, jurisdiction, powers and functions of the Court.



The Supreme Court was created under the Constitution of 1956. It succeeded the Federal Court, set up in 1948, which was successor to the Federal Court of India, established in 1937. Since its creation in 1956, the Supreme Court has retained its name and jurisdiction through the successive legal instruments including the Constitution of 1973.

The Court Complex is comprised of Main Central Block (having Courtrooms) Judges' Chambers Block and Administrative Blocks. The height of the Main Central Block is 167 feet above the ground. It is surrounded by Judges' Chambers Block to the east and Administrative Block to the north and south. The Courtrooms are located in the Main Central Block. In all, there are 11 Courtrooms. Five main Courtrooms.

List Chiefs Justices of Supreme court of Pakistan.



S. NO	Name	From	To
01	Mr. Justice Sir Abdur Rashid	7 June 1949	29 June 1954
02	Mr. Justice Muhammad Munir	29 June 1954	2 May 1960
03	Mr. Justice Muhammad Shahabuddin	3 May 1960	12 May 1960
04	Mr. Justice A. R. Cornelius	13 May 1960	29 February 1968
05	Mr. Justice Dr. S. A. Rahman	1 March 1968	3 June 1968
06	Mr. Justice Fazal Akbar	4 June 1968	17 November 1968
07	Mr. Justice Hamoodur Rahman	18 November 1968	31 October 1975
08	Mr. Justice Muhammad Yaqub Ali	1 November 1975	22 September 1977
09	Mr. Justice Shaikh Anwarul Haq	23 September 1977	25 March 1981
10	Mr. Justice Muhammad Haleem	23 March 1981	31 December 1989
11	Mr. Justice Muhammad Afzal Zullah	1 January 1990	18 April 1993
12	Mr. Justice Dr. Nasim Hasan Shah	17 April 1993	14 April 1994
13	Mr. Justice Sajjad Ali Shah	5 June 1994	2 December 1997
14	Mr. Justice Ajmal Mian	23 December 1997	30 June 1999
15	Mr. Justice Saeed -uz- Zaman Siddiqui	1 July 1999	26 January 2000
16	Mr. Justice Irshad Hasan Khan	26 January 2000	6 January 2002
17	Mr. Justice Bashir Jehangiri	7 January 2002	31 January 2002
18	Mr. Justice Sheikh Riaz Ahmad	1 February 2002	31 December 2003
19	Mr. Justice Nazim Hussain Siddiqui	31 December 2003	29 June 2005
20	Mr. Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry	30 June 2005	3 November 2007

21	Mr. Justice Abdul Hameed Dogar	3 November 2007	21 March 2009
20	Mr. Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry	21 March 2009	11 December 2013
21	Mr. Justice Tassaduq Hussain Jilani	12 December 2013	05 July 2014
22	Mr. Justice Nasir-ul-Mulk	06 July 2014	16 August 2015
23	Mr. Justice Jawad S. Khawaja	17 August 2015	9 September 2015
24	Mr. Justice Anwar Zaheer Jamali	10 September 2015	30 December 2016
25	Mian Saqib Nisar	31 December 2016	Present

SOLVE MCQS ONLINE

State Bank of Pakistan (SBP).

Headquarter : Karachi

Present Governor : Tariq Bajwa

The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) is the central bank of Pakistan.

While its constitution, as originally laid down in the State Bank of Pakistan Order 1948, remained basically unchanged until January 1/ 1974, when the bank was nationalized, the scope of its functions was considerably enlarged. The State Bank of Pakistan Act 1956 with subsequent amendments forms the basis of its operations today. The

headquarters are located in the financial capital of Pakistan, Karachi with branch offices in 15 cities across Pakistan, including the capital city Islamabad and the four provincial capitals.



List of governors.

S.No	Governor	Took office	Left office
1	Zahid Hussain	June 10, 1948	July 19, 1953
2	Abdul Qadir	July 20, 1953	July 19, 1960
3	Shujaat Ali Hasnie	July 20, 1960	July 19, 1967
4	Mahbubur Raschid	July 20, 1967	July 1, 1971
5	Shahkurullah Durrani	July 1, 1971	December 22, 1971
6	Ghulam Ishaq Khan	December 22, 1971	November 30, 1975
7	S. Osman Ali	December 1, 1975	July 1, 1978
8	Aftab Ghulam Nabi Kazi	July 15, 1978	July 9, 1986
9	Vasim Aon Jafarey	July 10, 1986	August 16, 1988

10	Imtiaz Alam Hanfi (first time)	August 17, 1988	February 9, 1989
11	Kassim Parekh	September 5, 1989	August 30, 1990
12	Muhammad Yaqub	July 25, 1993	November 25, 1999
13	Ishrat Husain	December 2, 1999	December 1, 2005
14	Shamshad Akhtar	December 2, 2006	January 1, 2009
-	Imtiaz Alam Hanfi	September 1, 1990	June 30, 1993
15	Salim Raza	February 1, 2009	February 8, 2010
16	Shahid Hafeez Kardar	September 8, 2010	July 13, 2011
17	Yaseen Anwar	October 19, 2011	January 31, 2014
18	Ashraf Mahmood Wathra	April 29, 2014	
19	Tariq Bajwa		

IMPORTANT PIONTS ABOUT PAKISTAN

- Iran was first country to recognize Pakistan.
- Pakistan opened its first embassy in Iran.
- Egypt was first country to open its embassy in Pakistan.
- First governor of State Bank was Zahid Hussain.
- First Lady governor was Rana Liaquat Ali (Sindh) 1973-1976.
- First lady federal minister was Vikarun Nisa Noor (Tourism).
- First state to join Pakistan was Bahawal Pur, 1954.
- Pakistan cricket team first visited England. (chk: India)
- First captain of cricket team was Abdul Hafeez Kardar.
- First century was completed by Nazar Mohammd against India in 1954 in Lacknow.
- First Woman University is located in Rawalpindi.
- First governor of Punjab was Francis Moody.
- First CM of Punjab was Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot.
- First Governor of Sindh was Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah.
- First CM of Sindh was Ayub Khor.
- First Governor of Baluchistan was Lt: General Riaz Hussain.
- First CM of Baluchistan was Attaullah Mengal.
- First Chief Justice of Pakistan was Sir Abdur Rasheed.
- First PM of Azad Kashmir was Abdul Hamid Khan.

SOLVE MCQS ONLINE

- First President of AJK was Sardar Ibrahim Khan.
- First Commander-in-Chief of Pak Army was Frank Miservi.
- First chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee was General Mohd Sahrif.
- First chief of Staff of armed forces was General Tikka Khan.
- First governor State Bank was Zahid Hussain.
- First daily newspaper is Amroz 1947.
- First lady pilot was Shukriya Khanum.
- First museum of Pak established in Karachi in 1950.
- First Bank was United Bank (7th August, 1947)
- First Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan was Mr. Khan F.M.Khan (25th March, 1956)
- Election Commission was created on 23rd March, 1956 under Article 137 of 1956 constitution.
- First Muslim Commander in Chief of Pakistan was Ayub Khan.
- First Radio Station established was of Karachi.
- First T.V station was setup at Lahore on Nov: 26, 1964.
- First lady Major General in Pak: Dr. Shahida Malik.
- First Space satellite was launched by Pakistan in 1990.
- First private TV Channel STN launched in 1990.
- First Chairman Senate was Habibullah Khan.
- First woman judge of High Court was Majida Rizvi.
- First constructed barrage of Pakistan Sukkur Barrage.
- First Secretary General of Pakistan was Ch. Mohd Ali.
- First bio-gas plant was installed in 1974.
- First woman bank established on Dec: 1, 1989.
- Khan Qayyum Khan was called the iron man of (KPK) NWFP.
- Badshahi mosque built in 1670 A.D.
- Largest Hockey stadium is National Hockey Stadium Lahore.
- First minority minister of Pakistan was Joginder Nath Mandal held the portfolio of law.
- Largest railway tunnel is Khojak.
- Smallest dam of Pakistan is Warsak dam.
- Largest fort of Pakistan is "Rani Kot".
- Nishan-e- Pakistan is the highest civil award of Pakistan.
- Second highest civil award is Hilal-e- Pakistan.
- Ayub National Park (Rawalpindi) is the largest Park in Pakistan.
- Jinnah Awami League was the first opposition party of our country.
- Liaquat ali Khan visited America in May 1950.
- Awami League was found by Abdul Hameded Bhashani in 1950.

- The first Pakistan women hockey match in Pakistan was Played in 1985.
- Khojak is the largest Railway Tunnel of Pakistan.
- Lahore Museum is the biggest Museum in Pakistan.
- Largest Railway station is Lahore.
- Highest Pass is Muztag Pass which connects Gilgit to Xinkiyang.
- Largest canal is Lloyd Barrage Canal or Sukkur Barrage or Lance Down Pull built in 1936.
- Largest Cement Plant is Lucky Cement Plant near Luki Marwat.
- Largest road is Shahrah-e- Pakistan.
- Shortest river is Ravi.
- Smallest division is Karachi.
- Largest division is Kalat.
- Largest division of Sindh is Therparkar.
- Habib Bank Plaza Karachi has 23 stories (345 ft).
- Minar-e- Pakistan is 196 ft, 8 inches high.
- Pakistan has its longest boundary with Afghanistan.
- Pakistan is 34th largest country in the world, 6th population wise.
- Smallest civil award is Tamg-e-Khidmat.
- Highest dam is Mangla dam.
- Pakistan expedition to Antarctica reached on 5 Jan, 1991 established Jinnah Research Station.
- Longest tenure as Governor General was Ghulam Mohammad.
- Longest tenure as President was Ayub Khan.
- Longest period of rule was of Zia-ul-haq.
- Shortest tenure as PM of Ayub Khan (3 days) then Shujaat Hussain (47 days).
- Shortest tenure as President is of Bhutto.
- Shortest tenure as Governor General is of Quaid-e- Azam.
- Largest library is Quaid-e-Azam library.
- Largest University is in Punjab.
- The only non-military shaheed to receive Nishan-e-Haider was Subaidar Lalik Jan he belonged to NLI.
- Highest peak of Sulaiman mountains is Takht-e-Sulaiman.
- Highest peak is K2 (Goodwin Austin 5,611 meters) (28238 ft).
- 2nd largest glacier of Pakistan is Batura.
- Largest Island of Pakistan is Manora.
- Smallest city is Jehlum.
- Rainiest city is RawalPindi.
- Rainiest place is Muree.

- First Medical College was Nishtar Medical College.
- Smallest Dam is Warsak dam.
- Largest mountain range is Karakoram.
- First private airline of Pakistan is Hajvari.
- Pak's Second largest city is Lahore.
- Zafarullah khan was the first foreign minister of Pakistan.
- Keenjhar is the largest man made (artificial) lake in Pakistan.
- Manchar Lake is the biggest lake of Pakistan.
- Trich Mir is the highest peak of Hindu Kush.
- In Pakistan, first woman bank was established in the year 1989.
- The highest point of the Khyber Pass is Landhi Kotal.
- The first atomic power station of Pakistan was installed in Karachi.
- The First President of America who made an official visit to Pakistan was Dwight D. Eishenhower.
- Largest airline is PIA.
- Largest airport is Quaid-e-Azam Internationl Airport, Karachi.
- Largest canal is Lloyd Barrage Canal.
- Largest dam is Terbela.
- Largest desert is Thar.
- Largest district is Khuzdar (Baluchistan).
- Largest industial unit is Pakistan Steel Mill.
- Largest industry is Textile.
- Largest island is Manora (Karachi).
- Largest Jungle is Changa Manga (Kasur).
- Largest lake (natural) is Manchar.
- Largest library is Pujab Public Library, Lahore.
- Largest mine is Salt Mines of Khewra.
- Largest motorway is Lahore-Islamabad.
- Largest museum is National Meseum, Karachi.
- Largest circulated urdu newspaper is "Jang", Enghish is "The News".
- Largest nuclear reactor is KANUPP, Karachi.
- Largest oil field is Dhurnal Oil Field.
- Largest Radio Station is in Islamabad.
- Largest university is Punjab University, Lahore.
- Largest railway platform is of Rohri.
- Longest railway track is from Karachi to Landi Kotal.
- Longest road is from Karachi to Peshawar.

- First TV station in Pakistan started at Lahore.
- Pakistan's first radio station was set up at Karachi.
- Mountbatten came to India in March 1947.
- Mountbatten was an officer in British Navy.
- Plan for the Separation of Indo Pakistan was announced on 23rd June 1947.
- Election to the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan took place in 1946.
- The first Cabinet of Pakistan consisted of 7 members.
- Finance Portfolio in the first Cabinet was held by Malik Ghulam Muhammad.
- Approximate population of Pakistan at the inception in 1947 was Seven 7 crores.
- First census of Pakistan was held in 1951.
- Population of west Pakistan in 1951 was 34 million.
- The only country to oppose Pakistan's entrance into the UNO in 1947 was Afghanistan.
- Total area of Jammu and Kashmir in 1947 was 84,471 sq. miles.
- India stopped the passage of water from the rivers Ravi and Sutluj in April 1948.
- Amir of Kuwait he was the first head of state to visit Pakistan in 1947.
- Quaid- e -Azam relief fund was set up in September 1947.
- At the time of division the cash balances of undivided India stood at about Rs. 4,000 million.
- India and Pakistan mutually came to an agreement that Pakistan would get Rs. 750 crore as her share.
- Only Rs. 200 crores had been paid as an interim installment.
- Francis Moody was the first Governor of Punjab.
- Governor Moody imposed the Governor Rule in Punjab in January 1949.
- Pakistan Fund was setup by Quaid in June 1947.
- State Bank of Pakistan was inaugurated by Quaid in July 1948.
- The initial assets of SBP were equal to three Crore.
- Karachi was declared Federal area by the legislative Assembly in May 1948.
- Pakistan's flag was designed by two brothers and name of one of them is Altaf Hussain.
- White strip in the flag was added in August 1947. When was moon and star added in the flag February 1949.
- The Quaid delivered his last message to the nation on 27th August, 1948.
- Pakistan famous glacier Siachen is 74 mi long.

General questions and Answers about Pakistan

Q: What is the meaning of Pakistan?

Ans : Holy Land

Q: When the name "Pakistan" was first used and by Home?

Ans. On (28 Feb 1933) by "Chaudry Rehmat Ali".

Q: What is the Governmental Name of Pakistan?

Ans: "Islamic Republic of Pakistan" "Islami Jumori Pakistan".

Q: Who designed Pakistan's national flag?

Ans : Ameer-ud-din Khidwai

Q: Which military alliance had Pakistan as its member?

Ans : SEATO

Q: Which is the national animal of Pakistan?

Ans : Markhor

Q: Which is the national bird of Pakistan?

Ans: Chakor

Q: Name the capital of Pakistan.

Ans. Islamabad.

Q: What is Area of Pakistan?

Ans. 796096 sq km.

Q: What is Area of Islamabad?

Ans: 906 km.

Q: Name the Highest place/peak of Pakistan.

Ans: K-2 Mountain.

Q: Name the lowest (down) place in Pakistan.

Ans: Karachi.

Q: How is Pakistan's film industry known?

Ans : Lollywood

Q: Which is the longest and biggest river of Pakistan?

Ans: River of Sindh. It is 2896 km² long.

Q: Which are the popular rivers's of Punjab?

Ans: Jhelum, Ravi, Sutlej, and river of Chenab.

Q: Which are the popular rivers's of Baluchistan?

Ans: River of Hangeul, Bolan, Zhob and river of Pishin.

Q: Which are the popular rivers's of KPK?

Ans: River of Swat, Kabul, Kunhar, Gomel and river of Punjgur.

Q: Which is the national language of Pakistan?

Ans : Urdu

Q: According to population which is the largest city of Pakistan.

Ans: Karachi.

Q: According to population which is the smallest city of Pakistan.

Ans: Ziarat.

Q: How many languages are spoken in Pakistan?

Ans: 32 languages.

Q: Which are the well known languages of Pakistan?

Ans: Urdu, Punjabi, Pashto, Sindhi, Balochi, Saraeki, Brave, kashmeri and etc.

Q: When Pakistan became the member of United Nations?

Ans: 30 December 1947.

Q: Which is the oldest library of Pakistan?

Ans: "Punjab Public library" (1882) Lahore.

Q: Where is the biggest Shoes Factory in Pakistan?

Ans: Lahore.

Q: Which Park is the Biggest and first Park of Pakistan and where it is situated.

Ans: "Ayub National Park" it is situated in Rawalpindi and Area is 930 Hkrh.

Q: Which was the first Movie of Pakistan?

Ans: "Teri Yad" It was Showed on the day of "Eid" on 18 August in 1948.

Q: Which was the first colorful Movie of Pakistan?

Ans: The first colorful Movie of Pakistanis was "Sungum".

Q: Which was the first Punjabi Movie of Pakistan?

Ans: The first "Punjabi" Movie of Pakistan was "Pharee" It was showed on 3 Aug in 1949.

Q: Which was the first "Pashto" Movie of Pakistan?

Ans: "Yusuf Khan Shear Bano".

Q: When Islamabad became the Capital of Pakistan and who was the chairman of the Commission?

Ans: 1960 and "General Yahiya Khan" was chairman of the Commission?

Q: The biggest Gallantry award of Pakistan is Nishan-i- Haider when it was sta: **FREE Books**

Ans: Nishan-i- Haider was started on 16 Mar in 1957.

Q: Which Pakistani President first went to Russia?

Ans: "Ayub Khan" first went to Russia.

Q: When Pakistan got freedom at that time how many Universities were in Pakistan.

Ans: Only 2 two Universities were in Pakistan.

Q: Where are these two places "Bostan" and "Gulistan" in Pakistan.

Ans: "Bostan" is in District Pishin and "Gulistan" is in District Qila Abdullah Balochistan.

Q: What is the meaning of Urdu and how many Alphabets are in Urdu language?

Ans: The word Urdu comes from 'Turkish' which means "Lashkar" "Group" or "Corps" and it has 37 alphabets.

Q: Name some popular Urdu Newspaper of Pakistan.

Ans: Daily Jung, Daily Express, Daily Dania, Daily Khabrea, Daily Mushruq etc.

Q: Name some popular English Newspaper of Pakistan.

Ans: Dawn, The Nation, The News, Pakistan Today, Tribune.

Q: Name some popular News Channels of Pakistan.

Ans. PTV News, Geo News, ARY News, Express News, Dania News, Aje News, Ab Take News, 92 News, 24 News, Khyber News.

Q: Which was the first English Newspaper of Pakistan?

Ans: The first English Newspaper of Pakistan was "Lahore Chronicle".

Q: Where is Ayub Stadium in Pakistan?

Ans: Quetta Pakistan.

Q: Which College and University is oldest institution of Pakistan?

Ans: "King Edward" College, University Lahore.

Q: What is written on the Governmental Stamp of Pakistan?

Ans: "Eiman, Faith" "Eatehad, Unity" and "Nazum, Discipline".

Q: How many Nishan-i-Haider were given In Pak India 1965 war?

Ans: Only one Nishan-i-Haider.

Q: Where are the Glass factories in Pakistan?

Ans: Jhelum, Hassan abdal, Lahore, Hyderabad.

Q: In which Provence of Pakistan a lot of Languages are spoken.

Ans: Balochistan.

Q: Which City is called the "Groom" of Pakistan?

Ans: Karachi.

Q: Which City is the "Heart" of Pakistan?

Ans: Lahore.

Q: What was the major event of 1971?

Ans : Bangladesh broke away from Pakistan

Q: When Musharraf overthrew the government of Nawaz Sharif what designation did he take?

Ans : Chief Executive

Q: In which year did Pakistan win the Cricket World Cup?

Ans :1992

Q: When did Pakistan win Olympic gold medal in Hockey for the first time?

Ans :1960

Q: Which party was in power in North West Frontier Province at the time of independence?

Ans :Congress

Q: Where was General Pervez Musharraf born?

Ans : In Delhi

Q: Where is the tomb of Mughal Emperor Jahangir?

Ans : In Lahore

Q: Who succeeded Zia Ul Haque as President of Pakistan?

Ans : Ghulam Ishaq Khan

Q: When did Pakistan become a Republic?

Ans : 23/3/1956

Q: How many times did squash player Jansher Khan win World Open?

Ans : Eight times

Q: Which is the national flower of Pakistan?

Ans : Jasmine

Ans : Chakor

Q: Which Pakistani Prime Minister received Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee when he arrived by bus to Lahore?

Ans : Nawaz Shariff.

Pakistan Affairs/ Current Affairs MCQs

Pakistan Affairs Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs). Following MCQs are from current issues and latest development in Pakistan.

1. The North-South gas pipeline will transport LNG from
 - A. Karachi to Lahore
 - B. Lahore to Karachi
 - C. Gwadar to Karachi
 - D. Gwadar to Sukkur

2. Russia will invest _____ in the construction of North-South gas pipeline.
 - A. \$1 billion
 - B. \$2 billion
 - C. \$3 billion
 - D. \$4 billion

3. The total length of North-South gas pipeline is
 - A. 1,000 km
 - B. 1,100 km
 - C. 1,200 km
 - D. 1,300 km

4. Around _____ billion m³ of gas would be transported from Karachi to Lahore per annum through North-South gas pipeline.
 - A. 11.0
 - B. 11.4
 - C. 12.0
 - D. 12.4

5. Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif inaugurated construction of 393 km long Sukkur-Multan section of Karachi-Lahore Motorway in Sukkur on
 - A. 3 May 2016
 - B. 4 May 2016
 - C. 5 May 2016

D. 6 May 2016

6. The total length of Karachi-Lahore Motorway is
- 1,000 km
 - 1,100 km
 - 1,200 km
 - 1,300 km
7. Pakistan issued 10-year Eurobonds of _____ in the international Eurobond market on 25 September 2015.
- \$5 million
 - \$50 million
 - \$500 million
 - \$5000 million
8. The pricing of the Eurobonds were held on
- 21 September 2015
 - 22 September 2015
 - 23 September 2015
 - 24 September 2015
9. The coupon rate of Eurobonds issued on 25 September 2015 is
- 7.75%
 - 8.0%
 - 8.25%
 - 8.50%
10. After Islamabad and Muzaffarabad, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif on 2 May 2016 launched the National Health Program in
- Quetta
 - Lahore
 - Peshawar
 - Multan
11. The National Action Plan announced in _____ February 2014 by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif is a _____ point course of action.
- 10
 - 15
 - 20
 - 25

12. The construction work on Karachi green line (or Karachi Metro bus service) was inaugurated on
- 10 February 2016
 - 16 February 2016
 - 20 February 2016
 - 26 February 2016
13. The estimated cost of the Karachi green line is _____ billion.
- Rs.15,085
 - Rs.16,085
 - Rs.17,085
 - Rs.18,085
14. On 31 December 2015 PM's National Health Program was launched in
- Islamabad
 - Lahore
 - Muzaffarabad
 - Quetta
15. On 25 February 2016 PM's National Health Program was launched in
- Islamabad
 - Lahore
 - Muzaffarabad
 - Quetta
16. According to the National Health Program poor people would get free treatment of common illnesses up to
- Rs.20,000
 - Rs.30,000
 - Rs.40,000
 - Rs.50,000
17. According to the National Health Program poor people would get free treatment of serious medical conditions up to
- Rs.100,000
 - Rs.200,000
 - Rs.300,000
 - Rs.400,000

18. In the first phase of Thar Coal Power Project ____ MW of electricity will be generated.
- 600
 - 620
 - 640
 - 660
19. Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) was formed by merging Lahore, Karachi and Islamabad stock exchanges on
- 11 January 2016
 - 12 January 2016
 - 13 January 2016
 - 14 January 2016
20. Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) was formed by merging Lahore, Karachi and Islamabad stock exchanges on
- 11 January 2016
 - 12 January 2016
 - 13 January 2016
 - 14 January 2016
21. The under construction Gulpur hydropower project to generate 102 MW of electricity is located in
- Jhelum
 - Kotli
 - Mirpur
 - Gilgit
22. The under construction Bhikki Power Plant to generate 1180 MW of electricity is located in
- Jhelum
 - Kotli
 - Jhang
 - Sheikhupura
23. The under construction Haveli Bahadur Shah Power Plant to generate 1230 MW of electricity is located in
- Jhelum
 - Kotli

- C. Jhang
- D. Sheikhpura

24. Moody's on 11 June 2015 upgraded Pakistan's foreign currency issuer and senior unsecured bond ratings from
- A. Caa1 to B3
 - B. B3 to B2
 - C. B2 to B1
 - D. B1 to A3
25. Shanghai Cooperation Organization approved membership of Pakistan into the organization on
- A. 10 July 2015
 - B. 11 July 2015
 - C. 12 July 2015
 - D. 13 July 2015
26. Through TAPI gas pipeline Afghanistan, Pakistan and India will receive natural gas from
- A. Kazakhstan
 - B. Kyrgyzstan
 - C. Tajikistan
 - D. Turkmenistan
27. The construction of TAPI gas pipeline began on 13 December 2015, and the expected completion date is
- A. December 2016
 - B. December 2017
 - C. December 2018
 - D. December 2019
28. Pakistan will receive _____ billion m³ natural gas from Turkmenistan per year.
- A. 10
 - B. 12
 - C. 14
 - D. 16
29. Pakistan-Qatar deal to import LNG from Qatar to Pakistan is a government-to-government contract for _____ years.
- A. 9

- B. 10
- C. 15
- D. 20

30. Pakistan-Qatar LNG contract was signed on

- A. 10 January 2016
- B. 10 February 2016
- C. 10 March 2016
- D. 10 April 2016

31. According to the Pakistan-Qatar LNG deal Pakistan will receive _____ million tons of LNG annually.

- A. 3.25
- B. 3.75
- C. 4.25
- D. 4.75

32. The first match of Pakistan Super League (PSL) T20 was played on _____ in UAE.

- A. 2 February 2016
- B. 4 February 2016
- C. 6 February 2016
- D. 8 February 2016

33. The Pakistan Super League (PSL) T20-2016 was won by

- A. Islamabad
- B. Lahore
- C. Karachi
- D. Quetta

34. Nandipur Power Plant is located in

- A. Lahore
- B. Sahiwal
- C. Gujranwala
- D. Bahawalpur

35. Pakistan launched Operation Zarb-e-Azb in North Waziristan on

- A. 15 March 2014
- B. 15 April 2014
- C. 15 May 2014

D. 15 June 2014

36. The GDP growth for the financial year 2015-16 was

- A. 4.1%
- B. 4.44%
- C. 4.71%
- D. 5.0%

37. Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy won Oscars award 2015 for the second time for her documentary movie

- A. Saving Face
- B. Road to forgiveness
- C. In the world of strangers
- D. A Girl in the River: The Price of Forgiveness

38. The first shaheed female pilot of Pakistan Air Force is

- A. Ayesha Farooq
- B. Saba Khan
- C. Marium Mukhtiar
- D. none of these

39. The youngest Nobel Prize laureate, Malala Yousafzai won Nobel Peace Prize for the year

- A. 2013
- B. 2014
- C. 2015
- D. 2016

40. Dr Abd u Salam won Nobel Prize for the year 1979 in the field of

- A. Physics
- B. Chemistry
- C. Mathematics
- D. Economics

41. The agriculture sector contributes _____ % towards national GDP. **FREE Books**

- A. 20.88
- B. 21.42
- C. 21.90
- D. 22.22

42. The industrial sector contributes _____ % towards national GDP.
- A. 18.20
 - B. 19.50
 - C. 20.30
 - D. 21.10
43. The agriculture sector generates _____ % of employment.
- A. 39.0
 - B. 40.5
 - C. 42.0
 - D. 43.5
44. The population growth rate in Pakistan is _____ percent.
- A. 1.82
 - B. 1.92
 - C. 2.02
 - D. 2.12
45. The government of Pakistan is trying to add electricity generation of _____ MW to national grid by 2017- 18.
- A. 10,000
 - B. 10,400
 - C. 10,800
 - D. 11,200
46. Pakistan conducted the first use of its military drone, "Burraq", in Shawal Valley of North Waziristan on
- A. 7 September 2015
 - B. 23 September 2015
 - C. 7 October 2015
 - D. 23 October 2015
47. Pakistan won the Cricket T20 World Cup in
- A. 2007
 - B. 2009
 - C. 2011
 - D. 2013
48. Pakistan has won squash men's world open for _____ times.
- A. 12

- B. 13
- C. 14
- D. 15

49. The Vision 2025 aims to serve _____ functions.

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

50. The Parliament passed a bill to convert PIA into a public limited company on

- A. 05 March 2016
- B. 11 March 2016
- C. 05 April 2016
- D. 11 April 2016

51. The president of China arrived in Pakistan for two day visit on _____ .

- A. 18 April 2015
- B. 19 April 2015
- C. 20 April 2015
- D. 21 April 2015

52. The bill for 21st amendment in the constitution of Pakistan was passed from the national assembly of Pakistan on _____.

- A. 4 January 2015
- B. 5 January 2015
- C. 6 January 2015
- D. 7 January 2015

53. The provisions of the 21st amendment shall remain in force for a period of _____ year(s).

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

54. The president of China on his visit to Pakistan signed development projects of worth _____ billions.

- A. \$40

- B. \$46
- C. \$50
- D. \$54

55. The proposed motorway from Gawadar to Kashghar is about _____ km.

- A. 2600
- B. 2800
- C. 3000
- D. 3200

56. Turkish Justice and Development Party has been in power since _____ .

- A. 2002
- B. 2003
- C. 2004
- D. 2005

57. Dr Ishrat-ul-Ibad has been Governor of Sindh since _____ .

- A. 2002
- B. 2003
- C. 2003
- D. 2004

58. The 21st amendment has amended the first schedule of the constitution and the article _____ .

- A. 172
- B. 173
- C. 174
- D. 175

59. International Court of Arbitration sets minimum flow of _____ m³/sec into the Neelum River.

- A. 5
- B. 7
- C. 9
- D. 11

60. The Installed Capacity of Neelum–Jhelum Hydropower Plant is _____ MW.

- A. 948
- B. 955
- C. 962

D. 969

61. Who is the current Chief Minister of Baluchistan?

- A. Dr. Abdul Malik
- B. Muhammad Khan Achakzai
- C. Sanaullah Zehri
- D. Naseer Khan Janjua

62. Who is the current governor of KPK?

- A. Iqbal Zafar Jhagra
- B. Muhammad Khan Achakzai
- C. Rafique Rajwana
- D. Dr. Ishrat-ul-Ebad

63. Who is the current governor of Baluchistan?

- A. Iqbal Zafar Jhagra
- B. Muhammad Khan Achakzai
- C. Rafique Rajwana
- D. Dr. Ishrat-ul-Ebad

64. What is the portfolio of Engineer Khurram Dastgir?

- A. Minister for Defence Production
- B. Minister of State for Water & Power
- C. Minister of State for Interior
- D. Minister for Commerce

65. What is the portfolio of Rana Tanveer Hussain?

- A. Minister for Defence Production
- B. Minister of State for Water & Power
- C. Minister of State for Interior
- D. Minister for Commerce

66. Who is the current chairman of NAB?

- A. Qamar Zaman Chaudhry
- B. Absar Alam
- C. Ahmed Iqbal Ashraf
- D. Dr. Mukhtar Ahmed

67. Who is the current chairman of PEMRA?

- A. Qamar Zaman Chaudhry

- B. Absar Alam
- C. Ahmed Iqbal Ashraf
- D. Dr. Mukhtar Ahmed

68. Who is the current president of National Bank of Pakistan?

- A. Qamar Zaman Chaudhry
- B. Absar Alam
- C. Ahmed Iqbal Ashraf
- D. Dr. Mukhtar Ahmed

69. Who is the current chairman of Higher Education Commission (HEC)?

- A. Dr. Pervez Hoodbhoy
- B. Dr. Atta-ur-Rehman
- C. Ahmed Iqbal Ashraf
- D. Dr. Mukhtar Ahmed

70. Who is the current Minister of State for Information Technology & Telecom?

- A. Ashtar Ausaf
- B. Engr. Amir Muqam
- C. Anusha Rahman
- D. Maiza Hameed

71. Who is the current Attorney General of Pakistan?

- A. Ashtar Ausaf
- B. Salman Aslam Butt
- C. Munir A. Malik
- D. Justice (R) Maulvi Anwar-ul-Haq

72. Who is the governor State Bank of Pakistan?

- A. Ashtar Ausaf
- B. Ahmed Iqbal Ashraf
- C. Ashraf Mahmood Wathra
- D. Dr. Mukhtar Ahmed

73. What is the current portfolio of Akram Khan Durrani?

- A. Minister of State for Board of Investment
- B. Minister of State for Interior
- C. Minister for Housing and Works
- D. Minister for States and Frontier Regions

74. Who is the current Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on National Affairs?
A. Musadik Malik
B. Tariq Fatimi
C. Miftah Ismail
D. Irfan Siddiqui
75. Who is the current Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs?
A. Musadik Malik
B. Tariq Fatimi
C. Miftah Ismail
D. Irfan Siddiqui
76. Who is the current Special Adviser to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs?
A. Musadik Malik
B. Tariq Fatimi
C. Miftah Ismail
D. Sartaj Aziz
77. Who is the current Special Assistant to the Prime Minister and chairman Board of Investment?
A. Musadik Malik
B. Tariq Fatimi
C. Miftah Ismail
D. Irfan Siddiqui
78. Who is the current Minister of State for National Health Services?
A. Marvi Memon
B. Saira Afzal Tarar
C. Anusha Rahman
D. Maiza Hameed
79. Who is the current Minister for States and Frontier Regions?
A. Imtiaz Ahmed Shaikh
B. Capt. Shujaat Azim
C. Lt. Gen. (R) Naseer Khan Janjua
D. Lt. Gen. (R) Abdul Qadir Baloch
80. Who is the current National Security Advisor of Pakistan?
A. Imtiaz Ahmed Shaikh
B. Capt. Shujaat Azim

- C. Lt. Gen. (R) Naseer Khan Janjua
D. Lt. Gen. (R) Abdul Qadir Baloch

81. Diamer-Bhasha Dam has been planned on the river _____ .

- A. Indus
B. Jhelum
C. Chenab
D. Sutlej

82. Dasu Dam is located in _____ .

- A. Sindh
B. Punjab
C. Baluchistan
D. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

83. Salt Mine, Khewra is located in _____ district.

- A. Jhelum
B. DG Khan
C. DI Khan
D. Gujrat

84. Which river does NOT flow from Jammu and Kashmir?

- A. Indus
B. Jhelum
C. Chenab
D. Ravi

85. Who serves as the acting president in the absence of president?

- A. Prime Minister
B. Speaker National Assembly
C. Chairman Senate
D. Foreign Minister

86. Standard and Poor's (S&P) on 5 May 2015 has raised Pakistan's credit rating outlook from

- A. negative to stable
B. negative to stable+
C. stable to positive
D. stable to positive+

87. The national flower of Pakistan is _____?
A. Rose
B. Jasmine
C. Sun flower
D. Lily
88. The headquarter of Navy is located in _____?
A. Karachi
B. Lahore
C. Islamabad
D. Rawalpindi
89. The Head Office of Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) is in _____?
A. Karachi
B. Lahore
C. Islamabad
D. Rawalpindi
90. Total number of seats in National Assembly of Pakistan are _____.
A. 306
B. 326
C. 332
D. 342
91. The GSP Plus status to Pakistan has been granted till _____.
A. 2015
B. 2017
C. 2019
D. 2021
92. The first session of All India Muslim League was presided over by _____ .
A. Sir Saleemullah
B. Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk
C. Sir Aga Khan
D. Sir Adamjee Pir Bhai
93. The first president of All India Muslim League were _____ .
A. Sir Saleemullah

- B. Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk
- C. Sir Aga Khan
- D. Sir Adamjee Pir Bhai

94. The GSP Plus status will allow Pakistan to export products without duties to _____ European States.

- A. 25
- B. 26
- C. 27
- D. 28

95. The largest source of electricity generation in Pakistan is _____ .

- A. Thermal
- B. Hydal
- C. Wind
- D. Solar

96. Pakistan has a coastline of about _____ kilometres.

- A. 1046
- B. 1100
- C. 1146
- D. 1184

97. The Jhimpir Wind Power Plant is located in _____ district.

- A. Karachi
- B. Badin
- C. Thatta
- D. Khuzdar

98. Pakistan's national tree is _____ .

- A. Neem
- B. Peepul
- C. Sheesham
- D. Deodar

99. *Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband* was founded by _____ .

- A. Maulana Mehmood-ul-Hassan
- B. Maulana Hussain Ahmed Madni
- C. Maulana Muhammad Qasim Nanautawi
- D. Maulana Rasheed Ahmed

100. *Sindh Madrasah-tul-Islam*, Karachi was founded by _____ .
A. Aga Hassan Ali Afandi
B. Sir Aga Khan
C. Khalifa Hameeduddin
D. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
101. Muhammad bin Qasim entered Sindh in _____ A.D.
A. 612
B. 660
C. 712
D. 760
102. The objective resolution of Pakistan was passed on _____ .
A. March 12, 1948
B. August 12, 1948
C. March 12, 1949
D. August 12, 1949
103. _____ allowed East India Company to reside and build factories in *Surat*.
A. Jahangir
B. Humayun
C. Akbar
D. Shah Jahan
104. Muhammad Ali Bogra's formula was presented to the constituent assembly on _____ .
A. March 7, 1952
B. October 7, 1952
C. March 7, 1953
D. October 7, 1953
105. The constitution of 1973 was came into effect on _____ .
A. March 12, 1973
B. March 23, 1973
C. August 14, 1973
D. September 06, 1973
106. A total of _____ amendments to the constitution of 1973 have been passed by the Parliament.

- A. 19
- B. 20
- C. 21
- D. 22

107. Faisal Mosque was built by a/an _____ architect.
- A. Saudi
 - B. Turkish
 - C. American
 - D. French
108. The governor of Punjab is _____.
- A. Chaudhry Sarwar
 - B. Salman Taseer
 - C. Shehbaz Sharif
 - D. Rafique Rajwana
109. Tarbela Dam is located in _____ District.
- A. Wazirabad
 - B. Jhelum
 - C. Mirpur
 - D. Swabi
110. Mirani Dam is located in _____ District.
- A. Turbat
 - B. Swabi
 - C. Khuzdar
 - D. Pashin
111. The Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline was officially inaugurated on _____.
- A. March 11, 2013
 - B. March 13, 2013
 - C. March 15, 2013
 - D. March 17, 2013
112. The Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline is also called _____.
- A. friendship pipeline
 - B. future pipeline
 - C. peace pipeline

D. unity pipeline

113. Foreign Secretary of Pakistan is _____ .
A. Jalil Abbas Jilani
B. Tariq Fatimi
C. Salman Bashir
D. Aizaz Chaudhry
114. Number of Districts in Sindh province are _____ .
A. 21
B. 22
C. 23
D. 24
115. Who chose the name of Pakistan?
A. Quaid-e-Azam
B. Allama Iqbal
C. Hafiz Jalandhri
D. Chaudry Rehmat Ali
116. The national anthem of Pakistan is written by?
A. Quaid-e-Azam
B. Allama Iqbal
C. Hafiz Jalandhri
D. Chaudry Rehmat Ali
117. Who was convicted in Rawalpindi Conspiray Case?
A. Faiz Ahmed Faiz
B. Habib Jalib
C. Shorash Kashmiri
D. Hafiz Jalandhri
118. Pakistan purchased Gawader from _____ .
A. Oman
B. Iran
C. Kuwait
D. None of these
119. Natural Gas was discovered in Sui, Baluchistan in _____ .
A. 1948

- B. 1950
C. 1952
D. 1954
120. The foundation stone of Diamer-Bhasha Dam was laid by _____ .
A. Nawaz Sharif
B. Yousuf Raza Gilani
C. Shaukat Aziz
D. Asif Zardari
121. Who is the current permanent representative of Pakistan to the United Nations?
A. Sherry Rehman
B. Maliha Lodhi
C. Aizaz Chaudhry
D. Tariq Fatemi
122. Contract to operate Gwadar Port was given to _____ .
A. United States
B. China
C. Saudi Arabia
D. Dubai
123. Iran to set up oil refinery in _____ .
A. Gwadar
B. DG Khan
C. DI Khan
D. Quetta
124. Before General Elections 2013, who was the caretaker Prime Minister of Pakistan?
A. Mir Hazara Khan
B. Najam Sethi
C. Fakharuddin G. Ibrahim
D. Rana Bhagwan Das
125. Who serves as the acting Prime Minister in the absence of Prime Minister?
A. Federal Senior Minister
B. Speaker National Assembly
C. Chairman Senate
D. Foreign Minister

126. General Elections 2013 were held on _____ .
A. 10 May 2013
B. 11 May 2013
C. 12 May 2013
D. 13 May 2013
127. Pakistani film _____ won best film award in United States.
A. War
B. Sargam
C. Lamha
D. None of these
128. Nawaz Sharif sworn in as Prime Minister of Pakistan on _____ ?
A. 02 June 2013
B. 05 June 2013
C. 07 June 2013
D. 09 June 2013
129. President Mamnoon Hussain took oath on _____ .
A. 05 September 2013
B. 07 September 2013
C. 09 September 2013
D. 11 September 2013
130. The newest district of Balochistan is _____ .
A. Sheerani
B. Jhal Magsi
C. Washuk
D. Lehri
131. The first Pakistani woman to scale Mount Everest is _____ .
A. Saba Khan
B. Samina Baig
C. Ayesha Ishaq
D. Shiza Bilal
132. Gomal Zam Dam has been constructed in _____ .
A. South Waziristan Agency
B. North Waziristan Agency
C. Khyber Agency

D. Mohmand Agency

133. Gomal Zam Dam was inaugurated on 12 September 2013 by _____.

- A. Nawaz Sharif
- B. Asif Zardari
- C. Gen. (R) Ashfaq Pervez Kiyani
- D. Khawaja Muhammad Asif

134. The first private Hydel Power plant, constructed by Laraib Energy Limited is located at _____ .

- A. Hub
- B. Mangla
- C. Gwadar
- D. Mianwali

135. The inauguration ceremony of the Central Asia South Asia (CASA-1000) electricity transmission line was held on

- A. 10 May 2016
- B. 11 May 2016
- C. 12 May 2016
- D. 13 May 2016

136. Pakistan will receive _____ of electricity from CASA electricity transmission line.

- A. 1000 MW
- B. 1100 MW
- C. 1200 MW
- D. 1300 MW

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137. India has constructed "Baglihar Dam" in _____ district of Occupied Kashmir.

- A. Udhampur
- B. Poonch
- C. Jammu
- D. Doda

138. India is constructing "Kishanganga Dam" on the _____ River.

- A. Indus
- B. Ravi
- C. Jhelum
- D. Sutlej

139. The total number of Agencies in Federally Administrated Tribal Areas (FATA) are _____ .
- A. 5
 - B. 6
 - C. 7
 - D. 8
140. General Raheel Ashraf took oath as Army Chief on _____ .
- A. 23 November 2013
 - B. 25 November 2013
 - C. 27 November 2013
 - D. 29 November 2013
141. Militants attacked Quaid's residency in _____ .
- A. Karachi
 - B. Quetta
 - C. Ziarat
 - D. London
142. Pakistan will receive 1000 MW of electricity though CASA transmission line from
- A. Tajikistan
 - B. Kyrgyzstan
 - C. Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan
 - D. Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan
143. Who is the Chief Justice of Pakistan?
- A. Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry
 - B. Chaudhry Aijaz Ahmed
 - C. Justice Nasir-ul-Mulk
 - D. Justice Anwar Zaheer Jamali
144. The current Chief Justice of Pakistan sworn in on _____ .
- A. 06 September 2015
 - B. 08 September 2015
 - C. 10 September 2015
 - D. 12 September 2015
145. Who is the leader of the opposition?
- A. Imran Khan

- B. Maulana Fazl-ur-Rehman
C. Khursheed Shah
D. Farooq Sattar
146. Who was the first Muslim Nobel Laureate?
A. Dr Abdus Salam
B. Anwar Sadaat
C. Dr Muhammad Younus
D. Shah Faisal
147. Who is the writer of Urdu Book "Pakistan Naguzeer tha"?
A. S.M. Ikram
B. I.H. Kureshi
C. Professor Khalilullah
D. Syed Hasan Riaz
148. Global Islamic Finance Awards (GIFA) 2013 was awarded to?
A. Raja Nazrin Shah
B. Abdullah Badawi
C. Shaukat Aziz
D. Ishaq Dar
149. Pakistan's per capita income is about
A. \$1,512
B. \$1,612
C. \$1,712
D. \$1,812
150. Who is the writer of the book "Between dreams and realities: some milestones in Pakistan's history"?
A. Ahsan Iqbal
B. Sartaj Aziz
C. Hina Rabbani Khar
D. Bakhtawar Bhutto Zardari
151. Who is the Pakistani Ambassador to the United States?
A. Riaz Mohammad Khan
B. Jalil Abbas Jilani
C. Sherry Rehman
D. Salman Bashir

152. Who is the Federal Minister for Religious Affairs?
A. Pir Muhammad Amin
B. Sikandar Ismail
C. Sardar Muhammad Yousaf
D. Muhammad Farooq
153. Pakistan's first LNG terminal is located at
A. Karachi Port
B. Port Qasim
C. Gwadar Port
D. Keti Bandar
154. The altitude of K2, the second highest mountain on the Earth is _____ feet .
A. 28251
B. 28451
C. 28651
D. 28851
155. The Nehru Report was published in _____ .
A. April 1927
B. August 1927
C. April 1928
D. August 1928
156. Rowlatt Act came into operation in _____ .
A. 1917
B. 1918
C. 1919
D. 1920
157. "All India Khilafat Committee" was formed on _____ .
A. 05 July 1919
B. 05 August 1919
C. 05 September 1919
D. 05 October 1919
158. The Khilafat in Turkey was abolished on _____ .
A. 03 March 1922
B. 03 March 1923

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- C. 03 March 1924
- D. 03 March 1925

159. The Indian Councils Act (Minto-Morley Reforms) was enacted into law in

- A. 1909
- B. 1910
- C. 1911
- D. 1912

160. In March 1920, an Indian Khilafat Deputation visited England. The Deputation was headed by?

- A. Sir Aga Khan
- B. Mohsin-ul-Mulk
- C. Maulana M.A. Johar
- D. Sir M. Shafi

161. Under the Vision-2025 Pakistan has set up _____ goals to be achieved by 2025.

- A. 15
- B. 20
- C. 25
- D. 30

162. The literacy rate in Pakistan is

- A. 54%
- B. 58%
- C. 62%
- D. 66%

163. Under the Vision-2025 the target to achieve literacy rate by 2025 is

- A. 85%
- B. 90%
- C. 95%
- D. 100%

164. Pakistan has set up a target to become a world champion in _____ sports by 2025.

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

165. Pakistan won _____ medals in the Asian Games-2014.
A. 5
B. 6
C. 7
D. 8
166. Pakistan has set up a target to win at least _____ medals in Asian Games from 2025.
A. 15
B. 20
C. 25
D. 30
167. Pakistan has set up a target to be among _____ largest economies in the world by 2025.
A. 10
B. 15
C. 20
D. 25
168. The existence tax to GDP ratio is
A. 7.0%
B. 8.5%
C. 9.8%
D. 10.7%
169. Under the Vision-2025 Pakistan has set up a target to increase tax to GDP ratio to
A. 18%
B. 24%
C. 30%
D. 36%
170. Under Vision-2025 Pakistan has to generate _____ of affordable electricity by 2025.
A. 36,000 MW
B. 38,000 MW
C. 40,000 MW
D. 42,000 MW

Answers

1.A 2.B 3.B 4.D 5.D 6.B 7.C 8.D 9.C 10.A 11.B 12.C 13.D 14.B 15.A
16.C 17.D 18.C 19.D 20.A 21.B 22.D 23.C 24.A 25.A 26.D 27.C 28.C 29.C 30.B
31.B 32.B 33.A 34.C 35.D 36.C 37.D 38.C 39.B 40.A 41.A 42.C 43.D 44.B 45.B
46.A 47.B 48.C 49.C 50.D 51.C 52.C 53.B 54.B 55.C 56.A 57.A 58.D 59.C 60.D
61.C 62.A 63.B 64.D 65.A 66.A 67.B 68.C 69.D 70.C 71.A 72.C 73.C 74.D 75.B
76.D 77.C 78.B 79.D 80.C 81.A 82.D 83.A 84.D 85.C 86.C 87.B 88.C 89.A 90.D
91.B 92.D 93.C 94.D 95.A 96.A 97.C 98.D 99.C 100.A 101.C 102.C 103.A 104.D
105.C 106.D 107.B 108.D 109.D 110.A 111.A 112.C 113.D 114.D 115.D 116.C
117.A 118.A 119.C 120.B 121.B 122.B 123.A 124.A 125.B 126.B 127.C 128.B
129.C 130.D 131.B 132.A 133.D 134.B 135.C 136.A 137.D 138.C 139.C 140.D
141.C 142.C 143.D 144.C 145.C 146.B 147.D 148.C 149.A 150.B 151.B 152.C
153.B 154.A 155.D 156.C 157.A 158.C 159.A 160.C 161.C 162.B 163.B 164.A
165.A 166.C 167.D 168.C 169.A 170.D

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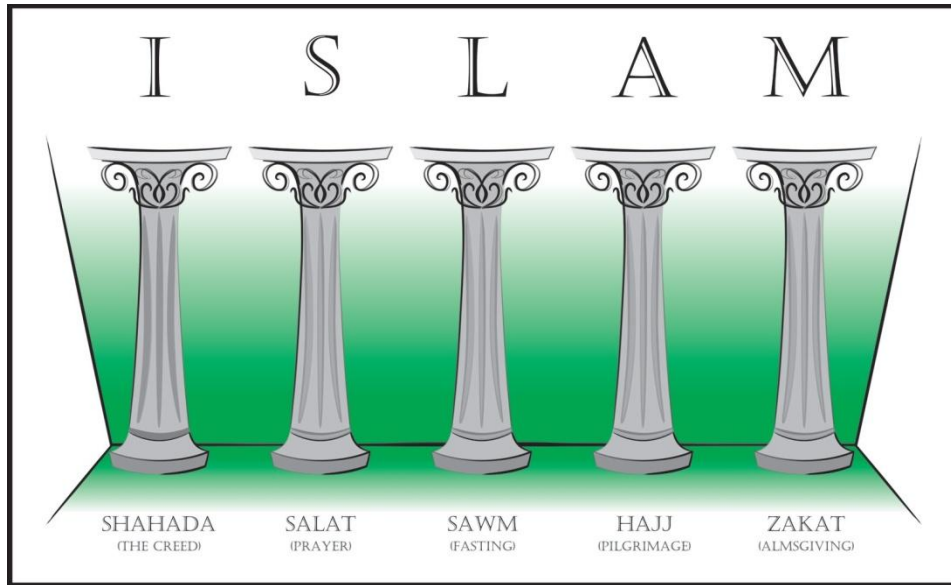
ISLAM

The word Islam means voluntary “Submission” or “Surrender” to the will of God (Allah). Muslims follow the teachings of the Qur’an and strive to keep the **Five Pillars**.

The Doctrine of Islam

1. Belief in one Allah. Muslims believe that Allah is one, eternal, creator, and sovereign.
2. Belief in the angels.
3. Belief in the prophets. The prophets include all prophets but end with Muhammad as Allah’s final prophet.
4. Belief in the revelations of Allah. Muslims accept certain portions of the **Bible**, such as the **Torah** (*Towrat*) and the **Gospels** (*Injeel*). Muslims believe the **Quran** is the preexistent, perfect word of Allah.
5. Belief in the last day of judgment and the hereafter. Everyone will be resurrected for judgment into either paradise or hell.
6. Belief in predestination. (*Taqdir*, *Muqdar*) Muslims believe Allah has decreed (*Hukam*) everything that will happen. Muslims testify to Allah’s sovereignty with their frequent phrase, *inshallah*, meaning, “if God wills.” (*Agr allah ne chaha*).

Five Pillars of Islam



The Five Pillars of Islam are the framework of the Muslim life. They are the testimony of faith, prayer, giving *zakat* (support of the needy), fasting during the month of Ramadan, and the pilgrimage to Makkah once in a lifetime for those who are able.

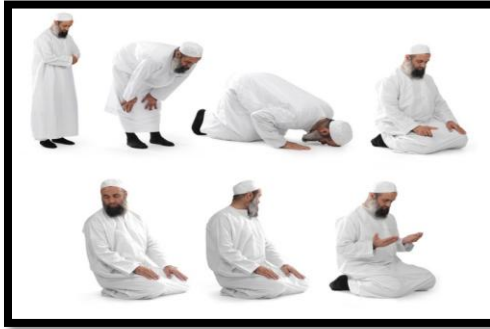
1). The Testimony of Faith.



The testimony of faith is saying with conviction, “*La ilaha illa Allah, Muhammadur rasoolu Allah.*” This saying means “**There is no true god (deity) but God (Allah), and Muhammad is the Messenger (Prophet) of God.**” The first part, “There is no true god but God,” means that none has the right to be worshipped but God alone, and that God has neither partner nor son. This testimony of

faith is called the *Shahada*. The testimony of faith is very important pillar of Islam.

2). Prayer (*Salat*).



Muslims perform five prayers a day. Each prayer does not take more than a few minutes to perform. Prayer in Islam is a direct link between the worshipper and God. In prayer, a person feels inner happiness, peace, and comfort, and that God is pleased with him or her.

Muslims pray five times in aday:

- **Fajr:** dawn, before sunrise.
- **Zuhr:** midday, after the sun passes its highest.
- **Asr:** the late part of the afternoon.

- **Maghrib:** just after sunset.
- **Isha:** between sunset and midnight.

3). Giving *Zakat* (Support of the Needy):



All things belong to God, and wealth is therefore held by human beings in trust. The original meaning of the word *zakat* is both ‘purification’ and ‘growth.’ Giving *zakat* means ‘giving a specified percentage on certain properties to certain classes of needy people.’ The percentage which is due on gold, silver and etc.

4). Fasting the Month of Ramadan.



Every year in the month of Ramadan, all Muslims fast from dawn until sundown, abstaining from food, drink, and sexual relations.

Although the fast is beneficial to health, it is regarded principally as a method of spiritual self-purification. By cutting oneself off from worldly comforts, even for a

short time, a fasting person gains true sympathy with those who go hungry, as well as growth in his or her spiritual life.

5). The Pilgrimage to Makkah.



The annual pilgrimage (*Hajj*) to Makkah is an obligation once in a lifetime for those who are physically and financially able to perform it. About two million people go to Makkah each year from every corner of the globe. Although Makkah is always filled with visitors, the annual *Hajj* is performed in the twelfth month of the Islamic calendar. Male pilgrims wear special simple clothes which strip away distinctions of class and culture so that all stand equal before God.

Pilgrims praying at the *Haram* mosque in Makkah. In this mosque is the Kaaba (the black building in the picture) which Muslims turn toward when praying. The Kaaba is the place of worship which God commanded the Prophets Abraham and his son, Ishmael, to build.

The end of the *Hajj* is marked by a festival, *Eid Al-Adha*, which is celebrated with prayers. This, and *Eid al-Fitr*, a feast-day commemorating the end of Ramadan, are the two annual festivals of the Muslim calendar.

The Major Angels and their Duties

Only Allah knows the number of angels. There is no clear information about the number of angels in the Qur'an and hadiths. However, it is possible for us to say that they are far more than we can count based upon hadiths. Moreover, according to the news given by the prophet Muhammad (PBUH); an angel comes to the earth with a drop of rain and its turn does not come again. We can range the famous angels and their duties as follows.

Gabriel (A.S)

Gabriel (A.S) is one of the four greatest angels. He is appointed to convey revelations to the prophets by Allah. In three places of the Qur'an, His name is Jibril. Besides, He is mentioned in verses as the spirit, rasulun karim, ruh al-Amin and ruh al-qudus". In addition to these, in one of the hadiths, he is called "an-namus".

H. Israfel (A.S)

The angel that will blow the trumpet is called Israfel. His name is mentioned among the four great angels in the hadiths. Israfel will blow two times, in the first one, the Doomsday will occur and in the second blowing, the resurrection will occur. Because of this duty of him, He is called the angel of Soor (the Trumpet).

H. Azrael (A.S)

His duty is to grasp the souls of people whose death times have come. He is called as "Malak-ul Mawt", that is, the angel of death.

Hz. Mikail (A.S) (Michael)

He is one of the greatest angels of four and He is responsible for the pouring of rain, the blowing of the wind, natural events such as the ordering of seasons and the management of supplications of the created beings. He is only mentioned in one place of the Qur'an. Hz. Mikail is the angel that manages the divine work of arts that are planted on the field of earth with the power of Allah and His order.

Kiraman Katibin

It is the names of the angels who are attendant on the right and left of humans. The angel on the right is responsible for recording the good deeds and manners; the angel on the left is responsible for recording the bad deeds and manners. "The angels who are also called Hafaza will attend as witnesses of the deeds of humans in the Day of Judgment during reckoning.

Munkar - Nakir Angels

They are the angels that question man after he dies in the grave. The words of "Munkar" and "Nakir" means unknown, unrecognized and unaccustomed. They are called by this way because they come to the dead in a way that he/she has not seen before. These two angels question the dead by questions as follows and treat them according to the answers that they receive:

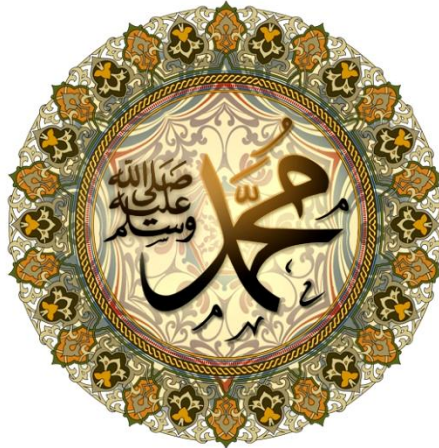
Who is your lord?

Who is your prophet?

What is your book?

There are more angels than mentioned here.

Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W).



Born.

Monday, 12 Rabi' al-Awwal 570 CE Mecca, Hejaz, Saudi Arabia

The founder of the religion known as Islam was Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W), a prophet who received messages from Allah (God). These messages were collected into a holy book called the Quran, which continues to serve as the guideline for the faith. Muhammad also was known for his role in creating a union of Arab tribes by bringing them together under Islam.

Early Life.

Muhammad s.a.w was born in the Arabian town of Mecca (now in Saudi Arabia) in about 569/571. Muhammad's father died before Muhammad was born, and Muhammad's mother died when he was 6. The youth was then cared for by his grandfather and later by his uncle.

Beginnings of Islam.

A person who liked to think about the world, Muhammad sometimes spent quiet nights in a cave near Mecca. On one such night in about the year 610, Muhammad had a vision (thought to be of the angel Gabriel). A voice told him to “Read with the name of your Lord who created.” Scholars think this means that he was to recite the revealed messages and to view and study the world keeping God in mind. At various points from this time until the end of his life, Muhammad received verbal messages that he believed came directly from God (Allah). Many of these messages were written down, while others were preserved in memory. The collection of these messages is the **Holy Quran**.

Muhammad's first followers were his friends and family. He began public preaching in Mecca in about 613. He told people they should worship only one God, which was different from the Arab practice of worshiping many gods. He also told people to be generous as a way of expressing their appreciation to God. His new religion came to be called Islam, meaning “submission to God (Allah).” Followers of Islam were called Muslims, meaning “those who have submitted.” Many people in Mecca were against the new religion. T

Leaving Mecca(Hejrat).

In Arab society at the time, most people were members of groups called clans (Qabilah). Clans, in turn, were part of larger groups called tribes. Muhammad was a member of the Hashem clan, and it offered him protection from his enemies. However, when the head of the clan (Muhammad's uncle) died in **619**, the clan's new leader refused to keep protecting H.Muhammad worried that his enemies might hurt him and others who practiced the new religion, so he encouraged his followers to move to the nearby city of **Medina**. Muhammad himself reached Medina in 622. This flight, known as *hijrah* in Arabic (“hegira” in English), provides the starting date for the history of Islam.

Death.

Muhammad (S.W) died on 12 Rubi ullahwal 632 CE, in Medina, Saudi Arbia.

Parents	Father	Muhammad ibn Abdullah ibn Abdul-Muttalib ibn Hashim...
	Mother	BiBi Aminah
Childrens		

Sons	Daughters
(1). Qasim (2). Tayeb/Abdullah (3). Ibrahim	(1). Zainab (2). Ruqayyah (3). Umm Kulthoom (4). Fatimah Zahra

Rashidun Caliphate: (Khulafai-e-Rashideen)

Names	Born	Death
Abu Bakr Sadeeq R.A (632–634)	573 Mecca, Arabia.	634 Medina, Arabia
Umar ibn Al-Khattab R.A (634–644)	583 Mecca, Arabia.	644 Medina, Arabia,
Usman ibn Affan R.A (644–656)	576 Taif, Arabia.	656 Medina, Arabia.
Ali ibn Abi Talib R.A (656-661)	601 Mecca, Arabia.	661 Kufa, Iraq.

Islamic Months

Islamic Monts

رَمَضَانَ RAMADHAN	جُمَادَى أُولَى JAMA-DIL-ULA	مُحَرَّمًا MUHARRAM
شَوَّالٍ SHAWWAL	جُمَادَى ثَانِي JAMAD-UTH-THANI	صَفَرَ SAFAR
ذُو الْقَعْدَةِ DHUL-QA'DAH	رَجَبٍ RAJJAB	رَبِيعِ أَوَّلٍ RABI-UL-AWWAL
ذُو الْحِجَّةِ DHUL-HUJJAH	شَعْبَانَ SHABAAN	رَبِيعِ ثَانِي RABI-UTH-THANI

Muharram

First month of the Islamic Calendar.

Meaning: The word "Muharram" means "Forbidden." Even before Islam, this month was always known as a scared month in which all unlawful acts were forbidden, prominently the shedding of blood.

Safar

Second month of the Islamic calendar

Meaning: This word means "whistling of the wind". When this name was assigned to this month, it was probably a windy time of the year. As mentioned earlier, most of the months were named according to weather conditions at the time. However, since they are based on the moon, the months shift about 11 days every year. So, the seasons do not necessarily correspond to the name of the month anymore.

Rabi-Al-Awwal

Third month of the Islamic calendar

Meaning: First month of spring. It seems it was spring time when the name was given.

Rabi-Al-Thani

Fourth month of the Islamic Calendar.

Meaning: The second month of spring.

Jumada-Al-Awwal

Fifth month of the Islamic Calendar.

Meaning: The first month of summer. "Jumada" means dry.

Jumada-Al-Thani

Sixth month of the Islamic Calendar.

Meaning: Second month of summer.

Rajab

Seventh month of the Islamic Calendar.

Meaning: From Rajaba "to respect". Another one of the sacred months in which fighting was forbidden prior to Islam. This was one of the most respected months for the Arabs. It is also called Rajab al Fard. Fard means alone; because the other three sacred months come one after another, except this month. It comes alone not like the other 3 consecutive sacred months.

Shaban

Eight month of the Islamic Calendar.

Meaning: Consecutively escalating. (Undisturbed increase). Derived from the word "shu'ba", which means branch. The Arabs used to branch out during this month to look for water.

Ramadan

Ninth month of the Islamic Calendar.

Meaning: Derived from "RAMADHA", literally means "intense heat". The possible reasons for this meaning:

Shawwal

Tenth month of the Islamic Calendar.

Meaning: Uplift/breakage, as before Islam, Arabs believed that any marriage held in Shawwal would always turn out to be unsuccessful. Taken from the word "shala" which means "when the female camel gets pregnant". When this name was given, the female camels used to get pregnant during this time of the year.

Zul-Qa'dah

Eleventh month of the Islamic Calendar.

Meaning: Taken from the word "qa'ada" which means to sit. This is the third sacred month in which fighting was forbidden. The people also used to stop their business activities during this month and sit and prepare for the Hajj (Pilgrimage). This is also a sacred month.

Zul-Hijjah

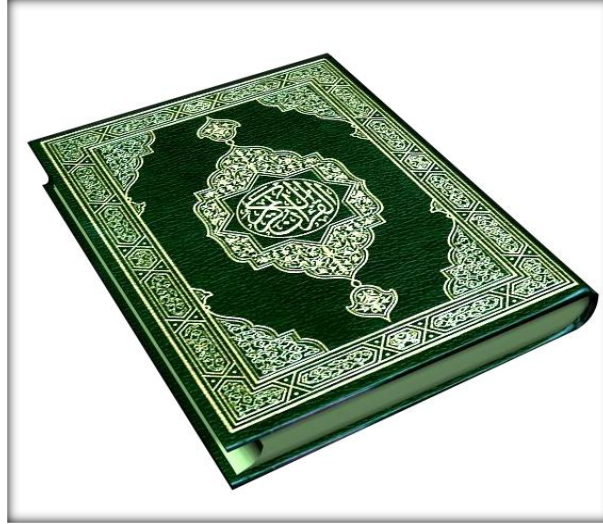
Twelfth and last month of the Islamic Calendar.

Meaning: The month of "Hajj" (Pilgrimage). This is the last sacred month in which fighting was forbidden.

Islamic Name of Days

Days	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
English	(Yawm) al-Ahad	(Yawm) al-Ithnayn	(Yawm) ath-Thulātha	(Yawm) al-Arba	(Yawm) al-Khamis	(Yawm) al-Jumah	(Yawm) as-Sabt
Arabic	الأحد	الاثنين	الثلاثاء	الأربعاء	الخميس	الجمعة	السبت
Meaning	First day	Second day	Third day	Fourth day	Fifth day	Gathering day	Day of Rest

Holy Quran



The Quran (also spelled Koran) is the holy book of Islam, one of the major religions of the world.. The book is regarded as the true word of Allah, or God. Allah recited the messages to Muhammad. The word Quran in Arabic means “recitation.” The Quran is the final authority in Islamic social, religious, and legal matters.

Message.

During the time of Muhammad, Arabs worshiped many gods. The Quran emphasizes that there is only one God, Allah. Allah's message to Muhammad is both a warning and a promise. The warning is to all who refuse to believe in the one God. Those who believe in Allah and do Allah's will are promised a reward that will last forever.

Resurrection, or rising from the dead, is an important subject of the Quran. Other topics include angels and devils, heaven and hell, and the idea that all humans are subject to the will and power of Allah.

There are chapters about marriage and divorce laws. The Quran also explains how possessions are to be divided when the owner dies. Other sections tell the duties of parents to their children, of masters to their servants, and of the rich to the poor.

The Quran often includes stories about prophets and people in the Bible. The lesson, or moral, is the important part of these stories.

Language.

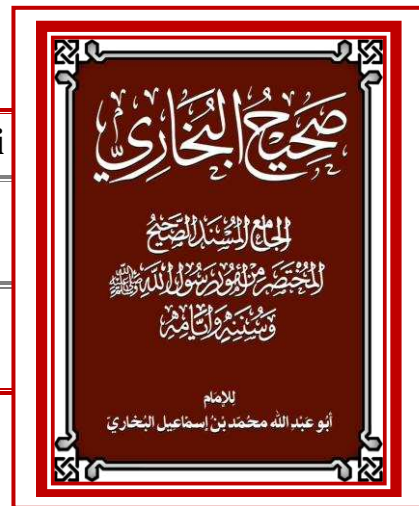
The Quran was revealed to Muhammad as “an Arabic book.” In countries where other languages are spoken, the Quran is still recited in Arabic. However, there are translations of the Quran into Turkish, Urdu, and English. The Quran has also been translated into most other European languages.

Sihah Sitta - The Six Authentic Hadith Books

"Al-Kutub Al-Sittah", which translates as "The Authentic Six". These six books are the works of 6 Islamic scholars who, a few years after Prophet Muhammad's death collected "hadith" (the prophet's sayings and traditions) and painstakingly compiled the ones that they could attribute directly to Prophet Muhammad. After the Quran, these 6 books form the cornerstone of Muslim faith and traditions as they provide a further elaboration of the Quran's sayings and commandments. Books that form part of the authentic six collection are the following:

Sahih Bukhari

Name	Abu Abdullah Muhammad bin Ismail Al Bukhari
Born	810 C.E. / 194 A.H. Bukhara, Khorasan
Died	870 C.E./ 256 A.H. Khartank, near Samarqand



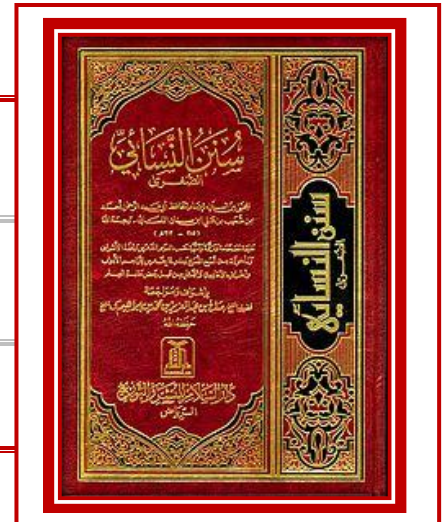
Sahih Muslim

Name	Al Imam abi Muslim bin al Hujaj
Born	815 Nishapur, Khorasan
Died	May 875



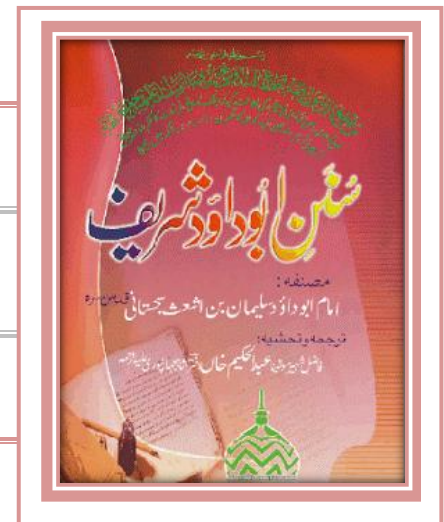
Sunan al-Nasa'i

Name	Imam Ab Abdu rheman Ahmed bin Shoeb Nisa'i
Born	214 AH (829 CE) Nasa, present-day Turkmenistan
Died	303 AH (915 CE) Ramla or Mecca



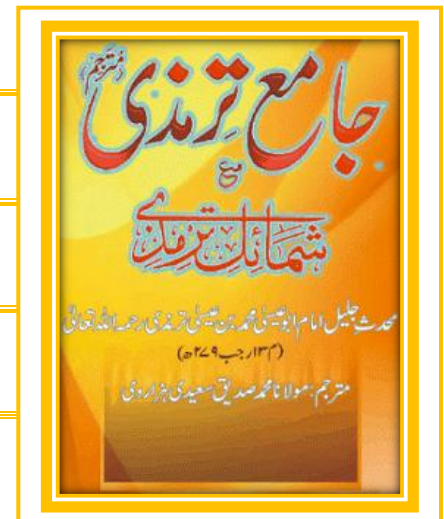
Sunan Abu Dawood

Name	Imam Abu Dawood Sulaiman bin Ashas Shjestani
Born	817–18 CE Sigistan
Died	889 CE Basra



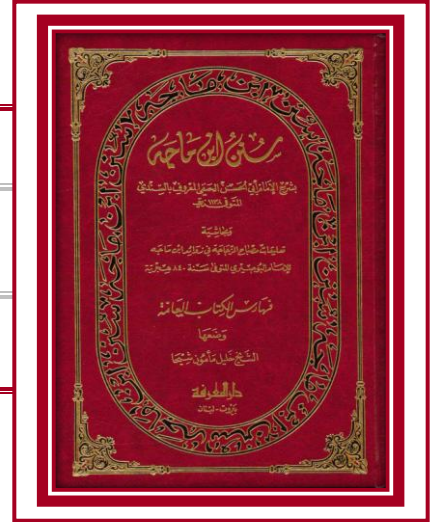
Jami al-Tirmidhi (Tirmizi)

Name	Imam Abu Essa Muhammad bin Essa Tirmidhi
Born	824/ 209 AH Termez, Uzbekistan
Died	9 October 892/ 13 Rajab 279 AH Termez, now Uzbekistan



Sunan ibn Majah

Name	Imam Abdullah bin Yazid Quzveni
Born	824 CE Qazvin
Died	887 (or 889) CE



Islamic Studies MCQs

1. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) belonged to _____ family.
(A) Hashmi
(B) Quraishi
(C) Makki
(D) Madni
2. In the begining Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) worked as a shepherd for
(A) Banu Saad
(B) Banu Asad
(C) Banu Ummayya
(D) Banu Makhzoom
3. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) had _____ sons.
(A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 3
(D) 4
4. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) had _____ daughters.
(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 3

(D) 4

5. In the “Sacrilegious wars”, when Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was 20 years of age, Quraish and their allies were lead by

(A) Abu Jahal

(B) Abu Lahab

(C) Umayyah bin Khalaf

(D) Harb bin Umayyah

6. To what Prophet the Zabur was revealed by Allah?

(A) Prophet Ibraheem (A.S)

(B) Prophet Dawood (A.S)

(C) Prophet Moosa (A.S)

(D) Prophet Essa (A.S)

7. To what Prophet the Injeel was revealed by Allah?

(A) Prophet Ibraheem (A.S)

(B) Prophet Dawood (A.S)

(C) Prophet Moosa (A.S)

(D) Prophet Essa (A.S)

8. What companion of Prophet (PBUH) was awarded with the title of “The sold of Allah”?

(A) Abu Bakr Siddique (R.A)

(B) Umar Farooque (R.A)

(C) Ali Al-Murtaza (R.A)

(D) Khalid bin Waleed (R.A)

9. What companion of Prophet (PBUH) was awarded with the title of “The lion of Allah”?

(A) Umar Farooque (R.A)

(B) Ali Al-Murtaza (R.A)

(C) Hamza bin Abdul Mattalib (R.A)

(D) Khalid bin Waleed (R.A)

10. What was the name of Imam Bukhari (R.A)?

(A) Muhammad bin Ismaeel

- (B) Muhammad Ismaeel
- (C) Muhammad Ibraheem
- (D) Ismaeel bin Ibraheem

11. Khateeb-ul-Ambia was the title of

- (A) Prophet Dawood (A.S)
- (B) Prophet Nooh (A.S)
- (C) Prophet Yaqoob (A.S)
- (D) Prophet Shoaib (A.S)

12. Namaz-e-Khasoof is offered at the time of

- (A) Lunar eclipse
- (B) Solar eclipse
- (C) earthquake
- (D) heavy rain

13. _____ takes out souls of life bearing creatures.

- (A) Jibrael (A.S)
- (B) Mikael (A.S)
- (C) Israfeel (A.S)
- (D) Izraeel (A.S)

14. Name the Angel who was appointed to deliver messages to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) from Allah?

- (A) Jibrael (A.S)
- (B) Mikael (A.S)
- (C) Israfeel (A.S)
- (D) Izraeel (A.S)

15. Cave Hira is in the _____ mountain.

- (A) As-Safa
- (B) Sil
- (C) Uhud
- (D) An-Noor

16. The first Msjid (Mosque) on the surface of Earth is?

- (A) Masjid-ul-Haram

(B) Masjid-e-Nabavi

(C) Masjid-e-Aqsa

(D) Quba Masjid

17. Name the wife of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) who was daughter of Umar Farooq (R.A)?

(A) Aisha (R.A)

(B) Juwairyyah (R.A)

(C) Hafsah (R.A)

(D) Maimoonah (R.A)

18. What was the relation between Prophet Ismail (A.S) and Prophet Ishaq (A.S)?

(A) Prophet Ismail (A.S) was father of Prophet Ishaq (A.S)

(B) Prophet Ishaq (A.S) was father of Prophet Ismail (A.S)

(C) Brothers

(D) Cousins

19. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) lived in Madina for _____ years.

(A) 8

(B) 9

(C) 10

(D) 11

20. Al-Hudaibiyah Treaty was scribed by

(A) Abu Bakr Siddique (R.A)

(B) Umar Farooq (R.A)

(C) Usman Ghani (R.A)

(D) Ali Al-Murtaza (R.A)

21. Hazrat Ali (R.A) was martyred in the _____ Hijrah.

(A) 36

(B) 38

(C) 40

(D) 42

22. The heads of Zakat are

(A) 6

(B) 7

(C) 8

(D) 9

23. Which country is called the “Land of Prophets”?

(A) Saudi Arabia

(B) Iraq

(C) Syria

(D) Palestine

24. There are _____ farz in wuzoo.

(A) 3

(B) 4

(C) 5

(D) 6

25. “Saha Satta” are _____ books of Hadith.

(A) 5

(B) 6

(C) 7

(D) 8

26. Eid Prayer is

(A) Wajib

(B) Farz

(C) Sunnat

(D) Mustahib

27. The book of Hadith, Al-Muwatta, was compiled by

(A) Imam Abu Haneefa (R.A)

(B) Imam Shafi (R.A)

(C) Imam Ahmad bin Hambal (R.A)

(D) Imam Malik (R.A)

28. The book of Hadith, Kitaab-ul-Aathaar, was compiled by

(A) Imam Abu Haneefa (R.A)

(B) Imam Shafi (R.A)

(C) Imam Ahmad bin Hambal (R.A)

(D) Imam Malik (R.A)

29. In Hajj, touching the Black Stone, is called

- (A) Istilam
- (B) Sayee
- (C) Ramee
- (D) Tawaf

30. The first migration of the Companions and relatives of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was to

- (A) Makkah
- (B) Madina
- (C) Ethopia
- (D) Baghdad

31. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is called with the name “Ahmed” in Surah

- (A) Ya-Seen
- (B) Muhammad
- (C) Saff
- (D) Muzzammil

32. “Muhammad is the messenger of Allah” is stated in Surah

- (A) Ya-Seen
- (B) Muhammad
- (C) Muzzammil
- (D) Fath

33. Allah says, “Wives of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) are mothers of believers” in Surah

- (A) Aal-e-Imraan
- (B) Yaaseen
- (C) Muhammad
- (D) Ahzaab

34. The name “Muhammad” has been mentioned _____ times in the Holy Quran.

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3

(D) 4

35. Which Surah of Quran has Bismillah twice?.

- (A) Aal-e-Imraan
- (B) Al-Namal
- (C) Yaaseen
- (D) Muhammad

36. Which surah starts without "Bismillah" ?

- (A) Al-Baqara
- (B) Al-Nisa
- (C) Al-Toba
- (D) Al-Ikhlal

37. How many surah does the Holy Quran contain?

- (A) 124
- (B) 109
- (C) 114
- (D) 220

38. Which surah contains the orders about Wuzu, Ghusal and Tayammum?

- (A) Al-Maidah
- (B) Al-Baqara
- (C) Al-Mominoon
- (D) Al-Nisa

39. Which famous Ghazwah is mentioned in surah Al-Imran?

- (A) Ghazwah Ohad
- (B) Ghazwah Badar
- (C) Ghazwah Khaibar
- (D) Ghazwah Khandaq

40. In surah kahf, which animal is mentioned along with the Ashaab-e-Kahf?

- (A) Dog
- (B) Cat
- (C) Horse
- (D) Woodpecker

41. The color of the first Islamic flag was

- (A) White
- (B) Black
- (C) White and Black
- (D) Green

42. The "Battle of Yermuk" was fought between Muslims and

- (A) Romans
- (B) Jews
- (C) Iranis
- (D) Christians

43. Masjid Qiblatain is in

- (A) Makkah
- (B) Madina
- (C) Taif
- (D) Palestine

44. In Hajj, touching the Black Stone, is called

- (A) Istilam
- (B) Sayee
- (C) Ramee
- (D) Tawaf

45. In Hajj, stoning the Devil, is called

- (A) Istilam
- (B) Sayee
- (C) Ramee
- (D) Tawaf

46. In Hajj, traveling seven times between Mount Safa and Mount Marwah, is called

- (A) Istilam
- (B) Sayee
- (C) Ramee
- (D) Tawaf

47. The first Ummayed Caliph was

- (A) Khalid bin Waleed (R.A)
- (B) Ameer Muawiyah (R.A)
- (C) Abu Ubaidah (R.A)
- (D) Amr bin Al-Aas (R.A)

48. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) sent his messengers to the kings beyond Arabia calling them to Islam. In order to authenticate the credentials of his messengers, a _____ seal was made.

- (A) Golden
- (B) Silver
- (C) Metallic
- (D) Wooden

49. In the Battle of Uhud, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) selected _____ skillful archers to stay on a mountain (side).

- (A) 20
- (B) 30
- (C) 40
- (D) 50

50. What was the relation between Prophet Moosa (A.S) and Prophet Haroon (A.S)?

- (A) Prophet Moosa (A.S) was father of Prophet Haroon (A.S)
- (B) Prophet Haroon (A.S) was father of Prophet Moosa (A.S)
- (C) Brothers
- (D) Cousins

51. Baitul Mamoor is on _____ Heaven.

- (A) 3rd
- (B) 4th
- (C) 6th
- (D) 7th

52. Mosque of _____ was demolished by prophet.

- (A) Quba
- (B) Harmain
- (C) Nabavi
- (D) Zarar

53. Hazrat _____ conquered the fort of Qamus.
(A) Ali
(B) Abu Bakar
(C) Umar
(D) Usman
54. Lady named _____ tried to poison the Holy Prophet.
(A) Ayesha
(B) Razia
(C) Zainab
(D) Fatima
55. Prophet recited _____ at the conquest of Makkah.
(A) Surah Al-Fatha
(B) Surah Al-Kausar
(C) Surah Al-Anfal
(D) Surah Al-Ankaboot
56. Second migration to Habshah took place in ?
(A) 613 A.D
(B) 614 A.D
(C) 615 A.D
(D) 616 A.D
57. Friend of Khadija, _____ carried message of Nikah.
(A) Fatima
(B) Kulsoom
(C) Nafeesa
(D) Sobia
58. Abdul Mutalib died in _____ A.D.
(A) 578
(B) 579
(C) 580
(D) 581
59. For _____ years Haleema took care of Prophet (PBUH).

- (A) Six
- (B) Seven
- (C) Eight
- (D) Nine

60. For _____ years Abdul Mutalib took care of Prophet.

- (A) one
- (B) two
- (C) three
- (D) four

61. Social boycott of Banu Hashim took place in _____ Nabvi.

- (A) 4th
- (B) 5th
- (C) 6th
- (D) 7th

62. Social boycott continued for _____ years.

- (A) two
- (B) three
- (C) four
- (D) five

63. _____ bin Hisham was the original name of Abu Jehl.

- (A) Abha
- (B) Saleh
- (C) Omar
- (D) Ali

64. Abu-al-Hikm is the title of ?

- (A) Abu jehl
- (B) Abu bakar
- (C) Abu Lahab
- (D) Abu Hurairah

65. Makkah conquest occurred in _____ year of Hijra.

- (A) 6th

(B) 7th

(C) 8th

(D) 9th

66. King of _____ tore away the message of Prophet.

(A) Iraq

(B) Egypt

(C) Syria

(D) Iran

67. After _____ years of the birth of Holy prophet Bibi Aamna died.

(A) 5

(B) 6

(C) 7

(D) 8

68. After _____ years of the birth of Prophet Abdul Muttalib died.

(A) 6

(B) 7

(C) 8

(D) 9

69. _____ was called month of migration.

(A) Muharram

(B) Shaaban

(C) Ramzan

(D) Rabiul Awal

70. Prophet addressed Khutba-e-Jumaa for first time in _____ Hijrah.

(A) 1st

(B) 2nd

(C) 3rd

(D) 4th

Answers

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

19	C	20	D	21	C	22	C	23	D	24	B	25	B	26	A	27	D
28	A	29	A	30	C	31	C	32	D	33	D	34	D	35	B	36	C
37	C	38	A	39	A	40	A	41	A	42	A	43	C	44	A	45	C
46	B	47	B	48	B	49	D	50	C	51	D	52	D	53	A	54	C
55	A	56	D	57	C	58	B	59	A	60	B	61	D	62	B	63	C
64	A	65	C	66	D	67	B	68	C	69	D	70	A				

TOP 10 MUSLIMS HOLY SITES IN THE WORLD

As all of us know that our holy Islam is the second largest religion in the world in terms of number of followers. It is the last religion to come out of the Middle East Abrahamic tradition. Islam has spread mostly in the Middle East, Asia, Africa and Europe while the other continents also contain Muslim populations. Islam has given the world great architectural and artistic contributions. Most of the Muslim holy sites are very popular for pilgrims and other tourists alike. Here are the top 10 Muslim holy sites in the world.

1) Masjid Al-Haram, Mecca. (Makha)



The Grand Mosque or the Al-Masjid Al-Haram is the holiest place for Muslims in the world. It is the largest Mosque in the world and covers an area of 356,800 square meters. Millions of pilgrims visit the city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia each year to visit Mecca and Medina. During the Hajj period up to 2 million people can worship in the Mosque and is the largest gathering of people

anywhere in the world.

2). Al-Masjid an-Nabawi, Medina.



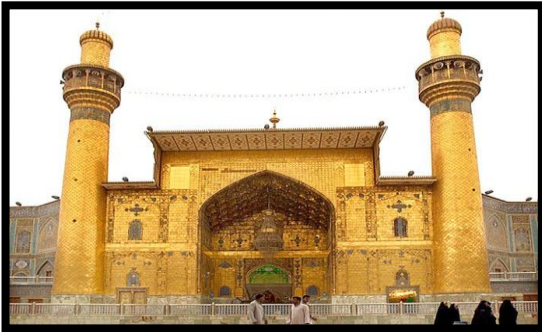
The second holiest site in Islam is the Al-Masjid an-Nabawi or the Prophet's Mosque situated in Medina. It was built by Prophet Muhammad and is now one of the largest mosques in the world. It is open 24/7 all year round and is a big destination for pilgrims who perform the Hajj from Mecca to Medina.

3). Al-Aqsa, Jerusalem.



Al Aqsa is the third holiest site in Islam and is located in the Old City of Jerusalem. It is located on the same site as the Dome of the Rock. The mosque is believed to be the second house of worship built after the Masjid Al-Haram in Mecca. Although Muslim visitors can visit the mosque to pray the Israeli government sometimes restricts entry due to safety concerns.

4). Imam Ali, Iraq.



Imam Ali is located in Najaf, Iraq and is the third holiest place for the Shi'a branch of Muslims. It contains the tomb of Ali, the cousin of Muhammad. The mosque was built over the tomb by Iranian ruler Daylamite Fannakhosraw Azod ad Dowleh in 977. Najaf is considered the third holiest Islamic city after Mecca and Medina in the world.

5). Masjid Qubbat As-Sakhrah, Jerusalem.



Masjid Qubbat As-Sakhrah is also known as Dome of the Rock and is located on the Temple Mount in the Old City of Jerusalem. It is the most controversial piece of property in the world as it is the holy place of Christians, Jews and Muslims. The controversy is over the foundation stone inside the building that is the rock under the dome.

6). Great Mosque of Djenne, Mali.



The Great Mosque of Djenne in Mali is a mud brick building that is considered an architectural achievement of the Sudano-Sahelian architectural style. It is located in the flood plain of the Bani River in the city of Djenne. The first mosque was built in this location in the 13th century. The current structure was built in 1907. It is a

world heritage site and one of most famous landmarks in Africa.

7). Quba Mosque, Medina.



The Quba Mosque lies on the outskirts of Medina and is a very holy place for Muslims. The first stones of the mosque were laid by Prophet Muhammad himself as soon as he arrived on his emigration from Mecca to Medina. It is a very important mosque for Muslims as praying here is considered to be a very holy act.

8. Sultan Ahmed Mosque, Istanbul.



The Sultan Ahmed Mosque was completed in 1616 in Istanbul, Turkey. It is known popularly as the Blue Mosque for the exquisite blue tiles that adorn its interior. It is a popular tourist destination in Istanbul and one of the holy sites for Muslims around the world and is still used as a mosque.

9). Selimiye Mosque, Turkey.



Selimiye Mosque is located in Edirne Turkey and was completed in 1575 in the Ottoman tradition. It was commissioned by Sultan Selim II and designed by architect Mimar Sinan. It is considered as a masterpiece of Islamic architecture in the world. The mosque complex contains a hospital, school, library, baths and a medrese.

10. Hassan II Mosque, Morocco.



The Hassan II Mosque is located in Casablanca Morocco and is sometimes called “Casablanca Hajj”. It was completed in 1993 and is the 7th largest mosque in the world. Its minaret is 210 meters tall which makes it the world’s tallest minaret. The mosque can host 105,000 worshippers at one time.

WORLD

Heads, Capitals, Population, Areas and Currencies of World Countries/States

Afghanistan

President: Ashraf Ghani

Chief Executive Officer: Abdullah Abdullah

Capital: Kabul

Population: (2014 estimates) 31,822,848

Area: 652,864 km²

Density: 43.5/km²

Currency: Afghani



Albania

President: Bujar Nishani

Prime Minister: Edi Rama

Capital: Tirane

Population: (2011 est) 2,994,667

Area: 28,748 km².

Density: 111.1/ km²

Currency: Lek



Algeria

President: Abdelaziz Bouteflika

Prime Minister: Abdelmalek Sellal

Capital: Algiers

Population: (2010 est) 36,423,000

Area: 2,381,741 km²

Density: 14.6 /km²

Currency: Dinar



Argentina

President: Mauricio Macri

Vice President: Gabriella Michetti



Capital: Buenos Aires
Population: 42,669,500
Area: 2,780,400 km²
Density: 14.4 / km²
Currency: Peso

Armenia

President: Serzh Sargsyan
Prime Minister: Karan Karapetyan
Capital: Yerevan
Population: 3,018,854
Area: 29,743 km²
Density: 101.5 /km²
Currency: Dram



Australia

(Queen – Elizabeth II)
Governor-General: Sir Peter Cosgrove
Prime Minister: Malcolm Turnbull
Capital: Canberra
Population: (2011 cens) 21,507,717
Area: 7,692,024 km²
Density: 2.8 /km²
Currency: Australian dollar



Azerbaijan

President: Ilham Aliyev
Prime Minister: Artur Rasizade
Capital: Baku
Population: (2011 est) 9,165,000
Area: 86,600km²
Density: 105.8 /km²
Currency: Manat



Angola

President: Jose Eduardo dos Santos
Vice President: Manuel Vicente
Capital: Luanda



Population: (2009 est) 18,498,000

Area: 1,246,700 km²

Density: 14.8 /km²

Currency: New Kwanza

Andorra

Prime Minister: Antoni Marti

Capital: Andorra la Vella

Population: (2009 est) 84,082

Area: 467.63 km²

Density: 179.8 /km²

Currency: Euro



Austria

President: Alexender Van der Ballen

Chancellor: Christain Kern

Capital: Vienna

Population: (2011 est) 8,414,638

Area: 83,855km²

Density: 99/km²

Currency: Euro (formerly schilling)



Bahrain

King: Sheikh Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa

Prime Minister: Prince Khalifa bin Salman Al Khalifa

Capital: Manama

Population: (2010 est) 1,234,571

Area: 750 km²

Density: 1,646.1/km²

Currency: Bahrain dinar



Bangladesh

President: Abdul Hamid

Prime Minister: Sheikh Hasina

Capital: Dhaka

Population: (2011 est) 161,083,804

Area: 142,576km²

Density: 964.42/km²



Currency: Taka

Belgium

King: Philippe

Prime Minister: Charles Michel

Capital: Brussels

Population: (2011 est) 11,007,020

Area: 30,528 km²

Density: 354.7/km²

Currency: Euro



Bhutan

King: Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck

Prime Minister: Tshering Tobgay

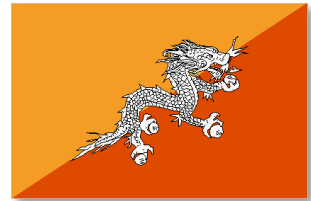
Capital: Thimphu

Population: (2011 est) 708,427

Area: 38,394 km²

Density: 18.0/km²

Currency: Ngultrum



Brazil

President: Michel Temer

Capital: Brasilia

Population: (2016 cens) 205,823,665

Area: 8,517,877 km²

Density: 23.6/km²

Currency: Real



Bolivia

President: Evo Morales

Vice President: Alvaro Garcia Linera

Capital: Sucre

Population: (2010 est) 10,907,778

Area: 1,098,581 km²

Density: 8.9/km²

Currency: Boliviano



Brunei

Sultan and Prime Minister: Hassanal Bolkiah

Capital: Bandar Seri Begawan

Population: (2011 est) 401,890

Area: 5,765 km²

Density: 67.3/km²

Currency: Brunei dollar



Bulgaria

President: Rumen Radev

Prime Minister: Boyko Borissov

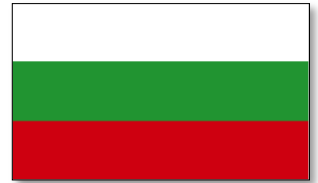
Capital: Sofia

Population: (2016 est) 7,101,859

Area: 110,994 km²

Density: 64.9/km²

Currency: Lev



Burundi

President: Pierre Nkurunziza

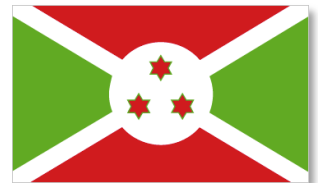
Capital: Bujumbura

Population: (2011 est) 10,216,190

Area: 27,834 km²

Density: 367.0/km²

Currency: Burundi franc



Cambodia

King: Norodom Sihamoni

Prime Minister: Hun Sen

Capital: Phnom Penh

Population: (2011 est) 14,805,358

Area: 181,035 km²

Density: 81.8/km²

Currency: Riel



Cameroon

President: Paul Biya

Prime Minister: Philemon Yang

Capital: Yaounde



Population: (2009 est) 19,100,000

Area: 475,442 km²

Density: 39.7/km²

Currency: CFA Franc

Canada

Queen: Elizabeth II

Governor General: Julie Payette

Prime Minister: Justin Trudeau

Capital: Ottawa

Population: (2014 est) 35,675,834

Area: 9,984,670 km²

Density: 3.41/km²

Currency: Canadian dollar



Chad

President: Idriss Deby

Prime Minister: Albert Pahimi Padacke

Capital: N Djamena

Population: 10,329,208

Area: (2009 est) 1,284,000 km²

Density: 8.0/km²

Currency: CFA Franc



Chile

President: Michelle Bachelet

Capital: Santiago

Population: (2011 est) 16,888,760

Area: 756,950 km²

Density: 22/km²

Currency: Chilean Peso



China

President: Xi Jinping

Premier of the State Council: Li Keqiang

Capital: Beijing

Population: (2015 est) 1,376,049,000

Area: 9,596,961 km²



Density: 373/km²

Currency: Yuan/Renminbi

Colombia

President: Juan Manuel Santos

Vice President: German Vargas Lleras

Capital: Bogota

Population: (2016 est) 48,786,100

Area: 1,141,748 km²

Density: 40.74/km²

Currency: Colombian Peso



Cuba

President: Raul Castro

Capital: Havana

Population: (2010 est) 11,241,894

Area: 109,884 km²

Density: 102.3/km²

Currency: Cuban Peso



Czech Republic

President: Milos Zeman

Prime Minister: Bohuslav Sobotka

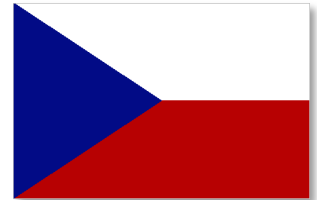
Capital: Prague

Population: (2011 cens) 10,562,214

Area: 78,866 km²

Density: 134/km²

Currency: Koruna



Denmark

Queen: Margrethe II

Prime Minister: Lars Lokke Rasmussen

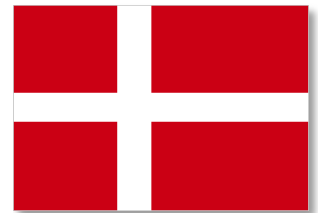
Capital: Copenhagen

Population: (2014 est) 5,627,235

Area: 42,915,7 km²

Density: 130/km²

Currency: Krone



Dominica

President: Charles Savarin
Prime Minister: Roosevelt Skerrit
Capital: Roseau
Population: (2009 est) 72,660
Area: 790 km²
Density: 105/km²
Currency: East Caribbean dollar



Djibouti

President: Ismail Omar Guelleh
Prime Minister: Abdoukader Kamil Mohammad
Capital: Djibouti
Population: (2012 est) 923,000
Area: 23,200 km²
Density: 37.2/km²
Currency: Djibouti franc



Egypt

President: Abdel Fattah El-Sisi
Prime Minister: Sherif Ismail
Capital: Cairo
Population: (2015 est) 90,120,000
Area: 1,002,450 km²
Density: 76.3/km²
Currency: Egyptian pound



Eritrea

President: Isaias Afwerki
Capital: Asmara
Population: (2012 est) 6,086,495
Area: 117,600 km²
Density: 51.8/km²
Currency: Nakfa



Ethiopia

President: Mulatu Teshome
Prime Minister: Hailemariam Desalegn



Capital: Addis Ababa

Population: (2011 est) 82,101,998

Area: 1,104,300 km²

Density: 74/km²

Currency: Birr

Estonia

President: Kersti Kaljulaid

Prime Minister: Juri Ratas

Capital: Tallinn

Population: (2010 est) 1,340,194

Area: 45,227 km²

Density: 29/km²

Currency: Kroon



Fiji

President: George Konrote

Prime Minister: Frank Bainimarama

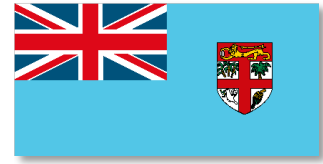
Capital: Suva

Population: (2009 est) 849,000

Area: 18,274 km²

Density: 46.4/km²

Currency: Fiji dollar



Finland

President: Sauli Niinistö

Prime Minister: Juha Sipilä

Capital: Helsinki

Population: (2012 est) 5,404,956

Area: 338,424 km²

Density: 16/km²

Currency: Euro (formerly markka)



France

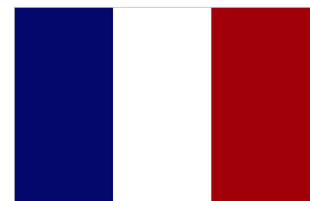
President: Emmanuel Macron

Prime Minister: Edouard Philippe

Capital: Paris

Population: 65,350,000

Area: 674,843 km²



Density: 116/km²

Currency: Euro (formerly French franc)

Georgia

President: Giorgi Margvelashvili

Prime Minister: Giorgi Kvirikashvili

Capital: Tbilisi

Population: (2010 est) 4,636,400

Area: 69,700 km²

Density: 68.1/km²

Currency: Lari



Germany

President: Frank-Walter Steinmeier

Chancellor: Angela Merkel

Capital: Berlin

Population: (2013 est) 80,585,700

Area: 357,021 km²

Density: 225/km²

Currency: Euro (formerly Deutsche mark)



Ghana

President: Nana Akufo-Addo

Prime Minister:

Capital: Accra

Population: (2010 est) 24,233,43

Area: 238,535 km²

Density: 101.5/km²

Currency: Cedi



Greece

President: Prokopis Pavlopoulos

Prime Minister: Alexis Tsipras

Capital: Athens

Population: (2010 est) 11,305,118

Area: 131,990km²

Density: 85.3/km²

Currency: Euro (formerly drachma)



Grenada

Queen: Elizabeth II

Governor-General: Dame Cecile La Grenade

Prime Minister: Keith Mitchell

Capital: Saint George's

Population: (2005 est) 110,000

Area: 344 km²

Density: 319.8/km²

Currency: East Caribbean dollar



Guinea

President: Alpha Conde

Prime Minister: Mamady Youla

Capital: Conakry

Population: (2009 est) 10,057,975

Area: 245,857 km²

Density: 40.9/km²

Currency: Guinean franc



Guyana

President: David A. Granger

Prime Minister: Moses Nagamootoo

Capital: Georgetown

Population: (2010 est) 752,940

Area: 214,970km²

Density: 3.502/km²

Currency: Guyanese dollar



Hungary

President: Janos Ader

Prime Minister: Viktor Orban

Capital: Budapest

Population: (2011 est) 10,014,324

Area: 93,030 km²

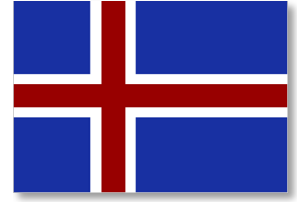
Density: 107.2/km²

Currency: Forint



Iceland

President: Guoni Th. Johannesson
Prime Minister: Bjarni Benediktsson
Capital: Reykjavik
Population: (2015 est) 329,100
Area: 103,001 km²
Density: 3.2/km²
Currency: Icelandic krona



India

President: Ram Nath Kovind
Prime Minister: Narendra Modi
Capital: New Delhi
Population: (2016 est) 1,293,057,000
Area: 3,287,263km²
Currency: Indian Rupee



Indonesia

President: Joko Widodo
Vice President: Jusuf Kalla
Capital: Jakarta
Population: (2011 est) 237,424,363
Area: 1,919,440km²
Density: 123.76/km²
Currency: Rupiah



Iran

Supreme Leader: Ayatollah Ali Khamenei
President: Hassan Rouhani
Capital: Tehran
Population: (2011 est) 75,330,000
Area: 1,648,195 km²
Density: 45/km²
Currency: Rial



Iraq

President: Fuad Masum

Prime Minister: Haider al-Abadi

Capital: Baghdad

Population: (2012 est) 31,129,225

Area: 438,317 km²

Density: 71.0/km²

Currency: Iraqi Dinar



Ireland

President: Michael D. Higgins

Capital: Dublin

Population: 47,139,93

Currency: Euro



Italy

President: Sergio Mattarella

President of the Council of Ministers: Paolo Gentiloni

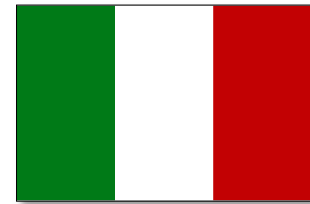
Capital: Rome

Population: (2012 est) 60,681,514

Area: 301,338 km²

Density: 201.1/km²

Currency: Euro (formerly lira)



Jamaica

Queen: Elizabeth II

Governor-General: Sir Patrick Allen

Prime Minister: Andrew Holness

Capital: Kingston

Population: (2013 est) 2,909,714

Area: 10,991 km²

Density: 252/km²

Currency: Jamaican dollar

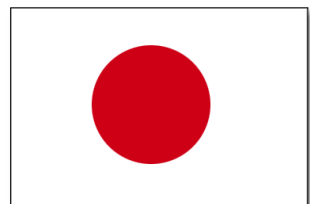


Japan

Emperor: Akihito

Prime Minister: Shinzo Abe

Capital: Tokyo



Population: (2016 est) 126,730,000

Area: 377,944 km²

Density: 337.1/km²

Currency: Yen

Jordan

King: Abdullah II

Prime Minister: Hani Al-Mulki

Capital: Amman

Population: (2011 est) 6,508,271

Area: 89,342 km²

Density: 68.4/km²

Currency: Jordanian dinar



Kazakhstan

President: Nursultan Nazarbayev

Prime Minister: Bakhytzhan Sagintayev

Capital: Astana

Population: (2011 est) 16,600,000

Area: 2,724,900 km²

Density: 5.94/km²

Currency: Tenge



Kenya

President: Uhuru Kenyatta

Capital: Nairobi

Population: (2017 est) 48,622,646

Area: 580,367 km²

Density: 67.2/km²

Currency: Kenya shilling



Korea, North

Supreme Leader: Kim Jong-un

Premier of the Cabinet: Pak Pong-ju

Capital: Pyongyang

Population: (2009 est) 24,51,218

Area: 120,540 km²

Density: 198.3/km²

Currency: Won



Korea, South

President: Moon Jae-in

Prime Minister: Lee Nak-yeon

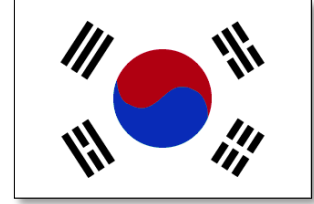
Capital: Seoul

Population: (2010 est) 48,578,000

Area: 100,210 km²

Density: 491/km²

Currency: Won



Kuwait

Emir: Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah

Prime Minister: Sheikh Jaber Al-Mubarak Al-Hamad Al-Sabah

Capital: Kuwait City

Population: (2010 est) 3,556,437

Area: 17,882 km²

Density: 200.0/km²

Currency: Kuwaiti dinar



Kyrgyzstan

President: Almazbek Atambayev

Prime Minister: Sapar Isakov

Capital: Bishkek

Population: (2016 est) 6,019,480

Area: 199,900 km²

Density: 27.4/km²

Currency: Som



Latvia

President: Raimonds Vejonis

Prime Minister: Maris Kucinskis

Capital: Riga

Population: (2011 est) 2,229,641

Area: 64,589 km²

Density: 34.3/km²

Currency: Lats



Lebanon

President: Michel Aoun

President of the Council of Ministers: Saad Hariri

Capital: Beirut

Population: (2008est) 4,224,000

Area: 10,452km²

Density: 404/km²

Currency: Lebanese pound



Libya

Chairman of the Presidential Council and Prime Minister

Fayez al-Sarraj

Capital: Tripoli

Population: (2006 cens) 5,670,688

Area: 1,759,541 km²

Density: 3.6 km²

Currency: Libyan dinar



Lithuania

President: Dalia Grybauskaite

Prime Minister: Saulius Skvernelis

Capital: Vilnius

Population: (2011est) 3,203,857

Area: 65,200 km²

Density: 50.3/km²

Currency: Litas



Malawi

President: Peter Mutharika

Capital: Lilongwe

Population: (2013est) 16,407,000

Area: 118,484 km²

Density: 128.4/km²

Currency: Kwacha



Malaysia

King: Muhammad V

Prime Minister: Najib Razak

Capital: Kuala Lumpur

Population: (2010 cens) 28,334,135

Area: 329,847 km²

Density: 86/km²

Currency: Ringgit



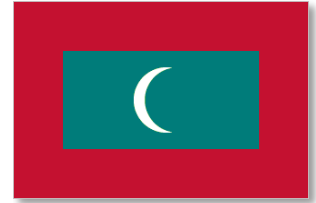
Maldives

President: Abdulla Yameen

Capital: Male

Area: Consists of 1200 islands

Currency: Rupee



Mali

President: Ibrahim Boubacar Keita

Prime Minister: Abdoulaye Idrissa Maiga

Capital: Bamako

Population: (2009cens) 14,517,176

Area: 1,240,192 km²

Density: 11.7/km²

Currency: CFA Franc



Malta

President: Marie Louise Coleiro Preca

Prime Minister: Joseph Muscat

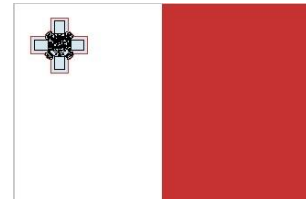
Capital: Valletta

Population: (2010est) 417,608

Area: 316 km²

Density: 1306.8/km²

Currency: Maltese lira



Mauritania

President: Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz

Prime Minister: Yahya Ould Hademine

Capital: Nouakchott



Area: 1,030,700 km²
Currency: Ouguiya

Mexico

President: Enrique Pena Nieto
Capital: Mexico City
Population: (2010cens) 112,322,757
Area: 1,972,550 km²
Density: 57/km²
Currency: Mexican peso



Moldova

President: Igor Dodon
Prime Minister: Pavel Filip
Capital: Chisinau
Population: (2014est) 2,913,281
Area: 33,846 km²
Density: 105/km²
Currency: Leu



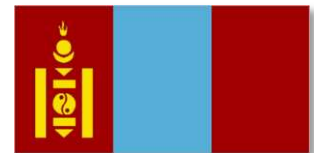
Monaco

Sovereign Prince: Albert II
Minister of State: Serge Telle
Capital: Monaco
Population: 34,000
Currency: Euro



Mongolia

President: Khaltmaagin Battulga
Prime Minister: Ukhnaagin Khurelsukh
Capital: Ulaanbaatar
Population: (2010cens) 2,754,685
Area: 1,564,115.75 km²
Density: 1.76/km²
Currency: Tugrik



Morocco

King: Mohammed VI

Head of Government: Saadeddine Othmani

Capital: Rabat

Population: (2013est) 32,878,400

Area: 446,550 km²

Density: 73.1/km²

Currency: Dirham



Nepal

Presedent: Bidhya Devi Bhandari

Prime Minister: Sher Bahadur Deuba

Capital: Kathmandu

Population: (2011cens) 26,494,504

Area: 147,181 km²

Density: 180/km²

Currency: Nepalese rupee



Netherlands

King: Willem-Alexander

Prime Minister: Mark Rutte

Capital: Amsterdam

Population: (2017est) 16,847,007

Area: 41,543 km²

Density: 414.1/km²

Currency: Euro



New Zealand

Queen: Elizabeth II

Governor-General: Dame Patsy Reddy

Prime Minister: Jacinda Ardern

Capital: Wellington

Population: (2011est) 4,414,400

Area: 268,021 km²

Density: 16.5/km²

Currency: New Zealand dollar



Niger

President: Mahamadou Issoufou

Prime Minister: Brigi Rafini

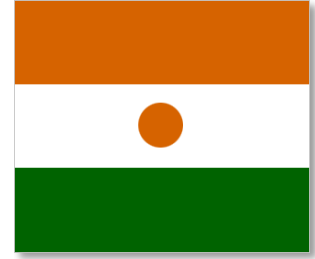
Capital: Niamey

Population: (2011est) 15,730,754

Area: 1,267,000 km²

Density: 12.1/km²

Currency: CFA Franc



Nigeria

President: Muhammadu Buhari

Vice President: Yemi Osinbajo

Capital: Abuja

Population: (2015est) 182,202,000

Area: 923,768 km²

Density: 188.9/km²

Currency: Naira



Norway

King: Harald V

Prime Minister: Erna Solberg

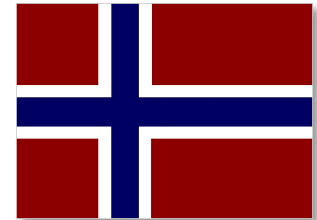
Capital: Oslo

Population: (2014est) 5,404,300

Area: 385,175 km²

Density: 13.26/km²

Currency: Norwegian krone



Oman

Sultan and Prime Minister: Qaboos bin Said al Said

Capital: Muscat

Population: (2013est) 3,869,873

Area: 309,501 km²

Density: 9.2/km²

Currency: Omani Rial



Pakistan

President: Mamnoon Hussain

Prime Minister: Shahid Khaqan Abbasi



Capital: Islamabad
Population: (2017cens) 207,774,520
Area: 796,095 km²
Density: 219.3/km²
Currency: Pakistani rupee (PKR)

Palestine (Holy Land)

President: Mahemood Abbas
Prime Minister: Rami Hamdallah
Capital:
Population:
Area:
Density:
Currency:



Panama

President: Juan Carlos Varela
Capital: Panama City
Population: (2013cens) 4,100,000
Area: 75,517 km²
Density: 54.2/km²
Currency: U.S. dollar



Paraguay

President: Horacio Cartes
Capital: Asuncion
Population: (2015est) 6,775,756
Area: 406,752 km²
Density: 17.2/km²
Currency: Guarani



Peru

President: Pedro Pablo Kuczynski
Prime Minister: Mercedes Araoz
Capital: Lima
Population: (2013est) 30,475,144
Area: 1,285,216 km²
Density: 23/km²



Currency: Nuevo sol

Philippines

President: Rodrigo Duterte

Vice President: Leni Robredo

Capital: Manila

Population: (2015cens) 100,981,437

Area: 299,764 km²

Density: 336.60/km²

Currency: Peso



Poland

President: Andrzej Duda

Prime Minister: Beata Szydlo

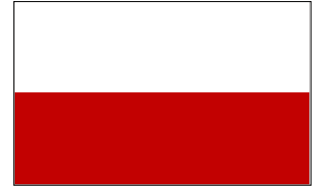
Capital: Warsaw

Population: (2014est) 38,483,957

Area: 312,679 km²

Density: 123/km²

Currency: Zloty



Portugal

President: Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa

Prime Minister: Antonio Costa

Capital: Lisbon

Population: (2011est) 10,647,763

Area: 92,090 km²

Density: 115/km²

Currency: Euro



Qatar

Emir: Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani

Prime Minister: Sheikh Abdullah bin Nasser bin Khalifa Al Thani

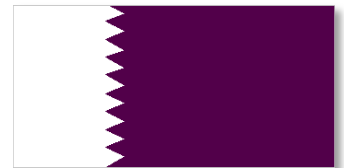
Capital: Doha

Population: (2010cens) 1,853,563

Area: 11,437 km²

Density: 123/2/km²

Currency: Qatari riyal



Romania

President: Klaus Iohannis

Prime Minister: Mihai Tudose

Capital: Bucharest

Population: (2011cens) 19,042,936

Area: 238,391 km²

Density: 79/km²

Currency: Leu



Russia

President: Vladimir Putin

Prime Minister: Dmitry Medvedev

Capital: Moscow

Population: (2010cens) 142,905,208

Area: 17,075,400 km²

Density: 8.3/km²

Currency: Ruble



Saudi Arabia

King and Prime Minister: Salman bin Abdulaziz

Capital: Riyadh

Population: (2010est) 27,136,977

Area: 2,250,000 km²

Density: 12/km²

Currency: Riyal



Serbia

President: Aleksandar Vucic

Prime Minister: Ana Brnabic

Capital: Belgrade

Population: (2011est) 7,243,007

Area: 88,361 km²

Density: 91.9/km²

Currency: dinar/euro



Singapore

President: Halimah Yacob

Prime Minister: Lee Hsien Loong



Capital: Singapore
Population: (2013est) 5,399,200
Area: 716.1 km²
Density: 7,540/km²
Currency: Singapore dollar

Slovakia

President: Andrej Kiska
Prime Minister: Robert Fico
Capital: Bratislava
Population: (2010est) 5,440,078
Area: 49,035 km²
Density: 111/km²
Currency: Koruna



Slovenia

President: Borut Pahor
Prime Minister: Miro Cerar
Capital: Ljubljana
Population: (2012est) 2,055,496
Area: 20,273 km²
Density: 101/km²
Currency: Slovenian dolar



Somalia

President: Mohammad Abdullahi Mohamed
Prime Minister: Hassan Ali Khayre
Capital: Mogadishu
Population: (2012est) 10,085,638
Area: 637,657 km²
Density: 16.12/km²
Currency: Somali shilling



South Africa

President: Jacob Zuma
Capital: Pretoria (administrative) Cape Town (legislative) Bloemfontein (judiciary)
Population: (2013est) 52,982,000
Area: 1,221,037 km²
Density: 42.4/km²



Currency: Rand

Spain

King: Felipe VI

Head of the Government: Mariano Rajoy

Capital: Madrid

Population: (2012est) 47,265,321

Area: 505,992 km²

Density: 93/km²

Currency: Euro



Sri Lanka

President: Maithripala Sirisena

Prime Minister: Ranil Wickremesinghe

Capital: Colombo / Sri Jayawadenepura Kotte (legislative and judicial)

Population: (2010est) 20,238,000

Area: 65,610 km²

Density: 308.5/km²

Currency: Sri Lankan rupee



Sudan

President: Omar al-Bashir

Capital: Khartoum

Population: (2008cens) 30,894,000

Area: 1,886,068 km²

Density: 16.4/km²

Currency: Dinar



Switzerland

Federal Chancellor: Corina Casanova

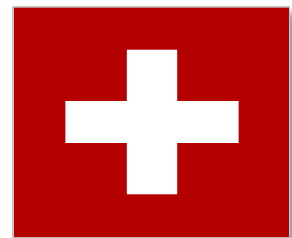
Capital: Bern

Population: (2010est) 7,866,500

Area: 41,285 km²

Density: 201/km²

Currency: Swiss franc



Sweden

King: Carl XVI Gustaf

Prime Minister: Stefan Lofven

Capital: Stockholm

Population: (2012cens) 9,514,406

Area: 449,964 km²

Density: 20.6/km²

Currency: Krona



Syria

Presedent: Bashar al-Assad

Prime Minister: Imad Khamis

Capital: Damascus

Population: 18,090,242

Area: 185,180 km²

Density: 118.3/km²

Currency: Syrian pound



Tajikistan

Presedent: Emomali Rahmon

Prime Minister: Kokhir Rasulzoda

Capital: Dushanbe

Population: (2011est) 7,616,000

Area: 143,100 km²

Density: 48.6/km²

Currency: Somoni



Taiwan

Presedent: Tsai Ing-wen

Prime Minister: Chen chien-jen

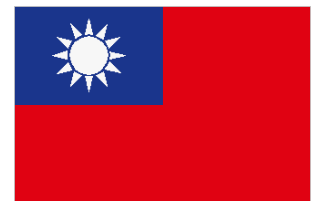
Capital: Taipei

Population: (2012est)23,261,747

Area: 36,193 km²

Density: 642/km²

Currency: Taiwan dollar



Tanzania

President: John Magufuli
Prime Minister: Kassim Majaliwa
Capital: Dodoma
Population: (2010est) 43,188,000
Area: 945,203 km²
Density: 46.3/km²
Currency: Tanzanian shilling



Thailand

King: Maha Vajiralongkorn
Prime Minister: Prayut Chan-o-cha
Capital: Bangkok
Population: (2011est) 66,720,153
Area: 513,120 km²
Density: 132.1/km²
Currency: Baht



Togo

President: Faure Gnassingbe
Prime Minister: Komi Selom Klassou
Capital: Lome
Population: (2009est) 6,619,000
Area: 56,785 km²
Density: 116.2/km²
Currency: CFA Franc



Tunisia

President: Beji Caid Essebsi
Head of Government: Youssef Chahed
Capital: Tunis
Population: (2011est) 10,432,500
Area: 163,610 km²
Density: 63/km²
Currency: Tunisian dinar



Turkey

President: Recep Tayyip Erdogan

Prime Minister: Binali Yildirim

Capital: Ankara

Population: (2014cens) 77,695,904

Area: 783,562 km²

Density: 101/km²

Currency: Turkish lira (YTL)



Turkmenistan

President: Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedow

Prime Minister:

Capital: Ashgabat

Population: (2012est) 5,125,693

Area: 491,210 km²

Density: 10.5/km²

Currency: Manat



Uganda

President: Yoweri Museveni

Prime Minister: Ruhakana Rugunda

Capital: Kampala

Population: (2009est) 32,369,558

Area: 236,040 km²

Density: 143.7/km²

Currency: Ugandan new shilling



Ukraine

President: Petro Poroshenko

Prime Minister: Volodymyr Groysman

Capital: Kyiv

Population: (2010est) 45,888,000

Area: 6033,628 km²

Density: 77/km²

Currency: Hryvna



United Arab Emirates

President: Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan
Prime Minister: Sheikh Mohammad bin Rashid Al Maktoum
Capital: Abu Dhabi
Currency: U.A.E. dirham



United Kingdom

Queen: Elizabeth II
Prime Minister: Theresa May
Capital: London
Population: (2016est) 65,110,000
Area: 243,610 km²
Density: 255.6/km²
Currency: Pound sterling



United States

President: Donald Trump
Capital: Washington D.C.
Population: (2013est) 324,109,000
Area: 9,826,675 km²
Density: 34.2/km²
Currency: Dollar



Uruguay

President: Tabare Vazquez
Capital: Montevideo
Population: (2011est) 3,318,535
Area: 176,215 km²
Density: 18.65/km²
Currency: Uruguay peso



Uzbekistan

President: Shavkat Mirziyoyev
Prime Minister: Abdulla Aripov
Capital: Tashkent
Population: (2012est) 29,559,100
Area: 447,400 km²
Density: 61.4/km²



Currency: Uzbekistani sum

Vatican City

Sovereign: Pope Francis

President of the Governorate: Cardinal Giuseppe Bertello

Capital: Vatican City

Population: (2013est) 839

Area: 110 acres

Density: 1877/km²

Currency: Euro



Venezuela

President: Nicolas Maduro

Capital: Caracas

Population: (2011est) 27,150,095

Area: 916,445 km²

Density: 30.2/km²

Currency: Bolivar



Vietnam

President: Tran Dai Quang

Prime Minister: Nguyen Xuan Phuc

Capital: Hanoi

Population: (2011est) 90,549,390

Area: 346,410 km²

Density: 259/km²

Currency: Dong



Yemen

President: Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi

Prime Minister: Ahmed Obaid bin Daghr

Capital: Sanaa

Population: (2011est) 25,130,000

Area: 527,970 km²

Density: 44.7/km²

Currency: Rial



Zimbabwe

President:

Capital: Harare

Population: (2012est) 12,619,600

Area: 390,757 km²

Density: 26/km²

Currency: Zimbabwean dollar



Highest, Longest, Biggest, Largest, Deepest, Smallest of the World

- Largest Airport : King Abdul Khalid International Airport (Saudi Arabia)
- Highest Airport : Lhasa Airport, Tibet
- Tallest Animal : Giraffe
- Largest Animal : Blue Bottom whale
- Largest Bay : Hudson Bay, Canada.
- Fastest Bird : Swift
- Largest Bird : Ostrich
- Smallest Bird : Humming bird
- Longest Bridge : Huey P. Long Bridge (USA)
- Tallest Building : Dubai Burj (Dubai)
- Longest Canal : Baltic sea White Canal
- Largest Cathedral : Cathedral Church of New York
- Largest Cemetry : Ohlsdorf Cemetry (Hamburg, Germany)
- Largest Church : Balisca of St. Peter in the Vatican City, Rome.
- Largest Continent : Asia
- Smallest Continent : Australia
- Largest Country (Area) : Russia
- Smallest Country (Area) : Vatican City
- Biggest Cinema House : Roxy, New York
- Highest City : Wenchuan, China
- Most Populous City : Tokyo
- Longest Day : June 21
- Shortest Day : December 22
- Largest Delta : Sunderban (India)
- Largest Desert : Sahara, North Africa
- Biggest Dome : Gol Gumbaz (Bijapur), India
- Largest Dams : Grand Coulee Dam, USA
- Tallest Fountain : Fountain Hills, Arizona

- Largest Gulf : Gulf of Mexico
- Largest Hotel : Excalibur Hotel (Las Vegas, Nevada, USA)
- Largest Island : Greenland
- Largest Lake : Caspian Sea.
- Deepest Lake : Baikal (Siberia)
- Highest Lake : Titicaca (Bolivia)
- Largest Library : United States Library of Congress, Washington
- Largest Mosque : Jama Masjid, Delhi (India)
- Highest Mountain Peak : Mount Everest (Nepal)
- Highest Mountain Range : Himalayas, Asia.
- Largest Mountain Range : Andes (South America)
- Biggest Museum : American Museum of Natural History (New York).
- Largest Minaret : Sultan Hassan Mosque (Egypt)
- Tallest Minaret : Qutub Minar, Delhi (India)
- Biggest Oceans : Pacific Ocean
- Deepest Oceans : Pacific Ocean
- Biggest Palace : Vatican (Rome)
- Largest Palace : Imperial Palace (China)
- Largest Park : National Park of North-Eastern (Greenland)
- Largest Peninsula : Arabia
- Highest Plateau : Pamir (Tibet)
- Longest Platform : Kharagpur, W. Bengal (India)
- Largest Platform : Grand Central Terminal, (Rly. Station), New York (USA)
- Biggest Planet : Jupiter
- Smallest Planet : Mercury
- Brightest Planet : Venus
- Coldest Planet : Neptune
- Nearest Planet (to the Sun) : Mercury
- Farthest Planet (from the Sun) : Neptune
- Longest River : Nile, Africa
- Longest River Dam : Hirakud Dam, India
- Largest Sea : South China Sea
- Largest Stadium : Starhove Stadium, Prague (Czech Republic)
- Brightest Star : Sirius A
- Tallest Statue : Motherland (Russia)
- Largest Sea-bird : Albatross
- Biggest Telescope : Mt. Palomar (USA)
- Longest Train : Flying Scotsman
- Largest Temple : Angkorwat in Combodia.
- Oldest Theatre : Teatro Olimpico (Italy)

- Tallest Tower : C. N. Tower, Toronto (Canada)
- Longest Wall : Great Wall of China
- Highest Waterfall : Angel (Venezuela)
- Widest Waterfall : Khone Falls (Laos)
- Lowest Water Level : Dead Sea
- Longest Epic : Mahabharata
- Hottest Place : Azizia (Libya)
- Rainiest Place : Mosinram, near Cherrapunji (India)
- Highest Road : Leh-Nobra, Ladakh division India.
- Highest Village : Andean (Chile)
- Highest Volcano : Ojos del Salado, (Argentina) Chile
- Largest Volcano : Manuna Lea (Hawai)
- Lightest Gas : Hydrogen
- Fastest Animal : Cheetah
- Biggest Flower : Rafflesia (Java)
- Longest Corridor : Rameshwaram Temple (India)
- Largest Democracy : India
- Highest Cable Car Project : Gulmarg (Jammu-Kashmir)
- Biggest Airbus : Double Decker A-380
- Highest Rail Track : Kwinghai- Tibbet Railway (China)
- Largest planet: Jupiter
- Smallest planet: Pluto

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10 Tallest People in History

History abounds with tales of hugely tall men and women, but it's only in the past couple of hundred years that we've had medical explanations for the phenomenon. Pituitary gigantism, Marfan syndrome, eunuchoid tallness, Sotos syndrome, and acromegaly are all conditions that can cause those afflicted to grow beyond the human norm.

Pituitary gigantism is by far the most common cause of extreme height. It usually occurs due to over-secretion of growth hormone from cells in the pituitary gland or as a result of a tumor on this same gland at the base of the brain. Many of the world's largest individuals – from the tallest person ever, Robert Wadlow, to the world's current tallest living man, Sultan Kösen – have suffered from conditions related to their pituitary glands.

Yet the stories of the individuals affected by gigantism are as interesting as the causes behind their conditions. Read on for the 10 tallest recorded people in history.

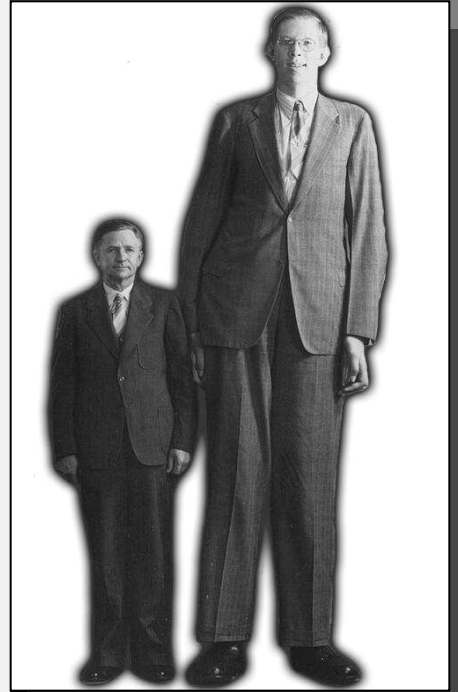
1. Robert Wadlow – 8 ft 11 in (2 m 72 cm)

Robert Wadlow, "The Giant of Illinois." Having reached a height of 8 ft 11 in, Wadlow is the tallest confirmed person to have ever lived. Born in Alton, Illinois (US) in 1918, he suffered from hypertrophy of the pituitary gland, causing him to produce massive amounts of human growth hormone.

This condition led to Wadlow's height constantly increasing throughout his life. By the time he was eight, he was already 6 ft 2 inch and weighed 169 lbs (77 kg). The Illinois resident was so large that a special desk had to be built for him in school. Doctors at the time had no treatment for this kind of hormonal imbalance.

Wadlow suffered from a number of ailments (بیماری، مرض) due to his unusual condition. He had trouble moving around his college campus because of his brittle bones and needed to wear leg braces towards the end of his life. He also had minimal sensation in his feet.

In the end, during a professional appearance Wadlow made in Manistee, Michigan, a faulty leg brace gave him a blister that went on to become infected. Emergency surgery and blood transfusions failed to save him, and he passed away in his sleep on July 15, 1940. He was only 22 years old. Over 30,000 people attended Wadlow's funeral and twelve pallbearers were needed to carry his massive body.

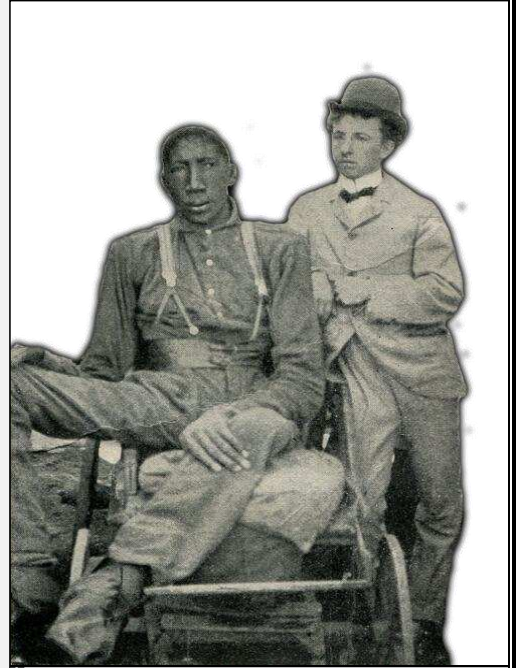


2. John Rogan – 8 ft 9 in (2 m 67 cm)

At 8 ft 9 in, John William “Bud” Rogan is the second tallest human being in recorded history – and the tallest of African descent. Born in Tennessee in 1868, Rogan suffered a sudden growth spurt at the age of 13 and gained height rapidly.

Rogan’s extreme size led to him suffering from severe ankylosis, a condition that leaves the joints stiff due to inflammation. This made it extremely difficult for him to put his weight on his feet. Initially, he could walk around with the aid of crutches, but by 1882 Rogan couldn’t stand or walk at all. Always the center of attention, he was often pulled around in a goat cart that he designed himself.

Rogan found it hard to work due to his condition but made a living selling pictures and postcards of himself at the local train station. He died in 1905 from complications due to his disease and was buried under a layer of concrete to stop curious scientists from digging up his body. The African-American giant was not measured officially until his death, and although he was just less than nine feet tall, he weighed in at only 175 pounds (79 kg).



3. John F. Carroll – 8 ft 7.5 in (2 m 63 cm)

Born in 1932 in Buffalo, New York, John Carroll was referred to as the “Buffalo Giant” in medical journals. When he was 16, Carroll’s incredible growth spurt kicked in, and it didn’t stop until his eventual death in 1969. At one point, he reportedly grew seven inches in a matter of months!

Carroll was afflicted with acromegalic gigantism and suffered a lot during his short life, especially when it came to his spine: he had a bad case of two-dimensional spinal curvature, also known as kyphoscoliosis. In fact, Carroll’s spinal curvature was so severe that it even made measuring him accurately extremely difficult.

In 1968, just before his death, Carroll measured in at 7 ft 8.75 in. However, by this stage, his spinal curvature was so extreme that it’s thought his corrected height could have been just below 9 feet.

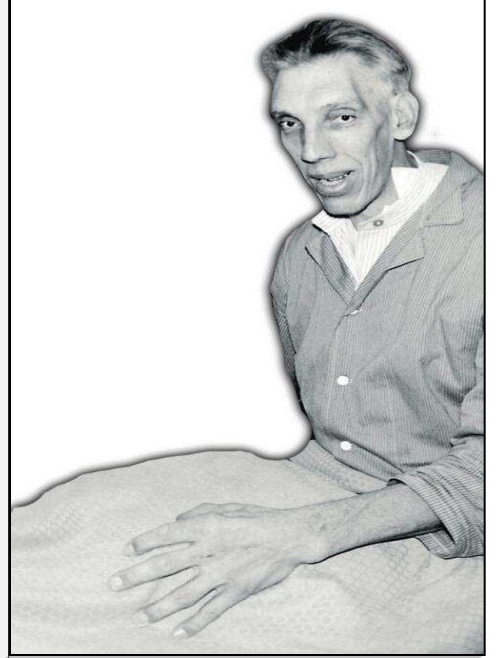


4. Vaino Myllyrinne – 8 ft 3 in (2 m 51 cm)

Born in 1909 in Helsinki, Finland, Vaino Myllyrinne was 7 ft 3.4 in tall by the time he was 21. What's more, he hit a second growth spurt in his late thirties, and by the time of his death in 1963, he was a towering 8 ft 3 in – just like Kosen and Beaupre.

Myllyrinne served with the Finnish Defence Forces and is considered the tallest soldier who ever lived. He was also voted the twelfth greatest Finn by local TV show Suuret Suomalaiset, mostly due to a sarcastic tongue-in-cheek Internet campaign.

The Finnish colossus suffered from acromegaly, which frequently leads to gigantism and abnormal growth. Myllyrinne was confirmed as the tallest living man in the world from 1940 until his death at the age of 54. His hands were also an incredible 15.7 inches wide, which is the largest recorded hand span in history.



5. Edouard Beupre – 8 ft 3 in (2 m 51 cm)

Born in Saskatchewan, Canada in 1881, Edouard Beupre also reached the incredible height of 8 ft 3 in. As a child, Beupre had dreams of being a cowboy, but he may have changed his mind when he turned 17 and discovered that he could lift an 800-pound horse. When he was 21, Beupré joined Barnum and Bailey's Circus as a strongman and circus freak.

The French Canadian giant's feats included lifting heavy horses and wrestling one of the world's strongest men, Louis Cyr. During the wrestling match, he hardly dared to lay a finger on his opponent, leading to Cyr's victory. Sometimes Beupre suffered for his art, and he once broke his leg lifting a 900-pound weight.

Towards the end of his life, Beupre suffered from tuberculosis and felt weak and dizzy after his feats of strength. At around 1:00 am on July 3, 1904, feeling tired, he drank a cup of tea and began coughing up blood. He was rushed to hospital but died the same night.

Doctors who examined Beupre post mortem found that he was suffering from a pituitary gland tumor. They also discovered that he hadn't stopped growing until his premature death at the age of 23.

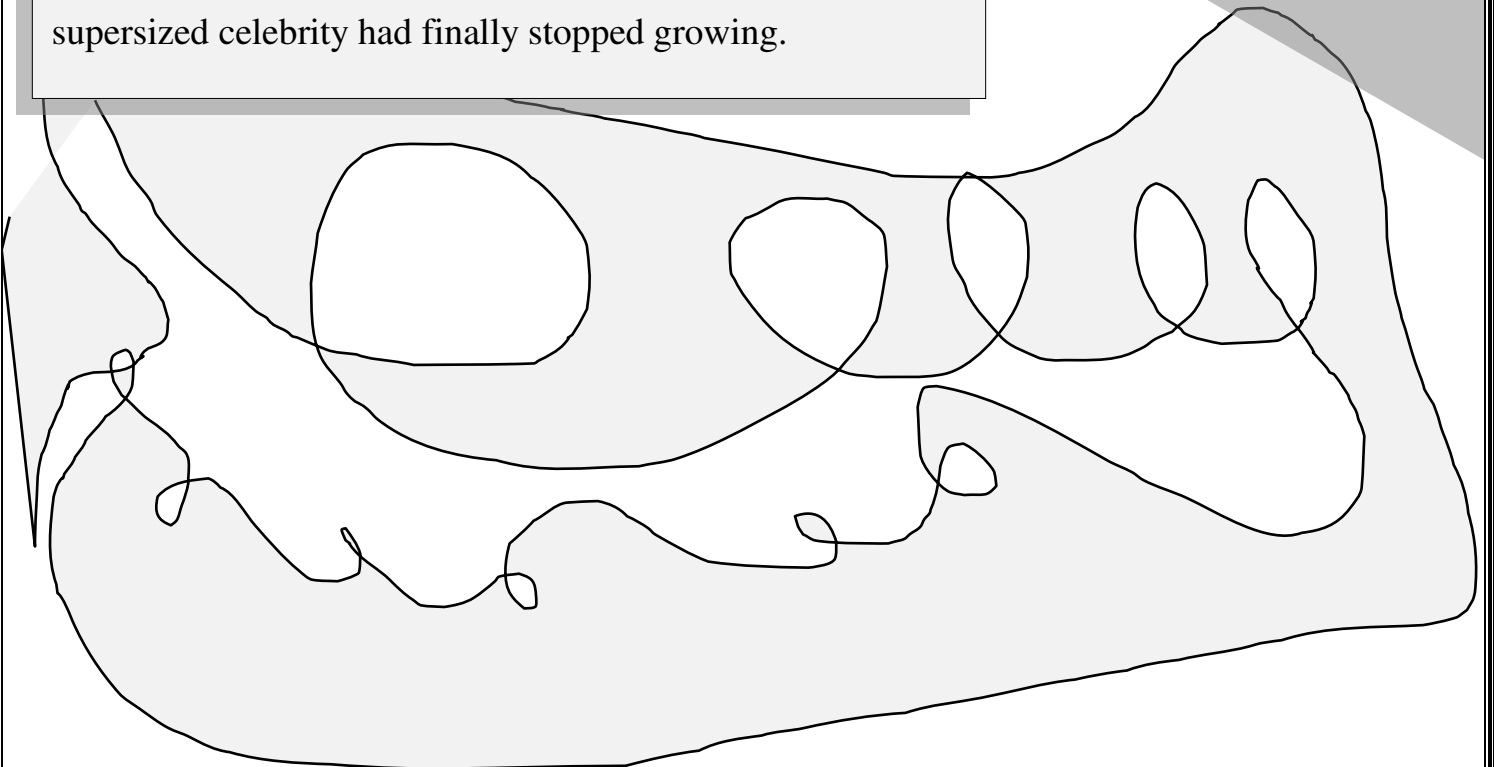


6. Sultan Kosen – 8 ft 3 in (2 m 51 cm)

At 8 ft 3 in, Turkish part-time farm laborer Sultan Kosen is the tallest living man in the world. Like many of the other people on this list, Kosen's condition is caused by a tumor affecting his pituitary gland that has been linked to acromegaly. And as with Koehler, Kosen's growth rate was normal until the age of 10, at which point he quickly shot up to over six feet.

The colossal Turk was unable to complete his education due to his staggering height and need to walk with crutches. An attempt to remove Kosen's tumor in 2008 was thought to have been successful, but in the end it failed to arrest his accelerated growth rate.

In 2010, because the tumor was buried so deep in Kosen's brain, doctors at the University of Virginia used a "gamma knife" technique, focusing beams of radiation to remove the growth. Due to Kosen's size, special equipment had to be flown in from Sweden. In 2012, it was confirmed that the supersized celebrity had finally stopped growing.

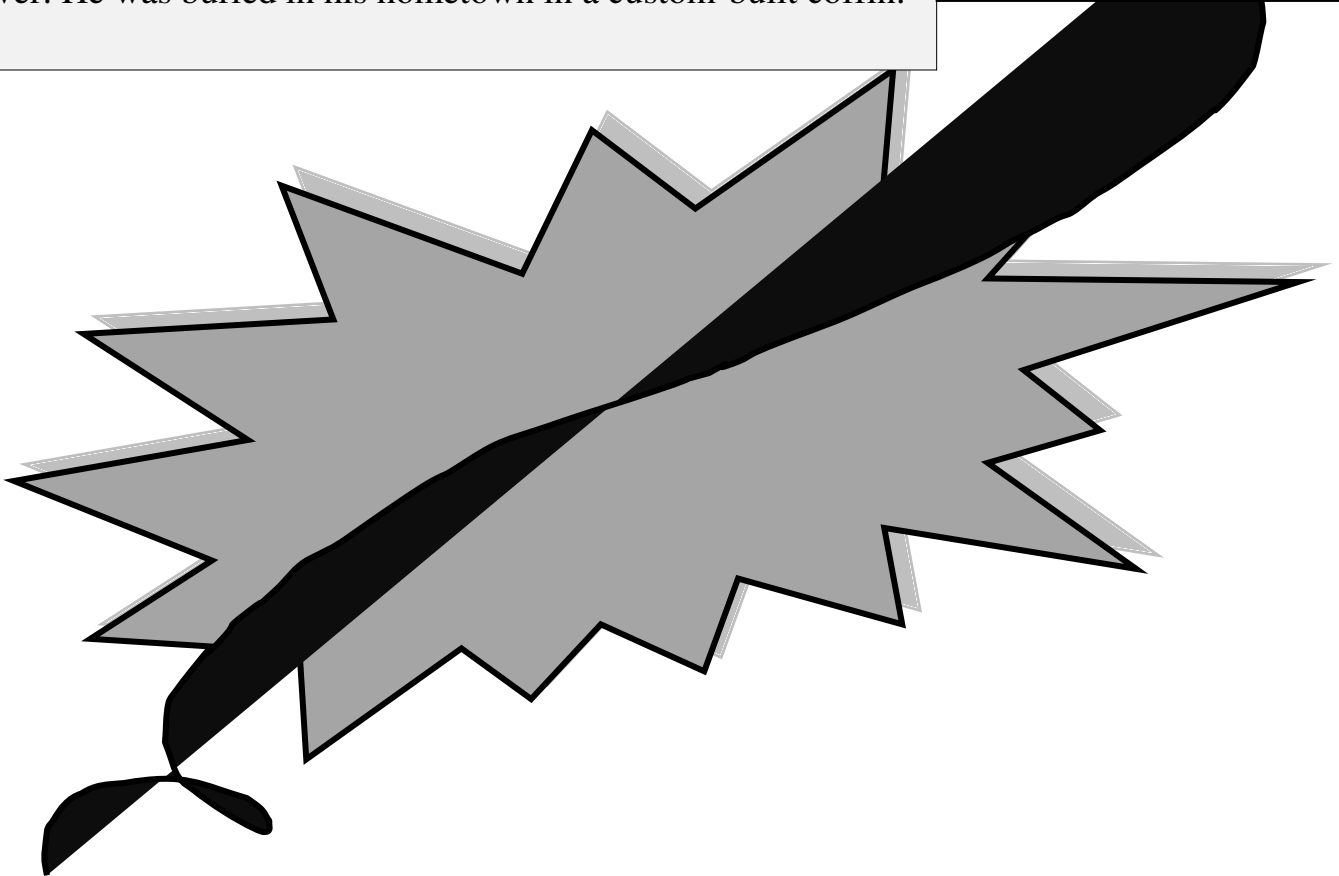
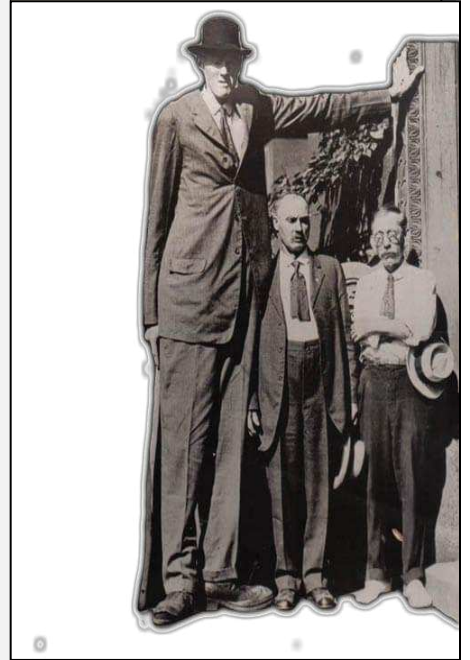


7. Bernard Coyne – 8 ft 2 in (2 m 49 cm)

Bernard A. Coyne was born in Anthon, Iowa(US) on July 27, 1897. He suffered from eunuchoidal infantile gigantism, which is an extremely rare condition commonly referred to as daddy-longlegs syndrome.

Coyne's exact height at the time of his death is still unconfirmed. According to his WWI registration card, he was already 8-ft tall in 1918, at which time he was just 21 years old. When he died in 1921, aged 23, Coyne measured 8 ft 2 in, although according to some sources, he could have been as tall as 8 ft 4 in.

Regardless, Coyne is one of only a handful of people in recorded medical history taller than 8 feet. His life was, however, tragically cut short in his early twenties. Coyne's official cause of death was hardening of the liver and glandular fever. He was buried in his hometown in a custom-built coffin.



8. Vikas Uppal – 8 ft 3 in (2 m 51 cm)

Not a lot is known about Indian giant Vikas Uppal's short life, and his tallest-man claim is a controversial one. Born in the Rohtak district of Haryana in 1986, he was never officially measured by the Guinness World Records.

According to Indian newspaper The Tribune, Uppal was 8ft 3in and still growing when he was measured in his late teens. Indian news and entertainment website Rediff.com also claim to have measured Uppal, in 2005, and reported that he was 8ft 10in – which would make him the second tallest person in human history. Other reports claim that he was 8ft 9in, but his generally accepted height is 8ft 3in.

Notwithstanding such debate, tragically, Uppal died on the operating table on June 30, 2007, when doctors tried unsuccessfully to remove a tumor from his brain.



9. Don Koehler – 8 ft 2 in (2 m 49 cm)

Don Koehler reached an incredible height of 8 ft 2 in. His growth was normal until the age of 10, when he suddenly shot up at an alarming rate. He was the tallest man in the world from 1969 until his death in 1981.

The inconveniences to Koehler's everyday life included him having to put two double beds together when he stayed in hotel rooms, a difficulty finding somewhere to live that had a ceiling high enough (and no hanging light fixtures) and bumping his head when he had a cold. Koehler's twin sister was only 5 ft 9 in tall, making the 29-inch difference between the twins a Guinness World Record.

Towards the end of his life, Koehler suffered from kyphosis, which reduced his stature through curvature of the spine. He died in Chicago at the age of 55 from a reported heart condition. By then his height had shrunk to 7 ft 10 in.

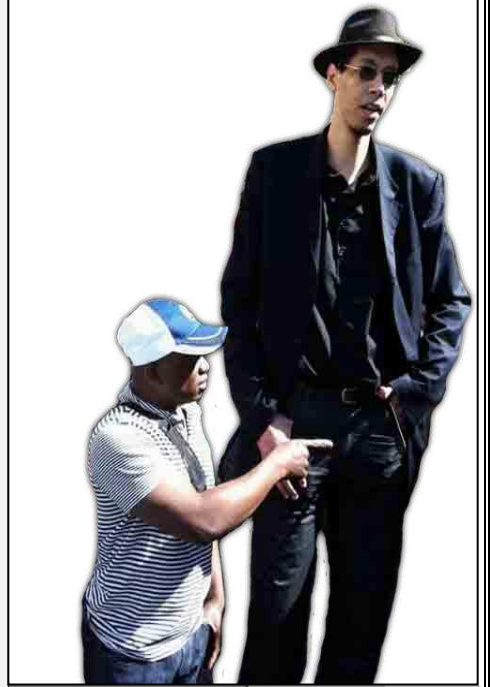


10. Brahim Takioullah – 8 ft 1 in (2 m 46 cm)

Brahim Takioullah is the joint second-tallest living person in the world, alongside Iranian man Morteza Mehrzad. Takioullah also holds the Guinness World Record as the owner of the “world’s largest feet on a living person” (and the second largest in history) at over 15 inches in length. Takioullah was born in Morocco in 1982, and his size is the result of a tumor that affects his pituitary gland.

The tumor has increased the levels of human growth hormone in Takioullah’s system, and the effects are there for all to see. The Moroccan giant’s condition was diagnosed when he was 18, after a school doctor concerned about his “unusual” size suggested that he should get a blood test.

As you can imagine, Takioullah’s stature causes significant problems in his day-to-day life. He can’t stand up straight in the small flat he shares with his mother, and he has difficulty using a car or taxi. He also needs to wear special shoes designed by his orthopaedic podiatrist to support his weight.



World Intelligence Agencies

S. NO	Countries	Agencies	Abbreviation
1.	USA	CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
2.	Pakistan	ISI	Inter Services Intelligence
3.	China	MSS	Ministry of State Security
4.	France	DGSI	General Directorate for Internal Security
5.	India	RAW	Research and Analysis Wing
6.	Russia	FSB	Federal Security Service
7.	Iran	MOIS	Ministry of Intelligence
8.	Saudi Arabia	GIP	General Intelligence Presidency
9.	Israel	Mossad	Foreign Intelligence and Special Operation
10.	Japan	SIRO	Cabinet Intelligence Research Office
11.	South Korea	NIS	National Intelligence Service
12.	Nepal	NID	National Investigation Department
13.	North Korea	.....	State Security Department
14.	Indonesia	BIN	State Intelligence Agency
15.	Afghanistan	NDS	National Directorate of Security
16.	Iraq	GSD	General Security Directorate
17.	Sudan	NISS	National Intelligence and Security Service
18.	Turkey	MGK	National Security Council
19.	United Kingdom	MI	Security Service
20.	Bangladesh	NSI	National Security Intelligence

Top 10 Countries with Largest Gold Reserves.

Gold is a precious metal that has always been considered as a safe investment. The demand for gold is always high. There are a lot of countries that are currently digging to get this valued metal. Of all these countries, only a few of them are able to produce a good quantity of gold.

S. NO	Country Name	S. NO	Country Name
1.	United States of America.	6.	Switzerland.
2.	Germany.	7.	Russia.
3.	Italy.	8.	Japan.

4.	France.	9.	The Netherlands.
5.	China.	10.	India.

Most Beautiful Countries In The World.

S.NO	Country Name	S.NO	Country Name
1.	Switzerland.	6.	China.
2.	Scotland.	7.	India.
3.	South Africa.	8.	Australia.
4.	France.	9.	Italy.
5.	Brazil.	10.	The United States of America (USA).

Longest Rivers in the World

The world features some amazingly long rivers but which are the longest? Check out our list of the top ten longest rivers in the world featuring well known rivers such as the Nile, Amazon and Mississippi.

Rank	River name	Kilometers	Miles	Location
1.	Nile	6650	4132	North East Africa
2.	Amazon	6400	4000	South America
3.	Yangtze	6300	3917	China
4.	Mississippi - Missouri	6275	3902	USA
5.	Yenisei - Angara - Selenga	5539	3445	Russia, Mongolia
6.	Yellow	5464	3398	China
7.	Ob - Irtysh	5410	3364	Russia, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia
8.	Congo - Chambeshi	4700	2922	Central Africa
9.	Amur - Argun	4444	2763	Russia, China, Mongolia
10.	Lena	4400	2736	Russia

Top 10 Tallest Buildings in the World.

Here are Top 10 the World's Tallest Buildings which are already completed sorted according to their rooftop height.

S.NO	Name of Buildings.	Location.	Height.
1.	Burj-ul- Khalifa	Dubai. UAE	(828m)
2.	Shanghai Tower	Shanghai. China	(632m)
3.	Abraj Al-Bait	Mecca. Sudia Arabi	(601m)
4.	Ping An Finance Center	Shenzhen. China	(599m)
5.	Lotte World Tower	Seoul. South Korea	(554.5m)
6.	One World Trade Center	New York City. USA	(541m)
7.	CTF Finance Center	Guangzhou. China	(530m)
8.	Taipei 101	Taipei. Republic of China	(508m)
9.	Shanghai World Financail Center	Shanghai	(492m)
10.	International Commerce Center	Hong Kong	(484m)

Top Ten Safest Countries In The World

Most of us are stressed with their daily working life all they need is a break and some enjoyable moments with family at a peaceful place. Did you ever think that the country you're going to visit is safe? If it's a kind of place where one can live peacefully? Do you know what are the top safest countries in the world? People feel scared and terrified with the thought of settling down to a strange country. There is a fear of insecurity. Hence, a lot of time is spent in searching about the facts and figures. Only few countries are left either it's about security or peaceful life, below given list can help you make decisions perfectly.

Rank	Country Name	Rank	Country Name
1.	Iceland.	6.	Switzerland.
2.	Norway.	7.	New Zealand.
3.	Denmark.	8.	Sweden.
4.	Finland.	9.	Singapore.
5.	Austria.	10.	Canada.

10 Most Dangerous Countries (According to Global Peace Index GPI)



Every year Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) publishes global peace index to measure peacefulness of countries and region. The ranking process is based on point system. Each country is awarded points for a set of indicators, and the countries with higher score is considered safer, and with lower score is considered relatively dangerous. IEP takes a total 22 indicators to measure peacefulness of a particular country. War/Civil war, no of deaths, ease of access to guns, relations with neighboring region, military expenditure, terrorist activity, etc, political instability are among the key indicator. According to the end of 2017.

Rank	Country Name	Rank	Country Name
1.	Syria	6.	Sudan
2.	Afghanistan	7.	Central African Republic
3.	South Sudan	8.	Democratic Republic of Congo
4.	Iraq	9.	Pakistan
5.	Somalia	10.	North Korea

10 Countries With The Highest Suicide Rates in The World

Some countries have such highest suicide rates that the whole country is haunted by the dead. Here is a list of 10 countries with the highest suicide rates which includes male, female, suicide of mysterious reasons.

Rank	Country Name	Rank	Country Name
1.	Guyana.	6.	Suriname.
2.	Japan.	7.	Mozambique.
3.	South Korea.	8.	Tanzania.
4.	Sri Lanka.	9.	Nepal.
5.	Lithuania.	10.	Kazakhstan.

Top 10 Countries With Highest Rape Crime.

Rape is a particularly complex crime to analyze. In several parts of the world, it is very rarely reported. Women in some countries are much less likely to have their complaint recorded, due to the extreme social stigma cast on women who have been raped, or subjected to violence or the fear of being disowned by their families.

Rape and other sexual assaults statistics are commonly available in advanced countries, and are becoming more common. Large numbers of rapes go unreported throughout the world. Here, we've presented the statistics for 10 renowned countries with maximum rape crimes. You would be amazed to see that the most developed countries like **America, Canada, Sweden** and **United Kingdom** are the most immersed in this crime. About 36% of women globally have experienced either physical or sexual intimate violence. In U.S. 83% of girls aged 12 to 16 have experienced some form of sexual harassment in public schools. In England, 1 out of 5 women (aged 16 to 59) experience some form of sexual violence. Following is a detailed list of countries with maximum rape crimes.

Rank	Country Name	Rank	Country Name
1.	South Africa.	6.	New Zealand.
2.	Sweden.	7.	Canada.
3.	USA.	8.	Australia
4.	England and Wales.	9.	Zimbabwe.
5.	India.	10.	Denmark and Finland.

Top Ten Naval Forces in the World.

The list of Top Ten Naval Forces in the World puts into account serviced and active warships. The top three naval forces in the world: United States with 12% of all active naval ships; Russia comes in second with 10% and China third with 8%. More emphasis in these rankings is put on the country's warships than navy personnel. Training vessels, supply vessels, research vessels and other non-weaponry ships are not included. Naval personnel only include active men and women, and not naval reserves. The list is made up of the following Warships:

Rank	Country Name	Rank	Country Name
1.	US Navy.	6.	France Navy.
2.	Russian Navy.	7.	Indian Navy.
3.	People's Liberation Navy (China).	8.	Korea Navy (South Korea).
4.	Japan Maritime Force.	9.	Marina Military / Italian Navy (ITALY).
5.	Royal Navy (United Kingdom).	10	Peoples Republic of China (Taiwan Navy).

Top 10 Largest Earthquakes in Recorded History.

These largest earthquakes have caused some severe damages to human life and wealth. Smallest/weakest of these 10 earthquake is of magnitude 8.6. Here are the list of Top 10 Largest magnitude earthquakes.

Rank	Area/ Country	Date	Magnitude	Deaths
1.	Valdivia Earthquake, Chile.	22nd May, 1960	9.5	1655.
2.	Alaskan Earthquake, Alaska.	27th March, 1964	9.2	128.
3.	Sumatra Earthquake 2004, Indonesia.	26th December, 2004	9.1	227,900.
4.	Tohoku Earthquake, Japan.	11th March, 2011	9.0	15,800.
5.	Kamchatka earthquake, Russia.	4th November, 1952	9.0	2,336.
6.	Bio-bio earthquake, Chile.	27th February 2010	8.8	521.
7.	Ecuador-Colombia Earthquake.	31st January, 1906	8.8	1500.
8.	Rat Islands earthquake, Alaska.	4th February, 1965	8.7	Not recorded.
9.	Sumatra earthquake 2005, Indonesia.	28th March, 2005	8.6	1310.
10	Assam & Tibet earthquake.	15th August, 1950	8.6	780

Most Beautiful Cities In The World

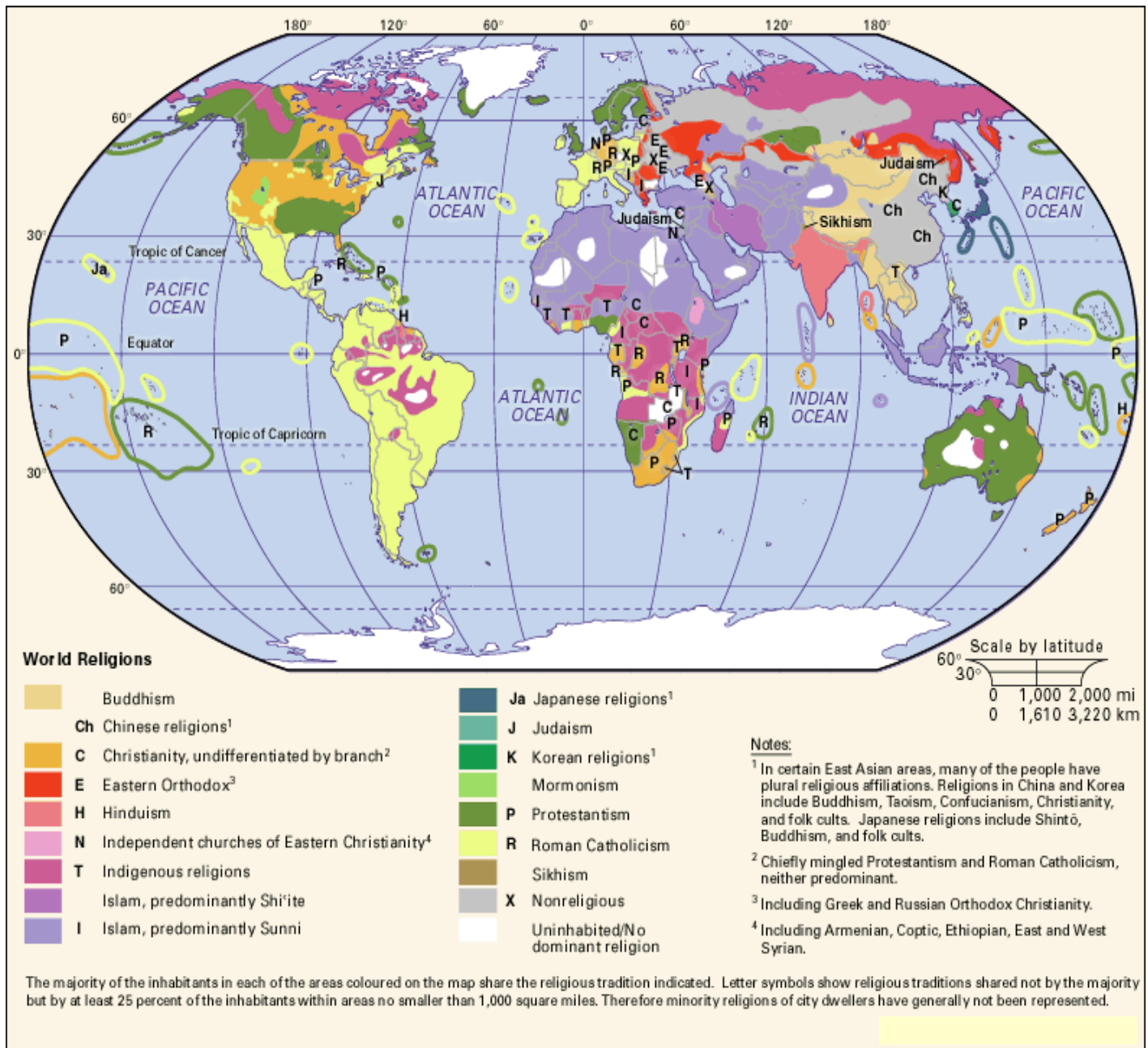
Rank	Cities / Country	Rank	Cities / Country
1.	Venice Italy	6.	Amsterdam Netherlands
2.	Paris France	7.	Florence Italy
3.	Prague Czech Republic	8.	Vancouver Canada
4.	Lisbon Portugal	9.	Bruges Belgium
5.	Rio De Janeiro Brazil	10.	Budapest Europe

World Religions By Population

Rank	Religion's	Population
1.	Christianity	2.2 Billion
2.	Islam	1.8 Billion
3.	Hinduism	902 Million
4.	Buddhism	378 Million
5.	Sikhism	27 Million
6.	Judaism	15 Million

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World Religions By Map.



World's top 10 richest people in the world

Rank	Name	Rank	Name
1.	Bill Gates, \$86 billion	6.	Carlos Slim, \$58.1 billion
2.	Jeff Bezos, \$75.6 billion	7.	Charles Koch, \$47.9 billion
3.	Warren Buffett, \$74.9 billion	8.	David Koch, \$47.9 billion
4.	Amancio Ortega, \$74.2 billion	9.	Larry Ellison, \$47 billion
5.	Mark Zuckerberg, \$61.4 billion	10.	Bernard Arnault, \$43.5 billion

Reference: (According to Bloomberg Billionaires Index)

General Knowledge MCQs

1. The deepest point in the world is

- (A) Dead Sea
- (B) South Pole
- (C) Mariana Trench
- (D) Sinai Peninsula

2. The Mariana Trench is in the _____ Ocean.

- (A) Atlantic
- (B) Arctic
- (C) Antarctic
- (D) Pacific

3. The depth of the Mariana Trench is _____ meters.

- (A) 10,011
- (B) 10,411
- (C) 10,611
- (D) 10,911

4. Panama (a country) connects the two continents

- (A) Asia and Europe
- (B) Asia and Africa
- (C) South America and North America
- (D) Asia and Australia

5. Turkey connects the two continents

- (A) Asia and Europe
- (B) Asia and Africa

- (C) South America and North America
(D) Asia and Australia

6. Egypt connects the two continents

- (A) Asia and Europe
(B) Asia and Africa
(C) South America and North America
(D) Asia and Australia

7. The Panama Canal in Panama is a man-made 77 km waterway that connects

- (A) Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean
(B) Atlantic Ocean and Arctic
(C) Arctic Ocean and Antarctic Ocean
(D) Pacific Ocean and Arctic Ocean

8. The Engadin Valley is located in

- (A) Switzerland
(B) Portugal
(C) Turkey
(D) Egypt

9. The Pico Island is located in

- (A) Switzerland
(B) Portugal
(C) Turkey
(D) Egypt

10. Sultan Ahmed Mosque in Istanbul is popularly known as the

- (A) Green Mosque
(B) Blue Mosque
(C) Red Mosque
(D) Yellow Mosque

11. The Great Pyramid of Giza, the oldest of the ancient 7 wonders of the world, is located in

- (A) Egypt
(B) Portugal
(C) Switzerland
(D) Turkey

12. Lake Lucerne that has complicated shape with several sharp bends and four arms is located in

- (A) Egypt

- (B) Portugal
- (C) Switzerland
- (D) Turkey

13. Which city is also called The City of 1,000 Minarets?

- (A) Istanbul
- (B) Cairo
- (C) Makkah
- (D) Islamabad

14. The South Pole of the Earth is located in

- (A) Norway
- (B) Antarctica
- (C) Arctic Ocean
- (D) Pacific Ocean

15. The North Pole of the Earth is located in

- (A) Norway
- (B) Antarctica
- (C) Arctic Ocean
- (D) Pacific Ocean

16. Which statement is true about South and North Poles of the Earth?

- (A) South Pole is warmer than the North Pole
- (B) North Pole is warmer than the South Pole
- (C) Both poles have equal temperature
- (D) Both poles lie in the Ocean

17. The Sinai Peninsula is located in

- (A) Egypt
- (B) Portugal
- (C) Switzerland
- (D) Turkey

18. Augusta Raurica, a Roman archaeological site, was a/an

- (A) theater
- (B) open-air theater
- (C) museum
- (D) open-air museum

19. Augusta Raurica is located in

- (A) Egypt

- (B) Portugal
- (C) Switzerland
- (D) Turkey

20. The Pena Palace, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is located in

- (A) Egypt
- (B) Portugal
- (C) Switzerland
- (D) Turkey

21. The bridge in Istanbul, Turkey that connects Asia and Europe is called

- (A) Golden Gate Bridge
- (B) Akashi Kaikyo Bridge
- (C) Bosphorus Bridge
- (D) Royal Gorge Bridge

22. Alexandria is a city in

- (A) Turkey
- (B) Egypt
- (C) Jordan
- (D) Greece

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23. About _____% of Antarctica is covered by ice.

- (A) 97
- (B) 98
- (C) 99
- (D) 100

24. Ross Island in the Ross Sea is located near

- (A) Greenland
- (B) Norway
- (C) continent of Antarctica
- (D) continent of Australia

25. The first European to reach India by sea was

- (A) Christopher Columbus
- (B) Marco Polo
- (C) John Cabot
- (D) Vasco da Gama

26. Vasco da Gama was a/an _____ explorer.

- (A) British

- (B) French
- (C) German
- (D) Portuguese

27. The World Wide Web was invented by

- (A) Tim Berners-Lee
- (B) Bob Kahn
- (C) Steve Jobs
- (D) Bill Gates

28. The birthplace of the World Wide Web was

- (A) NASA
- (B) Pentagon
- (C) CERN
- (D) Microsoft

29. The headquarter of the European Organization for Nuclear Research, called CERN, is located in

- (A) Belgium
- (B) Switzerland
- (C) Germany
- (D) England

30. The book "Emile" or "On Education" was written by

- (A) Rousseau
- (B) Socrates
- (C) Plato
- (D) Aristotle

31. The world's longest land border between the two countries is the border between

- (A) US and Canada
- (B) US and Mexico
- (C) India and Pakistan
- (D) South Korea and North Korea

32. The world's largest island is

- (A) Greenland
- (B) Finland
- (C) Indonesia
- (D) United Kingdom

33. Which country is the largest archipelagic country in the world?

- (A) Greenland
- (B) Finland
- (C) Indonesia
- (D) United Kingdom

34. Indonesia is a country with around _____ islands.

- (A) 10,000
- (B) 11,000
- (C) 12,000
- (D) 13,000

35. The most dispersed country in the world is

- (A) Maldives
- (B) Indonesia
- (C) Malaysia
- (D) Philippines

36. The Maldives is spread over _____ km².

- (A) 60,000
- (B) 70,000
- (C) 80,000
- (D) 90,000

37. Maldives, a country in Asia, is consist of around _____ islands.

- (A) 1100
- (B) 1152
- (C) 1192
- (D) 1212

38. Which country is also called the "Land of the Midnight Sun"?

- (A) Japan
- (B) Norway
- (C) Netherlands
- (D) South Africa

39. Which country is also called "Rainbow Nation"?

- (A) Japan
- (B) Norway
- (C) Netherlands
- (D) South Africa

40. "Netherlands" literally means

- (A) ideal location
- (B) lower countries
- (C) mouth of land
- (D) land of sun set

41. Which country contains the most volcanoes in the world?

- (A) Indonesia
- (B) Maldives
- (C) South Africa
- (D) Mexico

42. Which country is the lowest in the world?

- (A) Indonesia
- (B) Maldives
- (C) South Africa
- (D) Netherlands

43. Which country recognizes the highest number of official languages?

- (A) Indonesia
- (B) Maldives
- (C) South Africa
- (D) Mexico

44. The constitution of South Africa recognizes _____ official languages.

- (A) 8
- (B) 9
- (C) 10
- (D) 11

45. Which country is completely surrounded by South Africa?

- (A) Gabon
- (B) Laos
- (C) Lesotho
- (D) Niue

46. The Komodo dragons are found in

- (A) Indonesia
- (B) Maldives
- (C) South Africa
- (D) Egypt

47. Jeju Island, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is located in

- (A) Indonesia
 (B) Egypt
 (C) South Africa
 (D) South Korea

48. Borobudur, a UNESCO World Heritage Site is located in

- (A) Indonesia
 (B) Egypt
 (C) South Africa
 (D) South Korea

49. The Orange River flows in

- (A) Indonesia
 (B) Egypt
 (C) South Africa
 (D) Mexico

50. The Chapultepec Castle is located in

- (A) Indonesia
 (B) Egypt
 (C) South Africa
 (D) Mexico

Answers

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

ہماری ویب سائٹ سے تمام کتابیں بالکل مفت ڈاؤن لوڈ کریں۔ www.solvemcqs.blogspot.com

1. The largest desert in the world is

- (A) Antarctica
- (B) Arctic
- (C) Sahara
- (D) Atacama

2. The largest cold desert in the world is

- (A) Antarctica
- (B) Arctic
- (C) Sahara
- (D) Atacama

3. The largest hot desert in the world is

- (A) Cholistan
- (B) Arctic
- (C) Sahara
- (D) Atacama

4. The Sahara desert is located in

- (A) Asia
- (B) Africa
- (C) South America
- (D) Australia

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5. The driest desert in the world is

- (A) Sahara Desert
- (B) Cholistan Desert
- (C) Arabian Desert
- (D) Atacama Desert

6. The Atacama Desert is located in

- (A) Asia
- (B) Africa
- (C) South America
- (D) Australia

7. Kansai International Airport on an artificial island is located in

- (A) China
- (B) Japan
- (C) South Korea
- (D) North Korea

8. The Seven Rila Lakes are located in

- (A) Bulgaria
- (B) Hungary
- (C) Poland
- (D) Czech Republic

9. The largest waterfalls system in the world is

- (A) Angel Falls
- (B) Victoria Falls
- (C) Niagara Falls
- (D) Iguazu Falls

10. The famous waterfall, Iguazu Falls, is located on the border of

- (A) United States and Canada
- (B) Chile and Portugal
- (C) Argentina and Brazil
- (D) Paraguay and Uruguay

11. The United Nations was founded on

- (A) March 24, 1945
- (B) October 24, 1945
- (C) March 24, 1949
- (D) October 24, 1950

12. Which country from the following is NOT the member of UNO?

- (A) Vatican City
- (B) Afghanistan
- (C) North Korea
- (D) Vaitnam

13. The International Court of Justice is located in

- (A) New York
- (B) Washigton
- (C) Geneva
- (D) The Hague

14. The Great Wall of China is about _____ KM long.

- (A) 18,196
- (B) 19,196
- (C) 20,196
- (D) 21,196

15. The oldest university in the world is

- (A) Cambridge University
- (B) Oxford University
- (C) University of Bologna
- (D) University of Warwick

16. There are _____ non-permanent members of the security council.

- (A) 5
- (B) 7
- (C) 10
- (D) 15

17. The currency of Indonesia is

- (A) rupiah
- (B) dinar
- (C) rangit
- (D) riyal

18. The D-8 is an organization of eight _____ countries.

- (A) developed
- (B) developing
- (C) Asian
- (D) African

19. The European Union's working capital is in

- (A) London
- (B) Lisbon
- (C) Austria
- (D) Brussels

20. The headquarter of NATO is located in

- (A) New York
- (B) Paris
- (C) Geneva
- (D) Brussels

21. The motto of UNO is

- (A) It's your world!
- (B) Life for All!
- (C) Peace!
- (D) Love and Peace!

22. The world's highest mountain is in
(A) China
(B) Pakistan
(C) Nepal
(D) India
23. The headquarter of Red Cross is in
(A) New York
(B) Washigton
(C) Geneva
(D) The Hague
24. World Trade Organization was established in
(A) 1980
(B) 1985
(C) 1990
(D) 1995
25. The North Atlantic treaty (NATO) was signed in
(A) 1945
(B) 1947
(C) 1949
(D) 1951
26. Which country, on the map of world, appears as "Long Shoe"?
(A) Portugal
(B) Italy
(C) Greece
(D) Hungary
27. Which from the following countries is NOT a member of D-8?
(A) India
(B) Pakistan
(C) Nigeria
(D) Turkey
28. The largest ocean of the world is
(A) Atlantic
(B) Pacific
(C) Indian
(D) None of these

29. Which from the following countries does NOT yield veto-power?

- (A) United States
- (B) United Kingdom
- (C) Canada
- (D) France

30. OIC changed its name from Organisation of the Islamic Conference to Organisation of Islamic Cooperation in

- (A) 1991
- (B) 1999
- (C) 2001
- (D) 2011

31. The most powerful organ of United Nations is

- (A) General Assembly
- (B) Security Council
- (C) Secretariat
- (D) International Court of Justice

32. The headquarter of Green Peace International is located in

- (A) Amserdam
- (B) Geneva
- (C) Lisbon
- (D) Austria

33. 3 May is observed Internationally as

- (A) Labour Day
- (B) Environment Day
- (C) Earth Day
- (D) Press Freedom Day

34. The Capital of Canada is

- (A) Tirane
- (B) Ottawa
- (C) Athens
- (D) Luxembourg

35. Suez Canal is between

- (A) Arabian Sea and Red Sea
- (B) Red Sea and North Sea
- (C) Mediterranean Sea and North Sea
- (D) Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea

36. The permanent Secretariat of SAARC is located in

- (A) Islamabad, Pakistan
- (B) New Delhi, India
- (C) Kathmandu, Nepal
- (D) Colombo, Sri Lanka

37. Which from the following countries is NOT a member of European Union?

- (A) Norway
- (B) Ireland
- (C) Malta
- (D) Estonia

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38. The currency of Israel is

- (A) Euro
- (B) Shekel
- (C) Forint
- (D) Krone

39. Which country (by electorate) is the world's largest democracy?

- (A) United States
- (B) United Kingdom
- (C) China
- (D) India

40. The permanent Secretariat of OIC is located in

- (A) Makkah
- (B) Madina
- (C) Jeddah
- (D) Riyadh

41. The highest part of the Earth is

- (A) Mount Everest
- (B) K2
- (C) Norway
- (D) North Pole

42. The lowest part of the Earth is

- (A) Dead Sea
- (B) Mariana Trench
- (C) South Africa
- (D) South Pole

43. The deepest part of the Earth is

- (A) Dead Sea
- (B) Mariana Trench
- (C) South Africa
- (D) South Pole

44. The headquarter of Amnesty International is in

- (A) Amserdam
- (B) Geneva
- (C) London
- (D) Berlin

45. The headquarter of Transparency International is in

- (A) Amserdam
- (B) Geneva
- (C) London
- (D) Berlin

46. The largest Island of the World is

- (A) Iceland
- (B) Greenland
- (C) England
- (D) Sri Lanka

47. 22 April is observed Internationally as

- (A) Labour Day
- (B) Environment Day
- (C) Earth Day
- (D) Press Freedom Day

48. Yellow Sea lies between

- (A) America and Canada
- (B) England and France
- (C) China and Korea
- (D) Norway and Sweden

49. The smallest Sea of the World is

- (A) Dead Sea
- (B) Red Sea
- (C) Baltic Sea
- (D) Arabian Sea

50. World's famous bridge "Golden Gate Bridge" is in
 (A) San Francisco
 (B) New Delhi
 (C) France
 (D) Sydney

Answers

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

1. Which country is called "Land of thousand islands"?

(A) Malaysia
 (B) Indonesia
 (C) Ireland
 (D) Finland

2. Indonesia is an archipelago comprising approximately _____ islands.

(A) 10,000
 (B) 12,500
 (C) 15,000
 (D) 17,500

3. Which country is called the "Land of Golden Fibre"?

(A) United States
 (B) South Korea
 (C) Bangladesh
 (D) India

4. Which country is called the "Land of thousand Lakes"?

(A) Indonesia
 (B) Finland
 (C) Iceland
 (D) Scotland

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5. Vienna is the capital of

- (A) Austria
- (B) Switzerland
- (C) Cyprus
- (D) Denmark

6. The capital of Czech Republic is?

- (A) Nicosia
- (B) Dublin
- (C) Bern
- (D) Prague

7. AFP is the news agency of _____.

- (A) Germany
- (B) France
- (C) Syria
- (D) Yemen

8. ANTARA is the news agency of _____.

- (A) Indonesia
- (B) Syria
- (C) Yemen
- (D) Jordan

9. Emirates is an airline of _____.

- (A) Saudi Arabia
- (B) Qatar
- (C) UAE
- (D) Malaysia

10. Qantas is an airline of _____.

- (A) Saudi Arabia
- (B) Australia
- (C) UAE
- (D) Malaysia

11. The Temple of Heaven, a religious building, is located in

- (A) Edinburgh
- (B) Rome
- (C) Beijing
- (D) Shanghai

12. The mine, Super Pit, is Australia's largest _____ mine.

- (A) gold
- (B) silver
- (C) copper
- (D) coal

13. What was the nationality of Alfred Nobel?

- (A) American
- (B) British
- (C) German
- (D) Swedish

14. The first Nobel Prize was awarded in

- (A) 1895
- (B) 1901
- (C) 1907
- (D) 1913

15. The Nobel Prize has been awarded in _____ fields.

- (A) 5
- (B) 6
- (C) 7
- (D) 8

16. The Li River is located in

- (A) China
- (B) Japan
- (C) South Korea
- (D) North Korea

17. SANA is the news agency of _____.

- (A) Saudi Arabia
- (B) UAE
- (C) Syria
- (D) Yemen

18. Saba is the news agency of _____.

- (A) Indonesia
- (B) Syria
- (C) Yemen
- (D) Jordan

19. KLM is an airline of _____.

- (A) Australia
- (B) Germany
- (C) Netherlands
- (D) Austria

20. Etihad Airways is an airline of _____.

- (A) United Arab Emirates
- (B) Qatar
- (C) Russia
- (D) Canada

21. The Earth surface is divided in _____ Continents.

- (A) 5
- (B) 6
- (C) 7
- (D) 8

22. The Largest Continent (by Area) of the World is _____.

- (A) Asia
- (B) Europe
- (C) Africa
- (D) North America

23. The second Largest Continent (by Area) of the World is

- (A) Asia
- (B) Europe
- (C) Africa
- (D) North America

24. The Smallest Continent (by Area) of the World is

- (A) Antarctica
- (B) Australia
- (C) Africa
- (D) Europe

25. The Earth's Oceanic water is divided in _____ oceans.

- (A) 5
- (B) 6
- (C) 7
- (D) 8

26. The Earth's Largest ocean is _____ .

- (A) Atlantic
- (B) Arctic
- (C) Indian
- (D) Pacific

27. The Earth's second Largest ocean is _____ .

- (A) Atlantic
- (B) Arctic
- (C) Indian
- (D) Pacific

28. The Earth's Smallest ocean is

- (A) Atlantic
- (B) Arctic
- (C) Indian
- (D) Pacific

29. The world's Largest Lake is?

- (A) Caspian Sea
- (B) Lake Superior
- (C) Lake Victoria
- (D) Great Bear Lake

30. The hottest desert of the world is?

- (A) Sahara Desert
- (B) Arabian Desert
- (C) Cholistan Desert
- (D) Arctic Desert

31. The first Secretary General of United Nations was?

- (A) Dag Hammarskjold
- (B) Kurt Walheion
- (C) U Thant
- (D) Trygue Lie

32. World War I was began in?

- (A) 1912
- (B) 1914
- (C) 1916
- (D) 1918

33. World War I was ended in?

- (A) 1912
- (B) 1914
- (C) 1916
- (D) 1918

34. World War II was began in?

- (A) 1935
- (B) 1937
- (C) 1939
- (D) 1941

35. World War II was ended in?

- (A) 1939
- (B) 1941
- (C) 1943
- (D) 1945

36. The world's deadliest conflict was?

- (A) World War I
- (B) World War II
- (C) Mongol Conquests
- (D) Taiping Rebellion

37. The Atomic Bomb was dropped on the city of Hiroshima on?

- (A) 3 August 1945
- (B) 6 August 1945
- (C) 9 August 1945
- (D) 12 August 1945

38. What was the name of Atomic Bomb that dropped on the city of Hiroshima?

- (A) Little Boy
- (B) Fat Boy
- (C) Little Man
- (D) Fat Man

39. The Atomic Bomb was dropped on the city of Nagasaki on?

- (A) 3 August 1945
- (B) 6 August 1945
- (C) 9 August 1945
- (D) 12 August 1945

40. What was the name of Atomic Bomb that dropped on the city of Nagasaki?

- (A) Little Boy
- (B) Fat Boy
- (C) Little Man
- (D) Fat Man

41. NATO is a/an _____ alliance.

- (A) military
- (B) economic
- (C) regional
- (D) cultural

42. The oldest news agency in the world is?

- (A) AFP
- (B) WAFA
- (C) BBC
- (D) CNN

43. The Suez Canal is in _____ .

- (A) Nigeria
- (B) Libya
- (C) Egypt
- (D) Palestine

44. The Delaware river is in _____ .

- (A) United States
- (B) Canada
- (C) China
- (D) United Kingdom

45. The main structural work of the Eiffel Tower was completed in?

- (A) 1883
- (B) 1885
- (C) 1887
- (D) 1889

46. The height of Eiffel Tower is _____ feet.

- (A) 1063
- (B) 1067
- (C) 1073
- (D) 1077

47. Reuters is the news agency of _____ .

- (A) United States
 (B) United Kingdom
 (C) France
 (D) Germany

48. Wafa is the news agency of _____ .

- (A) Palestine
 (B) Iraq
 (C) Qatar
 (D) Egypt

149. The capital of Saudi Arabia is?

- (A) Makkah
 (B) Madina
 (C) Taif
 (D) Riyadh

50. The currency of Qatar is?

- (A) Dollar
 (B) Dinar
 (C) Dirham
 (D) Riyal

Answers

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

1. Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) was founded on

- (A) September 25, 1966
 (B) September 25, 1967
 (C) September 25, 19698
 (D) September 25, 1969

2. The OIC was founded in

- (A) Saudi Arabia
- (B) Iraq
- (C) Qatar
- (D) Morocco

3. The 6th organ, "Trusteeship Council" of the United Nations suspended operation on November 01, 1994, with the independence of

- (A) Chad
- (B) Sudan
- (C) Palau
- (D) Tunisia

4. The United Nations has _____ principal organs.

- (A) 4
- (B) 5
- (C) 6
- (D) 7

5. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was founded on

- (A) 27 December 1944
- (B) 27 December 1945
- (C) 27 December 1946
- (D) 27 December 1947

6. The social networking site "Twitter" was launched on

- (A) July 15, 2003
- (B) July 15, 2004
- (C) July 15, 2005
- (D) July 15, 2006

7. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was formed in?

- (A) 1958
- (B) 1960
- (C) 1962
- (D) 1964

8. 8 March is observed internationally as?

- (A) Women's Day
- (B) World Water Day
- (C) World Health Day
- (D) Human Rights Day

9. 22 March is observed internationally as?

- (A) Women's Day
- (B) World Water Day
- (C) World Health Day
- (D) Human Rights Day

10. 7 April is observed internationally as?

- (A) Women's Day
- (B) World Water Day
- (C) World Health Day
- (D) Human Rights Day

11. The world's highest mountain is

- (A) Mount Everest
- (B) K2
- (C) Kangchenjunga
- (D) Nanga Parbat

12. The highest peak of the Mount Everest is located along the border of

- (A) China and India
- (B) China and Pakistan
- (C) China and Nepal
- (D) India and Pakistan

13. The world's second highest mountain is

- (A) Mount Everest
- (B) K2
- (C) Kangchenjunga
- (D) Nanga Parbat

14. The highest peak of the K2 is located along the border of

- (A) China and India
- (B) China and Pakistan
- (C) China and Nepal
- (D) India and Pakistan

15. The "El Valle de la Luna" means

- (A) Valley of the Moon
- (B) Colour of the Moon
- (C) Valley of the Mars
- (D) Colour of the Mars

16. The El Valle de la Luna (Valley of the Moon) is located in the

- (A) Antarctica Desert
- (B) Atacama Desert
- (C) Sahara Desert
- (D) Gobi Desert

17. The Valley of the Moon is located in

- (A) Argentina
- (B) Brazil
- (C) Chile
- (D) Hungary

18. The surface of El Valle de la Luna in the Atacama Desert looks like the surface of the

- (A) Grass
- (B) Mars
- (C) Water
- (D) Moon

19. Near Antofagasta, Chile the surface of the Atacama Desert looks like the surface of the

- (A) Moon
- (B) Grass
- (C) Water
- (D) Mars

20. The Gobi desert is located in

- (A) China and Pakistan
- (B) China and India
- (C) China and Mongolia
- (D) China and Russia

21. The point on the Earth's surface that is farthest from its center is the peak of the

- (A) Mount Everest
- (B) K2
- (C) Chimborazo mountain
- (D) Nanga Parbat

22. The Chimborazo mountain is located in

- (A) Peru
- (B) Guyana
- (C) Venezuela
- (D) Ecuador

23. The world's largest lake is the

- (A) Caspian Sea
- (B) Lake Superior
- (C) Lake Baikal
- (D) Lake Lucerne

24. The world's largest freshwater lake by surface area is

- (A) Caspian Sea
- (B) Lake Superior
- (C) Lake Baikal
- (D) Lake Lucerne

25. The world's largest freshwater lake by volume is

- (A) Caspian Sea
- (B) Lake Superior
- (C) Lake Baikal
- (D) Lake Lucerne

26. Lake Superior is located in

- (A) United States
- (B) Canada
- (C) Russia
- (D) United States and Canada

27. Lake Baikal is located in

- (A) United States
- (B) Canada
- (C) Russia
- (D) United States and Canada

28. Which country is called the "Land of the Rising Sun"?

- (A) China
- (B) Japan
- (C) New Zealand
- (D) Australia

29. The tallest waterfalls in the world is located in

- (A) Argentina
- (B) Canada
- (C) Russia
- (D) Venezuela

30. The world's tallest waterfalls is

- (A) Angel Falls
- (B) Victoria Falls
- (C) Niagara Falls
- (D) Iguazu Falls

31. The headquarters of International Federation of Association Football (FIFA) is located in

- (A) Berlin
- (B) Lausanne
- (C) London
- (D) Zurich

32. FIFA was founded in

- (A) 1904
- (B) 1908
- (C) 1912
- (D) 1916

33. The FIFA men's World Cup was commenced in

- (A) 1924
- (B) 1930
- (C) 1936
- (D) 1942

34. The FIFA women's World Cup was commenced in

- (A) 1981
- (B) 1983
- (C) 1987
- (D) 1991

35. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) was founded in

- (A) 1894
- (B) 1898
- (C) 1902
- (D) 1904

36. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) was founded by

- (A) Demetrios Vikelas
- (B) Pierre de Coubertin
- (C) Thomas Bach
- (D) Juan Antonio Samaranch

37. The first president of IOC was

- (A) Demetrios Vikelas
- (B) Pierre de Coubertin
- (C) Thomas Bach
- (D) Juan Antonio Samaranch

38. The headquarters of IOC is located in

- (A) Berlin
- (B) Lausanne
- (C) London
- (D) Zurich

39. Pierre de Coubertin who created IOC and is called father of the modern Olympic Games was also a/an

- (A) musician
- (B) politician
- (C) educator and historian
- (D) lawyer and historian

40. The creation of IOC was inspired by the ancient Olympic Games which were held in

- (A) France
- (B) Germany
- (C) Greece
- (D) Switzerland

41. Due to World wars the Olympic Games were cancelled in

- (A) 1916 and 1940
- (B) 1918 and 1942
- (C) 1916, 1938, and 1942
- (D) 1916, 1940, and 1944

42. The first Summer Olympics organized by the IOC were held in 1896 in

- (A) France
- (B) Germany
- (C) Greece
- (D) Switzerland

43. The first Winter Olympics organized by the IOC was held in 1924

- (A) France
- (B) Germany
- (C) Greece
- (D) Switzerland

- 44.** Kangaroos are found in
(A) Australia
(B) New Zealand
(C) Australia and New Zealand
(D) Australia, New Zealand and South Africa
- 45.** Polar bear is mostly
(A) carnivorous
(B) herbivorous
(C) omnivorous
(D) none of these
- 46.** Pandas are feed almost entirely on
(A) beech
(B) bamboo
(C) red pine
(D) European larch
- 47.** The world's largest animal is
(A) blue whale
(B) gray whale
(C) sperm whale
(D) North Pacific right whale
- 48.** The world's largest land animal is
(A) Hippopotamus
(B) Asian elephant
(C) African forest elephant
(D) African bush elephant
- 49.** The world's largest reptile is
(A) American alligator
(B) American crocodile
(C) Saltwater crocodile
(D) Nile crocodile
- 50.** The world's largest bird is
(A) Somali ostrich
(B) Common ostrich
(C) King penguin
(D) Southern cassowary

Answers

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

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مخففات

ABBREVIATIONS

A

A.A.T	Academic Aptitude Test	A.E.A	Atomic Energy Authority
A.A.C.I	Airport Association Council International	A.E.O	Assistant Education Officer
A.B.L	Allaide Bank of Pakistan Limited	A.E.R.E	Atomic Energy Research Establishment
A.B.N	Asia Business News	A.F	Army Form / Audio Frequency
A.B.M	Anti Ballistic Missiles	A.F.L	American federation of Labor
A.B.U	Asia Pacific Broadcasting Union	A.H.Q	Army Head Quarter / Air Head Quarter
A.C.C	Arab Cooperation Council	A.F.P.P.D	Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population & Development
A.C	Ante Christum / Alternating Current /Air Conditioner	A.G	Accountant General / Advocate General / Attorney General
A.C.E	Anti Corruption Establishment	A.G.F	Asian Games Federation
A.C.S	Automatic Control System	A.G.O.C	Asian Games Organization Committee
A.C.U	Asian Currency Union	A.I	Amnesty International
A.C.T.E.Q	Advisory Committee on Teacher Education and Qualifications	A.I.D	Agency for International Development
A.D.A	Air Defense Artillery / Airport Development Authority (PK)	A.I.D.S	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
A.D	Anno Domin (After the birth of Jesus)	A.M.I.C	Allama Iqbal Medical College
A.D.B	Asian Development Bank		
A.D.P	Annual Development Program		
A.D.S	Area Development Scheme / Air Defense Ship		
A.E	Assistant Engineer		

A.I.O.U Allama Iqbal Open University
 A.I.R All India Radio
 A.I.T Association institute of Technology
 A.J.K Azad Jammu and Kashmir
 A.K Azad Kashmir
 A.K.F Azad Kashmir Force
 A.L Arab League
 A.M Anti Meridian (Before Noon)
 A.M.C Army Medical Corps /
 Asset Management Companies /
 American Muslim Council
 A.M.F Arab Monterey Fund
 A.M.L Awami Muslim League
 A.M.S Army Medical Service
 A.N.C African National Congress
 A.N.F Anti Narcotics Force
 A.N.N Asian News Network
 A.N.P Awami National Party
 A.P.C All Parties Conference
 A.P.C.A All Pakistan Clerks Association /
 All Pakistan Contractors Association
 APCMA Cement Manufacturing Association
 A.P.E.C Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
 A.P.N.S All Pakistan Newspapers Society
 A.P.T.A All Pakistan Textile Association
 A.P.T.T.A Afghan Pakistan Transit Trade
 Agreement
 A.P.P.U Asian Pacific Postal Union
 A.R.F Asian Regional Forum
 A.R.D.R Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief
 A.S.C Army Service Corps
 A.S.CII American Standard Code for
 Information
 A.S.E.A.N Association of South East Asian
 Nations
 A.S.E.M Asia-Europe Meeting
 A.S.I Assistant Sub Inspector
 A.S.L.V Augmented Satellite Launch
 Vehicle
 A.T.C Air Traffic Controller

AT&T American telegraphic and Telephone
 Co. Ltd.
 A.T.M Automatic Teller Machine
 A.T.R Action Taken Report
 A.T.V Automatic Transfer Vehicle
 A.U.M Assets Under Management
 A.V.C Army Veterinary Corps
 A.W Atomic Weight

B

B.A Bachelor of Arts
 B.B.C British Broadcasting Corporation
 BBSYDP Benazir Bhutto Shaeed Youth
 Development Program
 B.C Before Christ / Board of Control
 B. Com. Bachelor of Commerce
 B.C.L Bachelor in Civial Law
 B.C.S Bachelor of Computer Science
 B.D.S Bachelor of Dental Surgery
 B.E Bachelor of Engineering / Board of
 Education
 B.Ed. Bachelor of Education
 B.H.C Balochistan High Court
 B.I.E Board of Intermediate Education
 B.I.E.K Board of Intermediate Education
 Karachi
 B.I.S.E Board of Intermediate and
 Secondary Education
 B.I.S.P Benazir Income Support Program
 B.I.O.S Basic Input Output System
 B.L.U.F Balochistan Libration United Front
 B.M Bachelor of Medicine
 B.M.C Bolan Medical College
 B.M.E Bachelor of Mining Engineering
 B.M.D Ballistic Missile Defence System

B.N.M Balochistan National Movement
 Bok Bank of Khyber
 BoP Bank of Punjab
 B. P. Blood Pressure
 B.PHARMA Bachelor of Pharmacy
 B. Sc. Bachelor of Science
 B. Sc.Ag. Bachelor of Science in Agriculture
 BSO Baloch Students Organization
 B.T Bachelor of Teaching

C

C.A Chartered Accountant
 C.A.D Computer Added Design
 C.A.L China Airlines
 C.A.Rs Central Asian Republics
 C & AG Comptroller & Auditor General
 C.A.T Common Admission Test / Control
 for Advance Technology
 C.A.S Chief of Army Staff / Chief of Air
 Staff / Conditional Access System
 C.B.C Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
 C.B.I Central Bureau of Investigation
 C.B.I Central Bureau of Investigation
 C.C Chamber of Commerce / Chief
 Commissioner / Cricket Club /
 Commander-in-Chief
 CCPO Capital City Police Officer
 C.C.TV Close circuit Television
 C.D Civil Defense
 C.D.A Capital Development Authority
 C.D.M.A Code Division Multiple Access
 C.E.C Chief Election Commission
 C.E.D Central Excise Duty
 C.E.O Chief Executive Officer
 C.E.T Common Entrance Test
 C.E.C.A Comprehensive Economic
 Cooperation Agreement
 C.E.R.N European Organization for
 Nuclear Research

CENTO Central Treaty Organization
 C.F.C Chlorofluro Carbon
 C.I Chief Inspector
 C.I.A Crime Investigation Agency /
 Central Intelligence Agency (of U.S.A.)
 C.I.D Criminal Investigation Department
 C.I.I Council of Islamic Ideology
 CIRDAP Council of Integrated Rural
 Development for Asia and the Pacific
 C.I.S Commonwealth of Independent
 States
 C.J.P Chief Justice of Pakistan
 CLASS Computer Literacy and Studies in
 Schools
 C/o Care of
 CODESA Convention for a Democratic
 South Africa
 C.M Chief Minister
 C.M.H Combined Military Hospital
 C.M.O Chief Medical Officer
 C.N.G Compressed Natural Gas
 C.N.N Cable News Network
 C.N.I.C Computerized National Identity
 Card
 C.N.S Chief of the Naval Staff
 C.O Commanding Officer / Criminal
 Officer
 C.O.A.S Chief of Army Staff
 C.O.D Central Ordnance Depot / Cash on
 Delivery
 C.P.O City Police Officer / Chief
 Planning Officer
 C.P.U Central Processing Unit
 C.R Central Railway
 C.S Chief Sectary

C.S.P Civil Crevice of Pakistan
 C.S.S Central Superior Service
 C.T Certificate in Teaching
 C.T.O Chief Traffic Police
 C.V.R Cockpit Voice Recorder

D

D.A Development Authority /
 Daily Allowance
 D.A.E Diploma of Associate Engineers
 D.A.O District Account Officer
 D.B.A Diploma in Business Administration /
 District Bar Association
 D.C Direct Current / Deputy Commissioner
 D.D.G Deputy Director General
 D.D.S Doctor of Dental Surgery
 D.D.T Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloro Ethane
 DFDR Digital Flight Data Recorder
 (Black Box)
 D.H.C Deputy High Commissioner
 D.I.A Diploma in International Affairs
 D.I.B Bubai Islamic Bank
 D.I.G Deputy Inspector General
 D.Lit Doctor of Literature
 D.I.K Dera Ismail Khan
 D.L.O Dead Letters Office
 D.M District Magistrate / Deputy Minister /
 Doctor in Medicines / Daily Mail
 D.M.C Detail Marks Certificate /
 Dow Medical College
 D.N.A Di-oxy Ribo Nucleic Acid
 D.P Displaced Person
 D.P.H Diploma in Public Health
 D.Phil. Doctor of Philosophy
 D.Sc Doctor of Science
 D.S.J District and Session Justice
 D.S.O Divisional Sports Officers
 D.S.P Deputy Superdent of Police
 D.S.T Department of Science &

Technology / Daylight Saving Time

DTH Direct To Home
 DRAM Dynamic Random Access Memory
 D.V.D Digital Versatile Disk
 D.V.M Doctor of Vetinary Medicine

E

E East
 E.B Etasab Bureau / Etasab Bench
 E & O E Errors And Omissions Excepted
 E.C European Council
 E.C.G Electro Cardio-gram
 E.C.B European Central Bank
 E.E.G Electro-encephalography
 E.C.P Election Comession of Pakistan
 e.g. Exempli gratia / for example
 E.F.A Education for All
 E.M.F Electro Motive Force
 E.M.I Equated Monthly Instalments
 E.M.U Electric Multiple Unit
 E.O.T Emergency Operation Theater
 E.P.F Envirnment Protection Fund
 E.S.A European Space Agency
 E.S.C.A.P Economic and Social Commission
 for Asia and the Pacific
 E.R.C Emergency Relief Cell
 E.R.S European Remote Sensing Satellite
 E.R.T.S Earth Resources Technology
 Satellite
 etc. et cetera (and other things)
 E.U European Union
 E.U.C European Union Comession
 E.V.M Electronic Voting Machine
 E.V. R Electro Video Recording

E.V.T.R Electro Video Tape Recording

F

F.A Faculty of Arts

F.A.T.A Federally Administrated Tribal Areas

F.B.I Federal Bureau of Investigation

F.C Federal Council / Frontier Coeur /
Football Club

F.D.R Flight Data Recorder (Black Box) /
Fixed Deposit Receipt

F.M Field Marshal / Frequency Modulated

F.I.F.A Fedration International the Football
Association

F.I.H Fedration International the Hockey

F.I.R First Information Report

F.I.V.B Fedration International the Volley Ball

F.L.A.G Fiber Optic Link Around the Globe

F.S.C Federal Shriat Court

F.S.P Food Support Program

F.T.P Foreign Trade Policy

F.T.Z Free Trade Zone

F.T.P File Transfer Protocol

F.W.B First Women Bank

G

G Gram

G.A General Assembly

G.A.T Graduate Easement Test

G.A.G.A.N GPS-aided Geo-augmented
Navigation

G.A.I.N Global Alliance for Improved
Nutrition

G.A.V.I Global Alliance for Vaccine and
Immunization

G.C Government College

G.C.C Gulf Cooperation Council

G.C.E General Certificate of Education

G.C.M Greatest Common Measure

G.C.P Gee Corporation of Pakistan

G.D.A Grand Democratic Alliance

G.D.S Gas Development Surcharge

G.E.F Global Environment Fund

G.H.Q General Headquarters

G.I Geographical Index

G.M.A.T Graduate Management Admission
Test

G.M.P.S Global Mobile Personal
Communications System

G.K General Knowledge

G.M.T Greenwich Mean Time

G.M.R.T Giant Meterwave Radio Telescope

G.N.S.S Global Navigation Satellite System

G.O General Order

G.O.C General Officer Commanding

G.O.O.G.L.E Global Organization Of

Oriented Group Language of Earth

G.P Grass Profit

G.P.O General Post Office

G.S General Staff

G.S.O General Staff Officer

G.S.L.V Geosynchronous Satellite Launch
Vehicle

G.S.P Geological Survey of Pakistan

G.S.T Generals Seals Tax

G.P.R.S General Packet Radio System

G.P.S Global Positioning System

G.T.S Government Transport Service

H

H.B.L Habib Bank Limited

H.C High Court

H.C.P Hockey Club of Pakistan

H.D.T.V High Definition Television

H.D.A Hydrabad Development Authority

H.E.C Higher Education Commission /
Heavy Engineering Corporation
H.F High Frequency
H.I.V Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
H.J Hielal-e-Jurat
H.K Hong Kong
H.O Head Office
H.Q Head Quarter
H.Q.A Hielal-e-Qauid Azam
H.R Human Rights
H.R.W Human Rights Watch
H.S.C Higher Secondary Certificate
H.T High Tension
H.T.R High Temperature Reactor
H.T.M.L Hyper Text Markup Language
H.T.TP Hype Text Transfer Protocol
H.P Horse Power

I

I Island
I.A.A International Advertising Association
I.A.F Indian Air Force
I.B.A Institute of Business Administration
I.B.F International Boxing Fedration
I.B.M International Business Mechine
I.C.A.N.N Internet Corporation for Assigned
Names and Numbers
I.C.A.C International Council of Adult
Education
I.C.A.O International Civil Aviation
Organisation
I.C.B.M Inter Continental Ballistic Missile
I.C.C International Cricket Council
I.C.J International Court of Justice
I.C.O Islamic Conference Organization
I.C.U Insensitive Care Unit
I.C.R.C International Committee of the Red
Cross
I.D.A International Development Association
I.D.D Iodine Deficiency Disorder

I.D.O International Defence Organization
I.E.A International Energy Agency
I.E.D Improvised Explosives Device
I.F.C International Finance Corporation
I.F.T.U International Federation of Trade
Unions
I.L.O International Labour Organisation
I.M.F International Monetary Fund
I.M.O International Maritime Organisation
I.N Intelligence Network
I.N.T.E.L Integrated Electronics
INTERPOL International Police Organisation
I.O.C International Olympic Committee
I.P.T.V Internet Protocol Television
I.P-VPN Internet Protocol based Virtual
Private Network
I.Q Intelligence Quotient
I.R Infra-red / International Relations
I.R.A.S Infrared Astronomical Satellite
I.R.B.M Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile
I.R.O International Refugee Organization
I.S.A.F International Security Assistance
Force
I.S.A.S Institute of Space and Astronomical
Science
I.S.E International Stock Exchange
I.S.O International Standardized
Organization
I.S.P Internet Service Provider
I.S.S International Space Station
I.T.O International Trade Organisation /
Income-tax Officer
I.T.R Integrated Test Range
I.T.U International Telecommunication
Union

I.V.R.S Interactive Virus Response System
I.W.T Indus Water Treaty
I.Y.S.H International Year of Shelter for the Homeless

J

J Justice / Jet
J.A.L Japan Airlines
J.C.O Junior Commissioned Officer
J.C.W.I Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants
J.D Diploma in Journalism
J.I Jummat-e-Islami
J.P Justice of Peace
J.U.I Jamiat Ulama-e-Islam
J.U.P Jamiat Ulama-e-Pakistan
J2SE Java 2 Standard Edition OR Java 2 Special Edition
J2ME Java 2 Micro Edition OR Java 2 Mobile Edition
J.P.C Joint Parliamentary Committee
J.P.EG Joint Photographic Experts Group
J.W.G Joint Working Group

K

K Kilo
K.N.P.P Karich Neuclear Power Plant
K.B.P Kissan Board of Pakistan
K.D.A Karachi Development Authority
Kg Kilograms
Km Kilometer
K.M.C Karachi Metropolitan Corporation
K.P Khyber Pakhtoonkhuwa
K.R.L Khan Research Libratory
K.S.E Karachi Stock Exchange
K.T.C Karachi Transport Corporation
K.S.W.B Karachi Water and Sewerage Board
K.v Kilo volt

K.w Kilowatt

L

L Latin
L.A.S.E.R Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
L.B Local Bodies
L.C.A Light Combat Aircraft
L.C.M Lowest Common Multiple
L.D.A Lahore Development Authority
L.D.C Lower Division Clerk / Least Developed Countries
L.L.B Bachelor of Law
L.L.D Doctor of Law
L.L.M Master of Law
L.M.G Light Machine Gun
L.M.P Licentiate in the practice of Medicine
L.O.C Line of Control
L.O.A.C Line of Actual Control
L.P.G Liquefied Petroleum Gas
L.S.D Lysergic acid Di-ethylamide
Lt, Lieutenant
L.T.A Light Transport Aircraft

M

M.A Master of Arts
M.B Bachelor of Medicine
M.B.A Master of Business Administration
M.B.B.S Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
M.B.E Master of Business Education
M.C Medical Certificate / Manegening Committee / Metropolitan Corporation
M.C.A Master of Computer Application
M.C.A.T Medical College and Admission Test
M.C.C Melbourne Cricket Club
M.C.B Muslim Commercial Bank

M.C.F Master Control Facility
M.C.S Master of Computer Science
M.com. Master of Commerce
M.D Doctor of Medicine
M.E Middle East
M.Ed Master of Education
M.E.T.O Middle East Treaty Organization
M.E.S Military Engineering Service
M.E.T.S.A.T Meteorological Satellite
M.F.N Most Favoured Nation
M.G Machine Gun
M.I Military Intelligence
M.I.U Mobile Information Unit
M.K.S Meter Kilogram Second
M.L Muslim League
M.Lit. Master of Literature
M.M.S Multimedia Messaging Service
M.N.A Memmber of National Assembly
M.O Medical Officer
M.O.D.V.A.T Modified Value Added Tax
M.O.D.E.M Modulator-Demodulator
M.O.H Medical Officer of Health
M.p Melting Point
M.P Member of Parliament
M.P.A Member of Provincial Assembly
M.P.E.G Motion Picture Experts Groups
M.Ph Mile Per Hour
M.S Master of Surgery
M.S.A Maritime Safety Agency
M.Sc Master of Science
M.S.T Multi System Transmission
M.T.V Music Television
M.T.C.T Mother to Child Transmission
M.T.C.R Missile Technology Control Regime
M.T.O Multilateral Trade Organisation
M.R.I Magnetic Resonance Imaging
M.W Mega Watt
M.W.L Muslim World League
M.Y.O Muslim World Organization

N

N Nitrogen / North
N.A National Assembly
N.A.B National Accountability Berou
N.A.D.R.A National Data Base and
Registration Authority
N.A.T.C North Atlantic Treaty Coucil
N.A.S.A National Aeronautic and space
Administration
N.A.T.O North Atlantic Treaty Organization
N.B Note Bene / Note Well
N.B.C National Brodcasting Corporation
N.B.F National Book Foundation
N.C.A National College of Arts
N.C.L National Contraction Limited
N.D.M.A National Disaster Manegment
Authority
N.E North East
N.E.A Nuclear Energy Agency
N.E.C National Economic Council
N.E.F National Education Foundation
N.H Nishan-e-Haider
N.H.A National Highway Authority
N.H & M.P National Highway and Motorway
Police
N.I.C National Identity Card
N.M.D Nuclear Missile Defense
N.P Nishan-e-Pakistan
N.P.A National Action Plane
N.P.F National Police Foundation
N.R.A National Regulatory Authority
N.R.P National Research Program
N.S.G Nuclear Suppliers Group
N.T.N National Tax Number
N.T.S National Testing Service
NUML National University of Modern
Languages
NUST National University of Science
and Technology

N.W North West
N.Y New York
N.Z Newzland
N.Z.F National Zakat Foundation

I

O.A.U Organization of African Unity
O.A.P.E.C Organization of Arab Petroleum
Exporting Countries
O.C Officer Commanding
O.C.A Olympic Council of Asia
O.F.C Optical Fiber Cabal
O.G.L Open General License
O.G.R.A Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority
O.I.C Organization of Islamic Countries
OK All Correct / All Right
O.M Order of Merit
O.M.O Open Market Operation
O.P.E.C Organization of Petroleum Exporting
Countries

P

P.A Personal Assistance / Provincial
Assembly / Press Association
P.A.C Political Affairs Committee / Public
Accounts Committee
P.A.E.C Pakistan Atomic Energy Commesion
P.A.N Permanent Account Number
P.C Personal Computer
P.C.A Pakistan Computer Association
P.C.F Pakistan Sycling Federation
P.C.O Public Call Office
P.C.P Prenting Coporation of Pakistan
P.C.S Provincial Civil Service / Punjab
Civil Service
P.D.A Peshawar Development Authority
P.D.F Portable Document Format / Pakistan
Development Forum

P.D.M.A Provincial Disaster Management
Authority
P.F.F Pakistan Football Association
P.G.D Post Graduate Diploma
P.I.A Pakistan International Airlines
P.I.A.C Pakistan International Airlines
Corporation
P.M Post Meridian / after-noon: also
Postmaster / Prime Minister /
Post-mortem (after death)
P.M.A Pakistan Medical Association
P.M.A.P Pashtoon khuwa Milli Awami
Party (Political Party)
P.M.D.A Pakistan Medical and Dental
Association
P.M.G Post Master General
P.N Pakistan Navi
P.L.A Palestine Liberation Army
P.L.O Palestine Liberation Organization
P.O Post Office / Postal Order /
Probationary Officer
P.O.W Prisoner of war
P.S.T Pakistan Standerd Time
P.S.C Public Service Commission
P.T.A Pakistan Telecommunication
Authority
P.T.C.L Pakistan Telecommunication
Company Limited
P.T.I Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf
(Political Party)
P.T.O Please Turn Over
P.U Punjab University
P.P.P Pakistan Peoples Party
P.U.F.A Poly Unsaturated Fatty Acids
P.V.C Pro Vice Chancellor
Ph.D. Doctor of Philosophy
Pin Code Postal Index Number Code

Q

Q.A.U Quaid Azam Unversity
Q.D.A Quetta Development Authority
Q.M Quantum Mechanics

R

R.A	Registered Accountant
R.A.D.A.R	Radio Detecting and Ranging
R.A.M	Random Access Memory
R.A.W	Research and Analysis Wing
R.C	Red Cross
R.C.D	Regional Cooperation for Development
R.D.A	Rawalpindi Development Authority
R.I.P	Rest in Peace
R.I.S.E.A.P	Regional Islamic Organization of South Asia and Pacific
R.M.O	Resident Medical Officer
RNA	Ribonucleic Acid
R.O.M	Read Only Memory
R.T.O	Rial / Regional Transport Officer

S

S	Second
S.A	South / Africa / American / Australia
S.A.A.F	South Asian Accountants Federation
S.A.A.R.C	South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
S.A.D.C.C	South African Development Corporation Conference
S.A.F.T.A	South Asian Free Trade Area
S.A.F.M.A	South Asian Free Media Association
S.A.H.R	South Asians for Human Rights
S.A.T.O	South Atlantic Treaty Organization
S.A.T.T.E	South Asian Travel and Tourism Exchange
S.B.P	State Bank of Pakistan
S.C	Security Council / Supreme Court / Scheduled Caste
S.C.B.A	Supreme Court Bar Association
S.C.O	Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
S.C.O.P.E	Standing Conference of Public Enterprises
S.D.O	Sub-Divisional Officer

S.D.M	Sub-Divisional Magistrate
S.E.A.T.O	South East Asia treaty Organization
S.H.C	Sindh High Court
S.H.O	Station House Officer
S.I.C	Special Investigation Sell
S.I.M	Subscriber Identity Module
S.I.V	Semen Immuno Deficiency Virus
S.L.V	Satellite Launch Vehicle
S.M.S	Short Messaging Service / Subscriber Management System
S.O	Staff Officer
S.O.Q	Statement of Qualification
S.P	Superintendent of Police
S.P.I.N	Software Process Improvement Networks
S.P.V	Solar Photo Voltaic
S.Q.U.I.D	Super-conducting Quantum Interference Device
S.T.A.R.S	Satellite Tracking and Ranging Station
S.U.N.F.E.D	Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development
S.W.A.P.O	South West African Peoples Organization

T

T.A	Traveling Allowance
T.A.B	Technical Assistance Board
T.B	Tuberculosis
TCP	Transfer Call Protocol / Trading Corporation of Pakistan
T.D	Teachers Diploma
T.D.A.P	Traded Development of Pakistan
T.D.C	Traded and Development Company
T.I	Transparency International
T.I.P	Telephone Industries of Pakistan
TNT	Tri-nitro-toluene (high explosive)
T.O	Telegraph Officer / Turn Over
T.Q.A	Tamgha-e-Quaid Azam

T.T.P Tharek-e-Taliban Pakistan
 T.T.R Total Tax Rate
 T.V Television

U

U.A.E United Arab Emirates
 U.A.R United Arab Republic
 U.B.L Habib Bank Limited
 U.C.A.S Union of Central African Satates
 U.D.C Upper Division Clerk
 U.F United Front
 U.F.O Unidentified Flying Object
 U.H.F Ultra High Frequency
 U.I.N Universal Identification Number
 U.K United Kingdom
 U.M.S Agent Mail Service
 U.N United Nations
 U.N.A.E.C United Nations Atomic Energy Commission
 U.N.C.T.C United Nations Counter Terrorism Committee
 U.N.C.E.D United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
 U.N.C.T.A.D United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
 U.N.C.H.S United Nations Commission on Human Settlements
 U.N.C.L.O.S United Nations Conference on Law of the Sea
 U.N.C.S.T.D United Nations Conference on Sciences and Technology for Development
 U.N.D.P United nations Development Programme
 U.N.E.C.A.F.E United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and Far East
 U.N.E.F United Nations Emergency Force
 U.N.E.P United Nations Environment Programme
 U.N.E.S.C.O United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
 U.N.E.S.C.O United Nations Economic and Social Commission
 U.N.F.P.O United Nations Fund for Population Activities
 U.N.F.C.C United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change
 U.N.F.P.A United Nations Framework for Population Activities
 U.N.H.C.R United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
 U.N.H.R.C United Nations Human Rights Commission
 U.N.I.C.E.F United Nation International Children's Emergency Fund
 U.N.I.D.O United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
 U.N.I.S.P.A.C.E United Nations Conference on Exploration and Peaceful Usage of Outer Space
 U.N.M.I.L United Nations Mission in Libra

U.N.M.O.V.I.C	United Nations Monitoring Verification and Inspection Commission
U.N.O	United Nations Organization
U.N.R.R.A	United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
U.N.T.A.C	United Nations Transitional Authority for Cambodia
U.N.S.C.O.M	United Nations Special Commission
U.N.T.A.G	United Nations Transition Assistance Group
U.N.U	United Nations University
U.R.L	Uniform Resource Locator
U.S.A	United States of America
U.S.S.R	Union of Soviet Socialist Republic

V

V	Volt
V.C	Vice-Chancellor
V.C.D	Video Compact Disk
V.C.P	Video Cassette Player
V.C.R	Video Cassette Recorder
V.H.F	Very High Frequency
V.H.R.R	Very High Resolution Radiometer
V.I.P	Very Important Person
V.O.A	Voice of America
V.O.G	Voice of Germany
V.O.I.P	Voice Over Internet Protocol
Vol	Volume
V.P	Vice President
V.P.N	Virtual Private Network
V.R.S	Voluntary Retirement Scheme
V.T.R	Video Tape Recorder

W

W	Watt
W.A.M.Y	World Association of Muslim Youth
W.A.N	Wide Area Network
W.A.N.A	West Asia and North Africa
W.A.P	Wireless Protection Protocol
W.A.N.O	World Association of Nuclear Operators
W.A.Y	World Assembly of Youth
W.A.P	Wireless Application Protocol

W.A.P.D.A	Water and Power Development Authority
W.A.S.A	Water and Sanitation Agency
W.A.V.E	Wireless Access for Virtual Enterprise
W.A.Y	World Assembly of Youth
W.B	World Bank
W.B.A	World Boxing Association
W.B.C	White Blood Cells / World Boxing Federation
W.E.F	World Economic Forum
W.F.U	Western European Union
W.F.G	World Federal Government
W.F.T.U	World Federation of Trade Unions
W.F.P	World Food Program
W.G.C	World Gold Council
W.H.O	World Health Organization
W.I.C.C.A	World Islamic Council of Culture and Arts
W.I.P.O	World Intellectual Property Organization
W.I.T.A	Women International Tennis Association
W.M.O	World Meteorological Organization

W.L.L	Wireless in Local Loop
W.S.F	World Squash Federation
W.T.O	World Trade Organization / World Tourism Organization
W.W.F	World Wildlife Fund
W.W.W	World Wide Web

X,Y,Z

XGS	Export of Gudaz and Services
XML	Extensible Mark-up Language
Y.A.R	Yemen Arab Republic
Y.M.M.A	Yong Men Muslim Association
YDA	Young Doctor Association
Z.C	Zakat Council
ZIP	Zone Improvement Plan
Z.P.G	Zero Population Grwoth
Z.T.B.L	Zarie Tarqyati Bank Limited
Z.S	Zoological Society

INTERNATIONAL DAYS

International observance, also known as an international dedication or an international anniversary, is a period of time to observe some issue of international interest or concern. This is used to commemorate, promote and mobilize for action. Many of these periods have been established by the United Nations General Assembly (UN), Economic and Social Council, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO) and other United Nations bodies including the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). In this case, the lead agency for a particular international observance uses the symbolism of the United Nations (UN), perhaps a specially designed logo for the year, and the UN infrastructure to coordinate events worldwide. It also presents a written report about the event. This summarizes the activities that took place around the world under the auspices of the international observance, and makes recommendations for the future.

Below is a list of days that have been recognized as international observances by the United Nations, or by some other organizations that declare international observances but are not as widely recognized.

Day	Name
January	
January 1	New Year's Day
January 31	Street Children's Day
February	
February 2	World Wetlands Day
February 4	World Cancer Day
February 11	World Day of the Sick
February 13	World Radio
February 14	World Valentine Day
February 20	World Day of Social Justice
February 21	International Mother Language Day
March	
March 1	World Civil Defence Day

Day	Name
March 8	International Women's Day
March 20	World Oral Health Day
March 20	International Day of Happiness
March 21	World Poetry Day
March 21	International Day of Forests
March 22	World Water Day
March 24	World Tuberculosis Day
March 27	World Theatre Day
April	
April 1	World April Fools' Day
April 2	International Children's Book Day
April 7	World Health Day
April 22	International Mother Earth Day
April 23	World Book and Copyright Day
April 25	World Malaria Day
May	
May 3	World Press Freedom Day
May 12	International Nurses Day
May 15	International Day of Families
May 17	World Telecommunication and Information Society Day
May 17	International Day Against Homophobia and Transphobia
May 18	World AIDS Vaccine Day
May 18	International Museum Day
May 31	World No-Tobacco Day
June	
June 1	Global Day of Parents
June 1	International Children's Day

Day	Name
June 5	World Environment Day
June 12	World Day Against Child Labour
June 14	World Blood Donor Day
June 20	World Refugee Day
June 23	International Widow's Day
3rd Sun in Jun	Father's Day in some countries
July	
July 11	World Population Day
July 17	World Day for International Justice
July 28	World Hepatitis Day
July 30	International Day of Friendship
August	
Aug 12	International Youth Day
Aug 21	World Fashion Day
Aug 29	International Day against Nuclear Tests
September	
Sep 5	International Day of Charity
Sep 8	International Literacy Day
Sep 10	World Suicide Prevention Day
Se 15	International Day of Democracy
Sep 21	International Day of Peace
October	
Oct 5	World Teachers' Day
Oct 9	World Post Day
Oct 10	World Mental Health Day

Day	Name
Oct 13	World Thrombosis Day
Oct 15	Global Handwashing Day
Oct 16	World Food Day
Oct 24	World Development Information Day
November	
Nov 8	International Day of Radiology
Nov 16	International Day for Tolerance
Nov 17	International Students Day
Nov 21	World Television Day
Nov 29	International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People
3rd Thu in Nov	World Philosophy Day
December	
Dec 1	World AIDS Day
Dec 5	World Soil Day
Dec 9	International Anti-Corruption Day
Dec 10	Human Rights Day
Dec 11	International Mountain Day

NOBEL PRIZE

The Nobel prizes are a group of awards given each year for outstanding achievement in six areas: physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, peace, and economics. The prizes are awarded from a fund created by the Swedish inventor Alfred Nobel, who wanted to use some of his large fortune to help improve world conditions. Therefore, the prizes are intended to honor accomplishments that have somehow benefited humankind.

History

The first Nobel prizes were handed out on December 10, 1901, the fifth anniversary of Alfred Nobel's death. Nobel was a chemist, engineer, and inventor. His most significant invention was dynamite, which helped to make him a wealthy man. Despite giving the world such a destructive device, Nobel opposed violence and war. He therefore left much of his money to the establishment of the Nobel prizes, which he stated in his will should go "to those who, during the preceding year, shall have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind."

Officials originally handed out only five prizes each year. The prize for economics was established by the Bank of Sweden in 1968, and the first award was given in 1969. In some years prizes have not been awarded because there were no worthy candidates. In addition, no prizes were awarded during World War I and II. Some award recipients have refused to accept their prize for either personal or political reasons.

Selection process

Several institutions determine who receives the prizes. Each institution was chosen by Nobel in his will. The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences chooses the prizes for physics, chemistry, and economics. The Caroline Institute of Stockholm picks the winner for medicine. The Swedish Academy chooses the recipient for literature, while the Norwegian Nobel Committee determines the winner of the peace prize.

The Prize

Each award consists of a gold medal, a diploma, and a sum of money. The amount of prize money each year depends on the income of the Nobel Foundation, which is the organization established to oversee the prize giving. Prizes may be given only to individuals, except the peace prize, which may be awarded to a group. Prizes are open to persons of all races, nationalities, and religious and political beliefs.



The obverse side of the Nobel Prize medals for Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine and Literature.



The reverse side of the Nobel Prize medal awarded for both Physics and Chemistry.



The reverse side of the Nobel Prize medal for Physiology or Medicine.



The reverse side of the Nobel Prize medal for Literature.



The obverse side of the Nobel Prize medal for Economics.



The reverse side of the Nobel Prize medal for Economics.

LIST OF SOME LAUREATES

CHEMISTRY

- 1901 Jacobus Henricus van't Hoff
1902 Emil Fischer
1903 Svante Arrhenius
2000 Alan J. Heeger
Alan G. MacDiarmid
Shirakawa Hideki
2001 William S. Knowles
Noyori Ryoji
K. Barry Sharpless
2002 John B. Fenn
Tanaka Koichi
Kurt Wuthrich
2003 Peter Agre
Roderick MacKinnon
2004 Aaron Ciechanover
Avram Hershko
Irwin Rose
2005 Yves Chauvin
Robert H. Grubbs
Richard R. Schrock
2006 Roger D. Kornberg
2007 Gerhard Ertl
2008 Martin Chalfie
Osamu Shimomura
Roger Y. Tsien
2009 Venkatraman Ramakrishnan
Thomas A. Steitz
Ada E. Yonath
2010 Richard F. Heck
Ei-ichi Negishi
Akira Suzuki
2011 Dan Shechtman

- 2012 Robert Lefkowitz
Brian Kobilka
2013 Michael Levitt
Martin Karplus
Arieh Warshel
2014 Eric Betzig
Stefan Hell
William E. Moerner
2015 Tomas Lindahl
Paul Modrich
Aziz Sancar
2016 Jean-Pierre Sauvage
Fraser Stoddart
Ben Feringa

PHYSICS

- 1901 Wilhelm Conrad Rontgen
1902 Hendrik Antoon Lorentz
Pieter Zeeman
1903 Henri Becquerel
Marie Curie
Pierre Curie
2000 Zhores I. Alferov
Jack S. Kilby
Herbert Kroemer
2001 Eric A. Cornell
Wolfgang Ketterle
Carl E. Wieman
2002 Raymond Davis Jr.
Riccardo Giacconi
2003 Alexei A. Abrikosov
Vitaly L. Ginzburg
Anthony J. Leggett
2004 David J. Gross

MEDICINE / PHYSIOLOGY

H. David Politzer
Frank Wilczek
2005 Roy J. Glauber
John L. Hall
Theodor W. Hansch
2006 John C. Mather
George F. Smoot
2007 Albert Fert
Peter Gunberg
2008 Kobayashi Makoto
Maskawa Toshihide
Nambu, Yoichiro
2009 Charles K. Kao
Willard S. Boyle
George E. Smith
2010 Andre Geim
Konstantin Novoselov
2011 Saul Perlmutter
Brian P. Schmidt
Adam G. Riess
2012 Serge Haroche
David J. Wineland
2013 Francois Englert
Peter Higgs
2014 Isamu Akasaki
Hiroshi Amano
Shuji Nakamura
2015 Takaaki Kajita
Arthur B. McDonald
2016 David J. Thouless
F. Duncan M. Haldane
John M. Kosterlitz

1901 Emil von Behring
1902 Sir Ronald Ross
1903 Niels Ryberg Finsen
2000 Arvid Carlsson
Paul Greengard
Eric Kandel
2001 Leland H. Hartwell
R. Timothy Hunt
Sir Paul M. Nurse
2002 Sydney Brenner
H. Robert Horvitz
John E. Sulston
2003 Paul Lauterbur
Sir Peter Mansfield
2004 Richard Axel
Linda B. Buck
2005 Barry J. Marshall
J. Robin Warren
2006 Andrew Z. Fire
Craig C. Mello
2007 Mario R. Capecchi
Sir Martin J. Evans
Oliver Smithies
2008 Françoise Barre-Sinoussi
Luc Montagnier
Harald Zur Hausen
2009 Jack Szostak
Elizabeth Blackburn
Carol Greider
2010 Robert Edwards
2011 Bruce Beutler
Jules Hoffmann
Ralph Steinman

- 2012 John Gurdon
Shinya Yamanaka
2013 Thomas G. Sudhof
James Rothman
Randy Schekman
2014 John O'Keefe
May-Britt Moser
Edvard Moser
2015 William C. Campbell
Satoshi Omura
Tu Youyou
2016 Yoshinori Ohsumi

LITERATURE

- 1901 Sully Prudhomme
1902 Theodor Mommsen
1903 Bjornstjerne Bjornson
2000 Gao Xingjian
2001 Sir V.S. Naipaul
2002 Imre Kertész
2003 J.M. Coetzee
2004 Elfriede Jelinek
2005 Harold Pinter
2006 Orhan Pamuk
2007 Doris Lessing
2008 L.J.M. Gustave
2009 Herta Muller
2010 Mario Vargas Llosa
2011 Tomas Tranströmer
2012 Mo Yan
2013 Alice Munro
2014 Patrick Modiano
2015 Svetlana Alexievich
2016 Bob Dylan

ECONOMICS

- 2000 James J Heckman
Daniel L. McFadden
2001 George A. Akerlof
Spence, A. Michael
Joseph E. Stiglitz
2002 Daniel Kahneman
Vernon L. Smith
2003 Robert F. Engle
Clive W.J. Granger
2004 Finn E. Kydland
Edward C. Prescott
2005 Robert J. Aumann
Thomas C. Schelling
2006 Edmund S. Phelps
2007 Leonid Hurwicz
Eric S. Maskin
Roger B. Myerson
2008 Paul Krugman
2009 Elinor Ostrom
Oliver E. Williamson
2010 Peter A. Diamond
Dale T. Mortensen
Christopher A. Pissarides
2011 Thomas J. Sargent
Christopher A. Sims
2012 Alvin E. Roth
Lloyd S. Shapley
2013 Eugene F. Fama
Lars Peter Hansen
Robert J. Shiller
2014 Jean Tirole
2015 Angus Deaton
2016 Oliver Hart
Bengt Holmstrom

PEACE

- 1901 Henri Dunant
Frederic Passy
1902 Elie Ducommun,
Charles-Albert Gobat
1903 Sir Randal Cremer
2000 Kim Dae Jung
2001 United Nations
Kofi Annan
2002 Jimmy Carter
2003 Shirin Ebadi
2004 Wangari Maathai
2005 Mohammad El Baradei
International Atomic
Energy Agency
2006 Grameen Bank
Muhammad Yunus
2007 Albert Arnold Gore
Intergovernmental
Panel on Climate Change
2008 Martti Ahtisaari
2009 Barack Obama
2010 Liu Xiaobo
2011 E. Johnson-Sirleaf
Leymah Gbowee
Tawakkul Karman
2012 European Union
2013 Organisation for
the Prohibition of
Chemical Weapons
2014 Kailash Satyarthi
Malala Yousafzai(PK)
2015 Tunisian National
Dialogue Quartet
2016 Juan Manuel Santos

DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD'S POPULATION

(CONTINENT WISE)

1. ASIA

- Largest Continent on earth.
- Population 4,426,683,000.
- About 60.11 % of the world population.
- Highest density populous continent in the world 203 people /sq mile.
- Covering 8.8 % of earth surface.
- Populous country is Republic of China 1.35 billion.
- It covers 44,579,000 km² which covers 30 % of earth's land area.
- Largest country by area is Russian Federation 17.1 million.
- Smallest country by area is Maldives 298 km².
- Countries: around 49.

2. AFRICA

- Second largest continent in the world.
- Population 1.216 Billion.
- About 14.69 % of the world population.
- Density 65 people /sq mile.
- Second most populous continent in the world.
- Largest populous country is Nigeria 170 million.
- Smallest populous country is Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.
- Largest country by area is Republic of Congo 2,345,410 km².
- Smallest country by area is Republic of Territory 420 km².
- Countries: 54.

3. EUROPE

- Population 741.2 million.
- Covers area about 10,180,000 km² 2% of the earth surface.
- About 11% of the world population.
- Density = 134 people /sq mile.
- Consist of about 56 countries or states.
- Republic of Germany, UK and Italy are the populous countries.
- Less populous country is Vatican City 910 people.
- Third largest continent in the world.

- Countries: more than 50.

4. NORTH AMERICA

- Population is about 527 million.
- 4th most populous continent in the world.
- About 4.88 % of the world population.
- Density: 32 people /sq mile.
- Consist of about 23 states.
- USA, Mexico, Canada, West Indies and Central America are most populous countries. Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis is less populous countries.

5. SOUTH AMERICA

- Population is 389,860,000.
- About 8.54 % of the world population.
- Density: 73 people /sq mile.
- Brazil (195 million) is most populous country.
- South Georgia and South Sandwich are less populous countries.
- Brazil (3,287,612 sq mi) is largest country by area.
- South sandwich (1,194 sq mi) is smallest country by area.

6. AUSTRALIA

- Population is 23 to 24 million.
- Area: 7,692,024 km²
- About 0.53 % of the world population.
- Density: 7.3 people /sq mile.
- Smallest continent of the world.
- Most populous portions are common wealth of Australia, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth and Adelaide.

7. ANTARCTICA:

- Population is about 1,000 to 5000.
- Area: 14,000,000 km²
- About 0.01 % of the world total population.
- Density: 0.00018 people /sq mile.
- 50 countries have signed that Antarctica should be used for research purpose.
- Following countries have most researchers.
- USA Italy Argentina Russia Chile France Japan

SPORTS



A sport is a physical, athletic activity or skill and competition that people do for fun and as a way to compete with others. Every sport has a set of rules that the players follow. In some sports one person competes against other individuals. Examples of these sports include boxing, wrestling, gymnastics, figure skating, diving, pole vaulting, long jumping, and horseback riding. Sports also can be organized or unorganized. Children who get together for neighborhood football games are playing unorganized sports. No organization controls their games. In organized sports athletes play for a school, a business, a club, a community, or some other organization. The organization schedules games and enforces the rules of the sport. Organized sports can be amateur or professional. Amateur athletes do not get paid for participating in a sport. Professional athletes play for money.

In team sports a group of people plays against another group, or team. A team may have as few as two members, or it may have many members. A doubles team in tennis has two players. Five players make up a basketball team. An ice hockey team has six players, and a baseball team has nine. Eleven players make up a football, soccer, or cricket team.

Short History

No one can say when sports began. Since it is impossible to imagine a time when children did not spontaneously run races or wrestle, it is clear that children have always included sports in their play, but one can only speculate about the emergence of sports as autotelic physical contests for adults. Since ancient times people have run races, wrestled, and hunted for sport. Ancient people in many parts of the world also played games with balls.

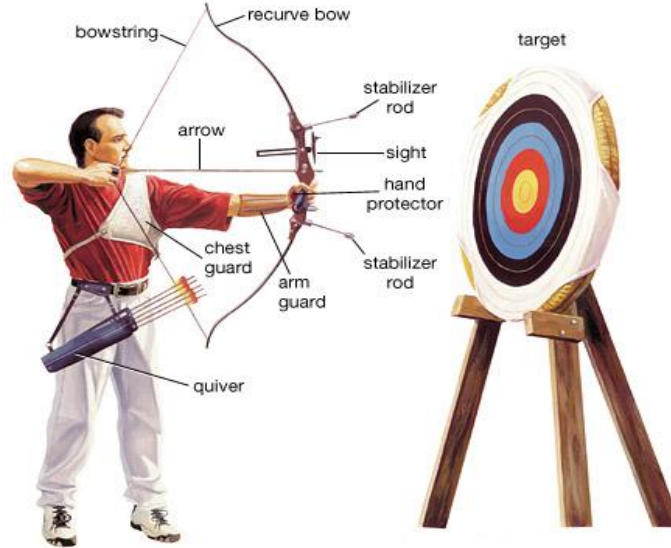
In some ancient cultures sports were a part of religious practices. This was especially true of the Greek Olympic Games, which began in 776 BC. The ancient Greeks played these games to honor their gods.

The ancient Romans related athletic games to military skills, not religion. They did such sports as boxing, wrestling, chariot racing, and throwing spear like sticks called javelins.

After ancient times people continued to play sports, but they were usually unorganized. Organized sports became more common in the 1700s and 1800s. People created leagues and other organizations to control athletic competitions. They also wrote down sets of rules for different sports.

TYPES OF SPORTS

ARCHERY (تیراندازی)



The sport of shooting arrows with a bow at a target is called archery. But archery is not just a sport. For thousands of years people used the skills of archery mostly for war and for hunting. Even today bow hunting is a popular activity. In the 1900s archery became an Olympic event.

Equipment

Bows: Bows allow people to shoot arrows farther and with greater force than is possible by simply throwing them. At its most basic, a bow is a long, thin piece of wood with a string stretched tightly from one end to the other. The string holds the wood in a curved position. People competing in archery competitions today often use more complex bows made of wood, plastic, or fiberglass.

Arrow: An arrow is a long, thin piece of wood, metal, or other material. It ends in a pointed tip. Near the other end of the arrow is a tail of feathers or plastic fins. The tail helps the arrow fly straight. Arrows used in modern archery contests are often made of aluminum or carbon.

Tail / End: The tail / end of the arrow fits onto the string of the bow. To shoot the arrow, an archer pulls the string back and lets it go. A lot of energy is stored up by the string being stretched. When the string is released, this energy is also released. This sends the arrow flying with great force.

Rules:

FITA Round: In the sport of archery, a form of target shooting competition used in international and world championship events, authorized by the (Federation International de Trial Arc) (FITA), the world governing body of the sport. The round consists of 144 arrows, 36

at each of 4 distances. For men the distances are 90, 70, 50, and 30 meters while for women they are 70, 60, 50, and 30 meters.

NOTEABLE POINTS

Bow Average length: 173 cm (68 inches).

Arrow Average length: 56 cm (22 inches).

Target Size in diameter: 1.22 meters (4 feet)

Became Part of Olympic Games: In 1900s

Distance from Bow to Target: 90,70,50,30 Meters (For men) / 70,60,50,30 Meters (For Women)

AUTO RACING (آٹو روٹ)



Auto racing / Automobile racing / Motorsport / Auto sport is a Professional and amateur sport practiced throughout the world in a variety of forms on roads, tracks, or closed circuits. It is one of the world's most popular spectator sports.

History

Automobile racing began soon after the invention of the gasoline (Petrol) fueled internal-combustion engine in the 1880s. The first organized automobile competition, a reliability test in 1894 from Paris to Rouen, a distance of about 80 km (50 mi), was won with an average speed of 16.4 km/h (10.2 mi/h). In 1895 the first true race was held, from Paris to Bordeaux, in 1904 a world governing body of automobile racing was founded. It has had its present name, International Automobile Federation, since 1947. In early racing, in both Europe and the United States, competing race cars were usually prototypes of the following year's models. After World War I, racing became too specialized for the use of production cars, though occasionally high-performance touring cars were stripped of their bodies and fitted with special seats, fuel tanks,

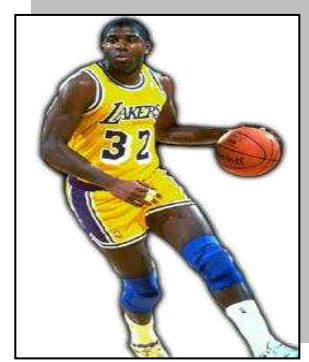
and tires for racing. Still later stock-car racing in 1939 started with standard models modified for racing.

TYPES

It includes Grand Prix racing, speedway racing, stock-car racing, sports-car racing, drag racing, midget-car racing, and karting, as well as hill climbs and trials. National and international governing bodies, the most notable of which is the Federation International de Automobile (FIA), divide racing cars into various classes and subclasses and supervise competitions.

BASKETBALL (باسکٹ بال)

Basketball is played between two teams of five players each on a rectangular court. The object is to get the ball through a hoop mounted high up on a backboard at each end. It is of the most popular sports in the US and worldwide.



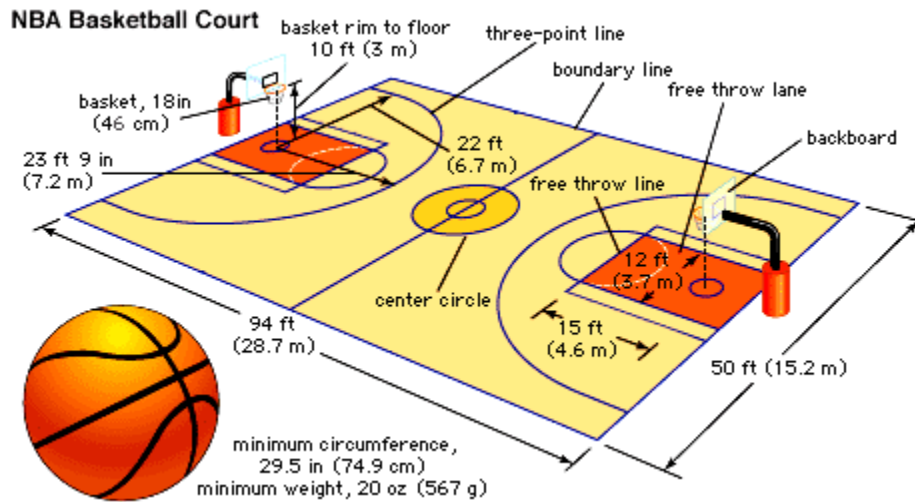
History

James A. Naismith invented the game in the early 1890s. The game caught on quickly in the United States. At first it was played with nine players on a team and a peach basket for the goal. In 1896 the first college basketball game with five team members on a side was played at the University of Iowa. During the 1930s several rules were changed to speed up the game.

Canada was the first country outside the United States to play the game. Basketball was introduced in France in 1893, in London in 1894, in Australia, China, and India soon thereafter, and in Japan in 1900. The metal hoop was not invented until 1906.

The popularity of basketball grew steadily between the 1940s and 1970s. Television played an important role in this. Such great players as Earvin ("Magic") Johnson, Julius Erving ("Dr. J"), Larry Bird, and Michael Jordan also contributed to the popularity of basketball. It soon became a sport that was played all over the world.

Playing Area and Equipment



The standard American basketball court is in the shape of a rectangle 50 feet (15.2 meters) by 94 feet (28.7 meters) high school courts may be slightly smaller. There are various markings on the court, including a centre circle, free throw lines, and a three-point line, that help regulate play. A goal or basket 18 inches (46 cm) in diameter is suspended from a backboard at each end of the court. The metal rim of the basket is 10 feet (3.0 meters) above the floor. In the professional game the backboard is a rectangle, 6 feet (1.8 meters) wide and 3.5 feet (1.1 meters) high, made of a transparent material, usually glass; it may be 4 feet (1.2 meters) high in college. The international court varies somewhat in size and markings. The spherical inflated ball measures 29.5 to 30 inches (74.9 to 76 cm) in circumference and weights 20 to 22 ounces (567 to 624 grams). Its covering is leather or composition.

Rules

James A. Naismith, a physical education instructor, framed the basic rules of the game. The game had to be played with a light ball that could only be touched with the hands. The player would not be allowed to run with the ball. Moreover, there would be no personal contact.

Professional and high school games are divided into four periods. Professional teams play four 12-minute periods with a 20-minute rest between the second and third periods. High school teams play four eight-minute periods, with a ten-minute intermission at halftime. College teams play two 20-minute halves with a 15-minute rest between them.

The five players on a basketball team are a center, two forwards, and two guards. The officials for the game are a referee and an umpire, along with two timekeepers and two scorers.

The visiting team has the choice of baskets at the start of the game. Play begins when the referee tosses up the ball between two opposing players, who stand inside the center circle. Other players stand outside the six-foot outer circle until the ball is tapped. The player with

possession of the ball must pass or bounce the ball to a position from where he or a teammate try to put it in the basket. Any player may shoot at the basket. Points ranging from one to three are awarded for successful throws.

NOTEABLE POINTS

Invented by: James A. Naismith in early 1890s.

Highest governing body: The Federation International de Basketball Amateur (FIBA).

Team members: 13 to 15 (5 at a time).

Court Size: 50 feet (15.2 meters) by 94 feet (28.7 meters).

Ball Size in Circumference: 29.5 to 30 inches (74.9 to 76 cm).

Ball weight: (567 to 624 grams).

Goal or basket Size: 18 inches (46 cm) in diameter.

Height of basket from floor: 10 feet (3 meters) above the floor.

Backboard Size: 6 feet wide and 3.5 feet high.

Olympic: 1936.

BASEBALL (بیس بال)



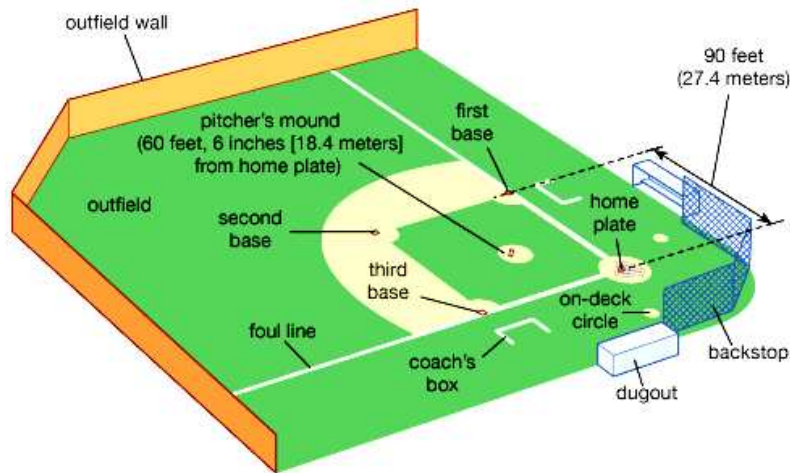
Game played with a bat, a ball, and gloves between two teams of nine players each on a field with four white bases laid out in a diamond (a square oriented so that its diagonal line is vertical). Teams alternate positions as batters (offense) and fielders (defense), exchanging places when three members of the batting team are “put out.” As batters, players try to hit the ball out of the reach of the fielding team and make a complete circuit around the bases for a “run.” The team that scores the most runs in nine innings (times at bat) wins the game.

History

The term baseball was first recorded in *A Little Pretty Pocket-Book*, published in 1744. The book also contained a picture of the game. Early games similar to baseball were known by several names—town ball, rounders, or one old cat.

Abner Doubleday is said to have developed the basic rules of baseball at Cooperstown, New York, in 1839. A few years later Alexander Cartwright helped found the Knickerbockers Base Ball Club, an organization of amateur players. The rules Cartwright developed form the basis of the rules in use now. Among his ideas were the nine-member team and the “diamond” infield with bases 90 feet apart. He also decided that a player had to be tagged, not hit, with the ball to be called out. By 1858 the National Association of Base Ball Players was formed with 25 amateur teams.

Playing Area and Equipment



A baseball field is divided into an infield and an outfield. The infield is laid out in the shape of a diamond. There are four bases, one on each corner of the diamond. The four bases are first, second, and third base, and home plate. Square canvas bags filled with soft material mark the location of the three bases. Home plate is made of a flat, five-sided piece of rubber. The bases are 90 feet apart. Most of the playing field is covered with grass. In the infield, dirt covers the pitcher's mound and the paths between the bases. Located in the middle of the infield, the pitching mound is circular in shape. The pitcher throws from a spot on the mound known as the “rubber.” In professional baseball the rubber is 60 feet 6 inches from home plate.

Baseballs have a cork and rubber core that is wrapped with yarn. They are covered with two strips of white leather or synthetic hide that are sewn together. Each ball is about 9 inches in circumference and weighs about 5 ounces. The bat is a smooth, rounded stick of wood or aluminum. It is no more than 42 inches long and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick at the largest end.

Players in the field wear leather gloves designed to help catch the ball. While these gloves look something like an enlarged hand, the catcher's mitt, or glove, is rounder in shape. The catcher's mitt is heavily padded in order to protect the catcher's hand.

Catchers wear more equipment than the other players. The equipment protects the catcher from being hurt by the pitched ball. In order to protect the face but still be able to see, the catcher wears a barred mask. Catchers also wear a padded chest protector. Lightweight shin guards are worn to protect their legs.

NOTEABLE POINTS

Invented by: Abner Doubleday in 1839.

Ball Size: 9 inches in circumference

Ball weight: 142 grams.

Bat Size: 42 inches long and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick at the largest end.

Olympic: 1992.

BADMINTON (بیڈ مینٹن)



At first glance, badminton might seem like an easy game. Two or four players use small, light rackets to hit a feathered cork across a net on a court that resembles a tennis court. But the cork, called a shuttlecock, or bird, can travel as fast as 110 miles (177 kilometers) per hour. Then it quickly slows down and dips toward the ground. The darting flight of the shuttlecock requires players to maintain great concentration and make split-second decisions when making shots. Badminton is played in more than 70 countries and is especially popular in Malaysia, Thailand, and Indonesia.

Equipment

An official badminton court measures 17 by 44 feet (5.18 by 13.40 meters) for singles matches. The width increases to 20 feet (6.10 meters) for doubles. The net is 5 feet 1 inch (155 centimeters) high.

The shuttlecock is about $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches (60 to 70 millimeters) long and weights about an ounce (28 grams). In official matches the players use a shuttlecock made of a half sphere of cork with a flaring circular tail of feathers.

The rackets are made of wood, stainless steel, or a combination of the two. They weight from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces (126 to 154 grams) and are 26 to 27 inches (66 to 68 centimeters) long. The head of a badminton racket measures 7 inches (18 centimeters) wide and may be strung with nylon or catgut. The long, thin handles of good rackets end in a leather grip.

History

Badminton came from a child's game called battledore and shuttlecock, in which two players hit a feathered shuttlecock back and forth with tiny rackets. Some form of the sport was played long ago in ancient Greece and Egypt. The game was called Poona in India during the 19th century, and British Army officers stationed there took the Indian version back to England in the 1860s. The game is named for Badminton, the country estate of the dukes of Beaufort in Gloucestershire, England, where it was first played about 1873. The modern rules were set forth in their basic form by the Bath Badminton Club, organized in 1887.

NOTEABLE POINTS

Highest governing body: Badminton World Federation BWF, organized in 1934

First Played: 17th Century

Team members: Single or doubles.

Court Size: 17 by 44 feet (5.18 by 13.40 meters) / width increases to 20 feet for doubles.

Net Size: 5 feet 1 inch (155 cm) high.

Shuttlecock Size and Weight: $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ Inc (60 to 70 millimeters) long weights (28 g).

Rackets Size: 26 to 27 Inc (66 to 68 cm) long. The head of a badminton racket measures 7 Inc (18 cm) wide.

Rackets Weight: (126 to 154 grams).

Olympic: 1992

CRICKET (کرکٹ)



The game is played outdoors with bats and a ball between two competing sides (teams) of 11 players each. The sides take turns at batting and bowling (pitching). Two batsmen are up at once, one on either side of the central playing field. Each batsman guards a series of three upright sticks called a wicket, which is topped by two pieces of wood. The bowler delivers the ball toward the wicket of the first batsman and tries to put out, or dismiss, him. One way the bowler can do this is by hitting the wicket with the ball so that one of the pieces of wood falls off. The batsman tries to hit the ball to defend his wicket. If he hits the ball, he can begin a run in an attempt to exchange places with the second batsman. Each time the batsmen switch positions without being put out, they score a run. The side with the most runs at the end of the match wins.

History

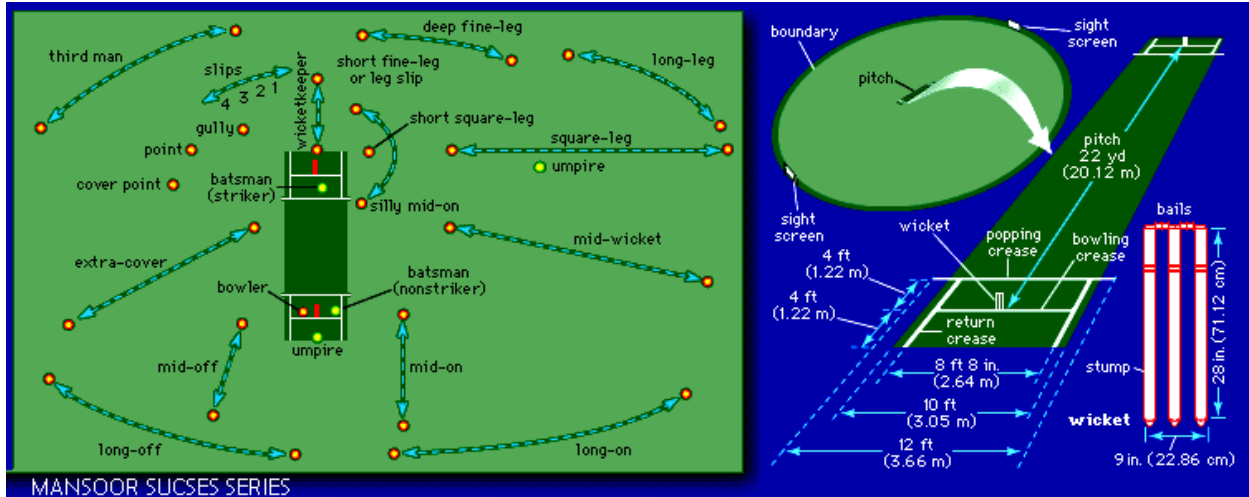
Cricket is believed to have begun (possibly as early as the 13th century) as a game in which country boys bowled at a tree stump or at the hurdle gate into a sheep pen. This gate consisted of two uprights and a crossbar resting on the slotted tops; the crossbar was called a bail and the entire gate a wicket. The fact that the bail could be dislodged when the wicket was struck made this preferable to the stump, which name was later applied to the hurdle uprights. Early manuscripts differ about the size of the wicket, which acquired a third stump in the 1770s, but by 1706 the pitch the area between the wickets was 22 yards long.

The ball, once presumably a stone, has remained much the same since the 17th century, weighting between 140 to 170 grams. Its modern weight was established in 1774.

The primitive bat was no doubt a shaped branch of a tree, resembling a modern hockey stick but considerably longer and heavier. The change to a straight bat was made to defend against length bowling, which had evolved with cricketers in Hambledon, a small village in southern England.

The bat was shortened in the handle and straightened and broadened in the blade, which led to forward play, driving, and cutting. As bowling technique was not very advanced during this period, batting dominated bowling through the 18th century.

Field and Equipment



The cricket ground is a large oval playing field. Grounds vary from an area of well-kept grass in a village to a huge field in a stadium that can seat thousands of spectators. The main playing field at Lord's, England's premier cricket venue, is 5.5 acres (2.2 hectares) in area. The playing surface should be a level field of either natural grass or an artificial covering such as fiber matting or artificial turf.

In the center of the cricket ground is the pitch, a rectangular stretch 10 feet (3.05 meters) wide between two wickets, which face each other 22 yards (20.12 meters) apart. A wicket consists of three stumps round straight pieces of wood of equal thickness standing upright 28 inches (71.1 centimeters) out of the ground. The distance between the two outer stumps is 9 inches (22.86 centimeters), with the third midway between. Lying loosely in grooves across the top of the stumps are two pieces of wood called bails, each $4\frac{5}{16}$ inches (10.95 centimeters) long. A white line, 8 feet 8 inches (2.64 meters) long, is drawn on the turf in line with the wickets. This is called the bowling crease. A similar line, the popping crease, is drawn 4 feet (1.22 meters) from the wicket and parallel to the bowling crease. At right angles to these creases are two lines called the return creases, which extend from the popping crease to 4 feet (1.22 meters) behind the bowling crease. These four lines indicate the batsman's ground, the area he must stand in to receive the ball.

The bat is paddle shaped, with a handle of spliced cane and a long, flat blade made of willow. Its length varies but cannot exceed 38 inches (96.5 centimeters), including the handle. The blade must not be wider than $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches (10.8 centimeters). The ball is made with a core of cork,

around which are wound layers of string. A cover of heavy leather is sewed over the ball, with raised stitching around the center (called the seam). The ball is about the size of a baseball. In men's cricket, the ball must weight not less than (155.9 grams) nor more than (163 grams) and must be not less than $8^{13}/_{16}$ inches (22.4 centimeters) nor more than 9 inches (22.9 centimeters) in circumference. In women's cricket, the ball must weigh between (140 grams) and (151 grams), with a circumference between $8^{1}/_{4}$ inches (21 centimeters) and $8^{7}/_{8}$ inches (22.5 centimeters). The ball is traditionally red, but white balls are often used for better visibility at night games and under artificial light.

The traditional dress is white pants, shirts, V-necked sweaters (often trimmed with club colors), and leather shoes (called boots). In one-day matches in whom a white ball is used, however, the players often wear brightly colored clothing. Batsmen wear pads (protective leggings), batting gloves, an abdominal protector, and often a visored helmet and other kinds of body protection. The fielder playing the position of wicketkeeper also wears pads and protective gloves.

The Game

Cricket is played by two teams, each consisting of 11 players. Substitutions can be made only for injured or ill players. The teams take turns batting and fielding. Each turn is called an innings (always in plural). At the start of the match, a coin toss determines which side has the choice of batting or fielding first. Two players are always at bat at the same time, one at each wicket. The batsman whose turn it is to receive the ball is called the striker. When receiving the ball, the striker must keep one foot between the bowling crease and the popping crease. The second batsman must have at least the tip of his bat behind the popping crease on his side of the pitch.

All 11 players on the fielding team play at once, with one as bowler, one as wicketkeeper, and the rest scattered into positions around the pitch. The bowler stands behind the bowling crease at the wicket opposite the striker. The wicketkeeper squats behind the striker's wicket.

The bowler takes a short run and then releases the ball with an overhand motion. Bowling differs from pitching in that the arm must be kept straight when raised above the shoulder. The object of the bowler is to hit the opposite wicket with the ball. The batsman's object is to protect his wicket by striking the ball out of the way or by letting it glance off his bat out into the field. There are no foul lines. After the bowler has pitched six times, an "over" has been completed and another fielder becomes the bowler at the opposite wicket. The new bowler delivers the ball in the reverse direction, while the second batsman defends his wicket.

Runs are scored when the striker hits the ball and the two batsmen exchange places without being put out by the fielding team. Each exchange of the batsmen counts as one run. At most,

six runs are allowed from one hit. If the striker hits the ball outside the boundary of the field, he automatically earns six runs (or four if the ball bounces first), without having to exchange places with the other batsmen.

There are 10 ways a batsman can be put out. The first five types of out in the following list are fairly common. The last three are called only rarely.

1: The batsman is “bowled out” if the bowler hits the wicket with the ball and dislodges a bail. The ball usually bounces off the ground once before hitting the wicket, but it does not need to.

2: If a ball hit by the batsman is caught by any fielder before it touches the ground, the batsman is “caught out.”

3: The batsman is “stumped” if he steps outside the popping crease without having hit the ball and the wicketkeeper knocks off a bail with the ball or with the hand holding the ball.

4: If a batsman stops with his legs or body a ball that in the judgment of the umpire would have struck the wicket, he is out “leg before wicket,” or LBW.

5: If a bail is knocked off a wicket by any fielder who holds the ball while the two batsmen are trying to make a run, the batsman nearest that wicket is “run out.” If the batsman has at least the tip of his bat within his ground (behind the popping crease), however, he cannot be run out.

6: If a batsman knocks a bail from the wicket while the ball is in play, he is out “hit wicket.”

7: In a “handled the ball” out, the batsman is dismissed if he intentionally touches the ball with the hand not holding the bat, without the permission of the other side.

8: In a “hit the ball twice” out, the batsman is dismissed for striking the ball after it has already touched any part of his body, unless the second hit is in defense of his wicket.

9: Either batsman can be called out for “obstructing the field,” or intentionally obstructing or distracting any member of the fielding side with words or actions.

10: An incoming batsman is “timed out” if he takes longer than three minutes to take his place on the field.

Two or three umpires officiate the game. However, the umpires do not call an out unless the players on the fielding side request a ruling, usually by asking “How's that?” (pronounced “Howzat?”). The batsman may also voluntarily acknowledge that he is out.

The umpires award a run called an extra to the batting side in the following four situations.

1. If the bowler delivers the ball improperly for example, if he lands outside the popping crease or bends or jerks his arm while bowling the ball: the batting side earns a run for a “no ball.”

2. If the bowler delivers the ball outside the reach of the striker, the ball is called a “wide.”

3. If the striker misses the ball and the wicketkeeper fails to stop it, the batsmen can try to exchange places. If they do so without being put out, their side earns a “bye.”

4. If the ball hits any part of the striker's body and the batsmen run and change places, their side earns a "leg bye."

When a batsman is put out, another player on his side takes over as striker. Each team stays at bat until 10 players are out, the 11th player having no partner at the opposite wicket. However, a draw is called if all the innings are not completed by the end of the allotted playing time. The captain of a batting team may call his innings closed before all 10 players bat if he believes a draw might otherwise occur.

NOTEABLE POINTS

Highest governing body: International Cricket Council ICC.

Team members: 11 per side.

Pitch Size: 10 feet (3.05 meters) wide 22 yards (20.12 meters) long.

Wicket Size: 28 inches (71.1 cm) long / Thickness (1.25 inches in diameter).

Bails Size: Each (10.95 cm) long.

Bat Size: Its length varies but cannot exceed 38 inches (96.5 cm), including the handle. The blade must not be wider than $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches (10.8 cm).

Ball Size: (155.9 grams) to (163 grams). (22.4 cm) to (22.9 cm) in circumference.

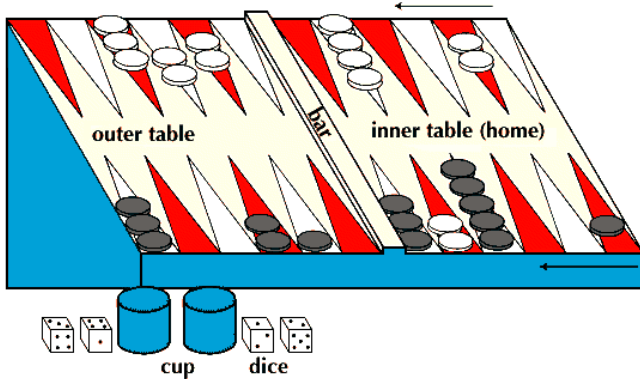
In women's cricket, the ball must weigh between (140 grams) to (151 grams), with a circumference between (21 cm) to (22.5 cm).

Olympic: 1900s

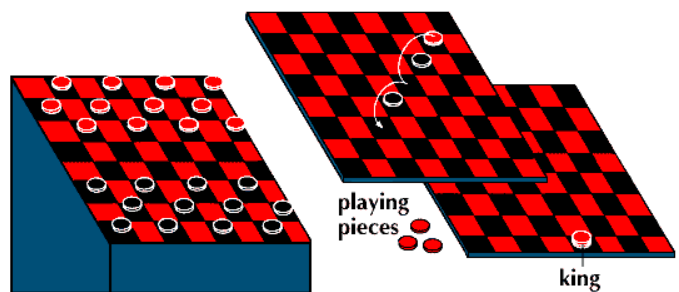
National Game: England

BOARD (بورڈ)

BACKGAMMON



CHECKERS



A board game is usually played with pices on a board or some area with marked spaces. Many board games use pices that may be moved, placed or traded depending on the rules of the game. These pices may be money, chips, pawns or other objects.

It is usually thought that the origin of board games goes back thousands of years to the time of primitive people, who invented such games to help them interpret the wishes of the gods. Primitive people also may have amused themselves by scratching a pattern into the sand, placing stones on it, and moving the stones around in a way that imitated the hunting and combat those were parts of their everyday lives.

The board games played in today's world are games of skill and chance that are played by two or more people who move pieces around on a specially marked board. Among the most popular board games are backgammon, chess, and checkers, which have survived for centuries.

Monopoly and Scrabble are popular board games of more recent origin. Some of the hundreds of kinds of board games are based on racing, hunting, or war. Many of the games involve skills of diplomacy and negotiation.

The oldest board games are known to be backgammon, checkers, and chess. People probably first played these games on the ground, using stones, bones, or shells as pieces. The earliest versions of these games were most likely to imitate the everyday activities of the players, many of whom were hunters, warriors, merchants, or gamblers.

BOULES (بولینز)

Boules are played between two players or teams. Players take turns throwing or rolling a ball (boule) as close as possible to the target ball (called the jack, or cochonnet); if necessary the player will use his ball to knock the opponent's ball away. The balls are usually made of steel and are about 7–8 cm in diameter; the target balls are smaller, about 25 to 35 mm in diameter. The game is played on a pitch some 15 m (49 feet) long and some 4 m wide.

It is thought to have originated about 1910, but it is based on the very old French game of jeu Provençal.

BOWLING (بولنگ)



Game in which a heavy ball is rolled down a long, narrow lane toward a group of objects known as pins, the aim being to knock down more pins than an opponent. The game is quite different from the sport of bowls, or lawn bowls, in which the aim is to bring the ball to rest near a stationary ball called a jack. There are many forms of bowling, but tenpins, the most widely played.

Play of the Game

Lanes and equipment

Tenpins is played according to the rules and specifications of the American Bowling Congress. The game is played indoors on wooden or synthetic lanes with maximum dimensions of 62 feet $10 \frac{11}{16}$ inches (19.17 meters) in length and 42 inches (107 cm) in width. The surface, coated with lacquer or plastic-type material, must be free of continuous grooves and must be within (one millimeter) of perfect levelness. The distance from the foul line, past which the player may not slide when delivering the ball to the centre of the spot on which the headpin stands is 60 feet (18.3 meters). The approach to the foul line has a minimum length of 15 feet (4.6 meters).

The pins are 15 inches (38 centimeters) tall and arranged in a triangle formation with the point or No. 1 pin at the head of the formation facing the bowler. The centers of the pin spots are 12 inches (30.5 cm) apart. The pins have a laminated wood core covered by a plastic coating. The weight ranges between 1.6 to 1.7 kg).

The ball is of nonmetallic composition hard rubber, polyester, or urethane with a circumference of 27 inches (68.6 cm) and a weight limit of 7.3 kg. There is no minimum weight.

CYCLING (سائیکلنگ)



The competitive sport, the form of recreation, and the mode of transportation known as cycling developed as a result of improvements to the bicycle. The classic professional races in the sport are held mainly in Europe, the United States, and Asia.

Early History

Cycling as a sport officially began on May 31, 1868, with a 1,200-meter race between the fountains and the entrance of Saint-Cloud Park (near Paris). The winner was James Moore, an 18-year-old expatriate Englishman from Paris. On November 7, 1869, the first city-to-city race was held between Paris and Rouen; again Moore was the winner, covering the 135 km (84 miles) in 10 hours 25 minutes, including time spent walking his bicycle up the steeper hills. While road racing became common within a few years in Europe, in England the deteriorated conditions of the roads made them unsuitable, and therefore the sport there focused on the track or time trials. The sport is governed overall by the Union Cyclists International (UCI).

BOXING (باکسنگ)



Boxing is a sport in which two people fight with their fists. A boxing competition is called a match, a fight, or a bout. To win a match, a boxer needs courage and skill. A boxer can win by

knocking out the other boxer. A boxer can also win by scoring more points than his opponent. The points are awarded by judges for the skill of the boxer.

History

Fist-fighting contests date back to ancient times. In ancient Greece boxers wrapped their hands and forearms in leather for protection. In ancient Rome fighters called gladiators wore leather hand coverings that were studded with bits of metal or metal spikes. Gladiators usually fought to the death. As Rome weakened, boxing became less popular.

Boxing as a sport had reappeared in England by the early 1700s. Boxers then fought without gloves. An English fighter named Jack Broughton put together the first set of boxing rules in 1743. In 1838 a new set of rules banned kicking, biting, head butting, and hitting below the waist. The rules were changed again in 1867 by the marquis of Queensbury. These rules required boxers to wear gloves.

During the 1900s boxing spread around the world. However, most of boxing's heavyweight champions during the 1900s were from the United States. Jack Dempsey and Joe Louis were famous U.S. heavyweight champions in the first half of the 1900s. Later champions included Rocky Marciano, Muhammad Ali, Joe Frazier, and Evander Holyfield.

In the 21st century boxing became increasingly popular with women. They now participate in both amateur and professional matches.

A Boxing Ring and Equipment

A boxing match takes place on a square platform called a ring. The ring is surrounded by ropes. The ropes keep the fighters from falling out of the ring. Each fighter uses a corner of the ring as a base. During pauses in the fight, the boxers go to their corners.

A boxer wears a padded glove on each hand. To protect the teeth, a boxer wears a mouth guard. Amateur boxers wear padded headgear.

Weight divisions

During the 19th and again at the beginning of the 20th century, the popularity of boxing brought about the formation of weight divisions other than the heavyweight class to eliminate the handicap of smaller contestants' having to concede excessive weight to their opponents. Some of these weight divisions originated in the United States, others in Great Britain.

There were traditionally eight weight divisions in men's boxing. More divisions were added until professional governing bodies now recognize a total of 17 weight classes. The upper limits of these classes are delimited as follows:

- * Straw weight, 105 pounds (48 kg)
- * Junior flyweight, 108 pounds (49 kg)

- * Flyweight, 112 pounds (51kg)
- * Junior bantamweight, 115 pounds (52 kg)
- * Bantamweight, 118 pounds (53.5 kg)
- * Junior featherweight, 122 pounds (55 kg)
- * Featherweight, 126 pounds (57 kg)
- * Junior lightweight, 130 pounds (59 kg)
- * Lightweight, 135 pounds (61 kg)
- * Junior welterweight, 140 pounds (63.5 kg)
- * Welterweight, 147 pounds (67 kg)
- * Junior middleweight, 154 pounds (70 kg)
- * Middleweight, 160 pounds (72.5 kg)
- * Super middleweight, 168 pounds (76 kg)
- * Light heavyweight, 175 pounds (79 kg)
- * Cruiserweight, 190 pounds (86 kg)
- * Heavyweight, unlimited

In all world and national title fights, weight limits must be strictly observed, although fighters are often allowed by contract to weigh-in the day before a fight. If a boxer is over the limit, he is normally given a short time in which to make the stipulated weight. If he still fails, the bout usually proceeds, but if the overweight fighter wins the bout, the title for which he was fighting is declared vacant.

In Olympic-style amateur boxing the weight divisions for men are:

- * Light flyweight, not more than 106 pounds (48 kg)
- * Flyweight, 112 pounds (51 kg)
- * Bantamweight, 119 pounds (54 kg)
- * Featherweight, 125 pounds (57 kg)
- * Lightweight, 132 pounds (60 kg)
- * Light welterweight, 141 pounds (64 kg)
- * Welterweight, 152 pounds (69 kg)
- * Middleweight, 165 pounds (75 kg)
- * Light heavyweight, 178 pounds (81 kg)
- * Heavyweight, 201 pounds (91 kg)
- * Super heavyweight (any weight over 201 pounds)

Rules

A boxing match is divided into periods called rounds. Each round lasts two or three minutes. The boxers get one minute of rest between rounds. A professional boxing match is usually scheduled to last 12 rounds. An amateur match usually has three scheduled rounds. A person called the referee stands inside the ring with the boxers. The referee makes sure that the boxers follow the rules.

Boxers use several types of punches against each other. To avoid getting hit, the boxers try to block or dodge incoming punches. A boxer can win a match by knockout (KO) or technical knockout (TKO). A knockout happens after one boxer hits the other so hard that the second boxer falls down. The referee declares a knockout if the second boxer cannot stand up within 10 seconds. The referee declares a technical knockout when a weakened or injured boxer is no longer able to defend himself.

Sometimes neither boxer can win a match by knockout or technical knockout. Then the winner is decided by points. Three judges score the match on scorecards. The judges award points to the boxers for the number of punches that they land. Boxers also score points for defensive skill. To win the match by points, a boxer must have more points on at least two of the three scorecards.

MARTIAL ARTS (جنگی فنون)



The name martial arts applies to a large variety of fighting sports that demand the highest levels of physical and mental training. Most of them originated in East Asia. The word martial comes from Mars, the Roman god of war. Many of the martial arts, however, are not violent in their purest form. They are used to promote self-discipline and have strong religious elements.

Types of Martial arts

The martial arts probably originated in India among Buddhist monks in about the 5th century BC. From there they were taken to China and then to Japan. Martial arts are of two types. One is the armed form of the art that uses weapons. The other is the unarmed, or the weaponless, form.

The unarmed arts

The unarmed combat arts specialize in using the feet and hands to strike and grapple with the opponent. Some of the unarmed martial arts are aikido, hwarang-do, judo, jujitsu, karate, kiai jitsu, tae kwon do, and Thai kick boxing.

Karate

Karate means “empty hand” in Japanese and was probably developed by people who were forbidden to carry weapons. It came to Japan in the 1920s. Several schools and systems of karate developed. Each favored somewhat different techniques and training methods.

Karate uses kicking, striking, and defensive blocking with the arms and legs. The hands, balls of the feet, heels, forearms, knees, and elbows are used for striking. The bare hand or foot of a karate expert can break pine boards up to several inches in thickness. The emphasis is on focusing of as much of the body's power as possible at the points used for striking. Timing, planning, and spirit are also considered as important as physical toughness.

Karate has strict rules of etiquette. Students entering or leaving the training room, or dojo, perform a standing bow. They perform a kneeling bow in front of the teacher. Students wear white uniforms of a jacket and pants. Beginners wear a white belt, and experts wear a black belt.

Judo and tae kwon do

The Japanese judo system turns an opponent's force to one's own advantage, rather than opposing it directly. The objective is to cleanly throw, pin, or master the opponent. An opponent is often defeated by applying pressure to arm joints or to the neck.

The Korean tae kwon do, or “art of kicking and punching,” is based on karate and an earlier form of Korean self-defense known as tae kyon. High standing and jump kicks and punches are typical of tae kwon do. Tae kwon do and judo are now Olympic sports.

Kung fu

Kung fu, which means “skill,” originated in China at least 25 centuries ago, perhaps even earlier. There are hundreds of kung fu styles, depending on the region of the country and the school in which each developed. Many individuals have created their own types. Chinese kung fu is based on keen observation of the human body. The various movements in kung fu are

imitations of the fighting styles of animals. They all begin from one of five basic foot positions: normal upright posture and the four stances called dragon, frog, horse riding, and snake. Kung fu can be a combination of combat techniques. It may be practiced as an exercise regimen, or it may be learned as a performing art. Some forms of kung fu use weapons, such as swords, while others rely on body movements.

FENCING



Fencing is an organized sport involving the use of the Sword ,Epee, Foil, or Sabre for attack and defense according to set movements and rules. Although the use of swords dates to prehistoric times and swordplay to ancient civilizations, the organized sport of fencing began only at the end of the 19th century.

Equipment and Scoring

The three swords that are used in fencing have evolved from different weapons of combat. The foil developed from the light French court sword and was also the practice weapon of the 17th century. The epee evolved from the 16th-century rapier used by the French musketeers. The saber is a light, slender, flexible weapon that derives from the slashing cavalry sword of the 18th-century Hungarian hussars.

Today men and women fence with all three weapons and compete individually and in teams. Each weapon requires slight variations of style, technique, and rules. The epee has been scored with an electrical apparatus since 1937: the foil since 1957. The saber is still judged by jury.

All equipment and protective clothing are standardized. Dress includes a fencing jacket, wire-mesh mask with proper bib, leather glove, trousers or breeches and stockings, underarm protector, breastplates for women, and protective athletic supporter for men. These items must be worn at all times when fencing at any level of competition. White is usually the color of

fencing uniforms and equipment. In recent years, however, the use of light pastel colors has become acceptable.

POLO

The game of polo, in which players on horseback use long mallets in their attempts to drive a ball into the opponents goal is one of the most thrilling sports. It was once played only by the wealthy because of the expense of maintaining stables of polo ponies. Today polo is played chiefly by army, professional, and collegiate teams.

History

A game of Central Asian origin, polo was first played in Persia (Iran) at dates given from the 6th century BC to the 1st century AD. Polo was at first a training game for cavalry units, usually the king's guard or other elite troops. To the warlike tribesmen, who played it with as many as 100 to a side, it was a miniature battle. The game later flourished in India and in about 1870 was introduced in England by army officers who played with eight-man teams and almost no rules. The first polo game in the United States was played in an indoor arena in 1876.

The first international competition took place in 1886 when the United States unsuccessfully challenged an English team. European championships began in 1980. Polo has become the national sport of Argentina. The greatest player of all time was Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of the United States, who was ranked the ten-goal player for 18 years between 1922 and 1940.

Equipment

Each player wears a protective helmet, riding boots to just below the knees, and a colored shirt bearing the number of his position. He may also wear knee pads and spurs (not sharp) and carry a whip. The ball for outdoor polo is made of bamboo or willow root about 3 inches (8.3 cm) in diameter and weighting about 113.4 g. The mallet has a rubber-wrapped grip with a webbed thong for wrapping around the hand and a flexible bamboo-cane shaft with a bamboo head 9 inches in length, the whole weighing about 198 gm and varying from 48 to 53 inches, depending on pony size and length of a player's arm. The ball is struck with the side of the mallet, not the end.

Saddles are English-style with deep seats like jumping saddles. The pony's front legs are bandaged from just below the knee to the ankle to prevent injury, and the pony's mane is clipped and its tail braided to prevent interference with the mallet swing.

Outdoor polo

Outdoor polo is played on a field 300 yards long. The width is 160 yards if the boundaries are confined by low boards or 200 yards if the field is unboarded. The goalposts, 8 yards apart and

at least 10 feet high, are located on the back lines at each end of the field. An area of about 30 yards behind the back lines and about 10 yards from the sidelines is designated as the safety zone. The white ball, usually of willow root, is about $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and weights 113 g. A team consists of four players. They wear short-sleeved shirts, riding breeches, high boots, and helmets. The shirts are numbered according to the responsibilities of the player's position. Each player carries a light, flexible mallet 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long with a cylindrical wooden head. The game is divided into chukkers (periods) of $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes each, with 3-minute intervals between chukkers to permit players to change mounts. In the United States a game consists of six chukkers, but eight chukkers are played in Argentina, and four periods are common in European countries. There are also one or two mounted umpires on the field, a referee, a timekeeper, and a scorer.

The game begins when an umpire bowls the ball underhand between two ranks of opposing players mounted on either side of the center line. If a dangerous foul is committed in the vicinity of the goal, the offended team is awarded a goal (one point) and a free hit at the goal from the 40-yard line. For lesser fouls, a free hit is usually awarded.

Indoor/ Arena polo

The indoor game was introduced in the United States and is played predominantly there, thus allowing polo in winter. The field is 100 yards long and 50 yards wide, with wooden boards 4 feet high to keep the ball in play. The ball is inflatable leather, 4 inches in diameter and weighing at least 170 g. A team has three players instead of four as in the outdoor game. Except for some minor rule changes, the indoor game is basically the same as the outdoor.

FIELD HOCKEY (ہاکی)



The modern game of field hockey is played by two 11-member teams using sticks with a crook at the striking end. The object is to hit a ball into the opponent's goal.

History

A game very much like field hockey was played thousands of years ago in ancient Egypt and Persia. Since the 19th century, associations have been formed to make decisions regarding rules and regulations. The first field hockey club, Blackheath, located southeast of London, was founded before 1861. Standardized rules were adopted in London in 1875, and in 1886 the Hockey Association added the shooting circle around each goal. British soldiers brought the game to countries in Asia, and today India and Pakistan have some of the world's finest teams.

Playing Field and Equipment

The playing field is 100 yards long and 60 yards wide, and the most common playing surface is grass. However, all international matches are required to be played on artificial turf. The goals at each end are 7 feet high and 12 feet wide, and the shooting circle is a semicircle centered on and 16 yards from the goal. The stick has one flat and one rounded side, and the ball must be hit with the flat side. The ball is made of solid plastic, weights from 144 to 150 grams, and measures from 21 to 23 cm in circumference.

Play

Each team's 11 players include five forwards, three halfbacks, two fullbacks, and a goalkeeper. The goalkeeper wears heavy padding, but the other players usually wear no protective gear. There are two 35-minute halves with a five-minute intermission between the halves.

Play begins with a pass back, or face-off, which also begins play after each goal and after the five-minute intermission. To pass back, two opposing team members face each other in the center of the field. They alternately tap the ground and each other's stick three times and then try to gain control of the ball and hit it to a teammate.

Goals can be scored only from within the shooting circle and must go through the goalposts and under the crossbar that forms the top of the goal. Each goal is worth one point. Players use the stick to dribble, pass, and hit the ball. Only the goalkeeper may use hands or body to stop the ball. No time-outs are allowed unless there is an injury. In some countries, including the United States, a substitution rule may be agreed upon before the game. In this case, either team may call time-out to substitute players.

NOTEABLE POINTS

Highest governing body: International Hockey Federation

Team members: 11 from one side.

Size of Playing field: 100 yards long and 60 yards wide.

Ball weight & Size: Weights from 144 to 150 grams / Measures 21 to 23 cm in circumference.

Goals Size: 7 feet high and 12 feet wide.

Olympic: 1908.

National Game: Pakistan.

SOCCER (فٹبال)



Football or soccer or association football world's most popular team sport in which two teams of 11 players, using any part of their bodies except their hands and arms, try to maneuver the ball into the opposing team's goal. Only the goalkeeper is permitted to handle the ball and may do so only within the penalty area surrounding the goal. The team that scores more goals wins.

Football is the world's most popular ball game in numbers of participants and spectators played in 200 countries. Simple in its principal rules and essential equipment, the sport can be played almost anywhere, from official football playing fields (pitches) to gymnasiums, streets, school playgrounds, parks, or beaches.

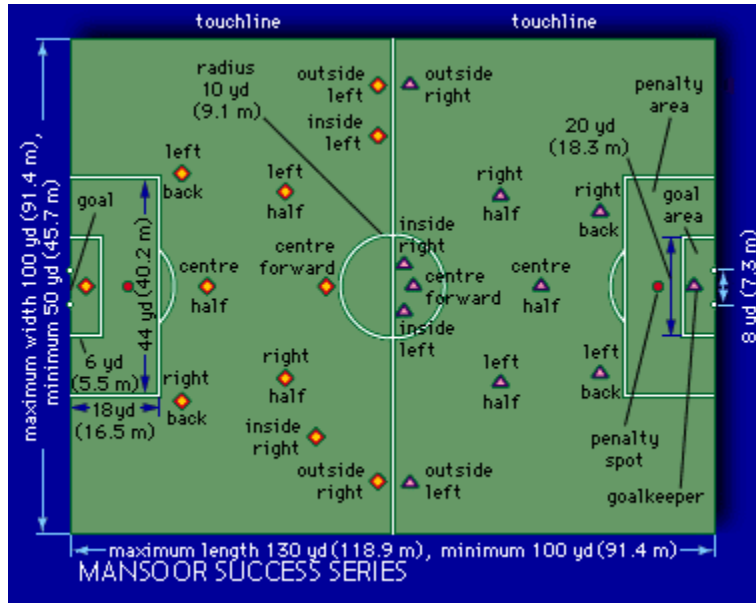
History

Games similar to soccer were played in China more than 2,000 years ago. Such games were also played in ancient Greece and Rome. The Romans played a game known as harpastum. The game spread throughout Europe and was probably the origin of soccer. However, the evolution of the modern game started in England. From the 17th century on, soccer was played by youths from wealthy families and between teams at schools. Graduates of these schools went on to form soccer clubs, which played against each other. Because rules varied from team to team some allowed players to use their hands during the game some soccer teams broke away from the sport and formed rugby leagues. In 1863 the Football Association (FA) was created in

England, and rules for the game of soccer were established. By 1877, 43 clubs were competing. By the end of the 19th century the game had spread throughout the rest of the world.

In 1904 the Federation International Football Association (FIFA) was formed to regulate the rules of soccer. It started holding championships in different countries. In 1930 FIFA organized the first World Cup series. The tournament has since become the most-watched sporting event in the world. The first women's World Cup tournament was held in 1991.

Playing area and equipment



Soccer is played on a rectangular field that is 100 to 130 yards long and 50 to 100 yards wide. For international matches the field is 110 to 120 yards long and 70 to 80 yards wide. A goal 24 feet wide and 8 feet high is located at each end of the field. The lines marking the sides of the field are the touchlines; those on either end are the goal lines. The field also has markings for the halfway line, the goal areas, the penalty areas, the corners, and the center circle.

The soccer ball is round. It is an inflated rubber ball covered with leather. It is about 27 to 28 inches in circumference and weights 397 to 454 grams.

Rules

Teams are made up of 11 players, including a goalkeeper. The object of the game is to put the ball into the opponent's goal. The players can use any part of their body except their hands and arms. Only the goalkeepers can use their hands. Players get into position to score by using a series of passing movements, kicking, heading, or dribbling the ball downfield. (In dribbling, the player controls the ball with his or her feet.) The team that scores the most goals wins.

A referee and two linesmen manage the game. The game is 90 minutes long and is divided into two halves of 45 minutes each. For fouls or violations of the rules during the course of the

game, free kicks and penalty kicks are awarded against the offending team. In addition, a player guilty of a serious foul is shown a yellow or a red card, depending on the seriousness of the offense.

NOTEABLE POINTS

Highest governing body: Federation International Football Association (FIFA).

Team members: 11 from one side.

Size of Playing field: 110 to 120 yards long and 70 to 80 yards wide.

Soccer Ball Size & weight: 27 to 28 inches in circumference and weighs 397 to 454 grams.

Goals Size: 24 feet wide and 8 feet high.

Olympic: 1900.

SQUASH (سکواش)



Singles or doubles game played in a four-walled court with a long-handled strung racket and a small rubber ball. The game is played on exactly the same principle as rackets but in a smaller court. Squash is usually played by two people, but it can be played by four (doubles).

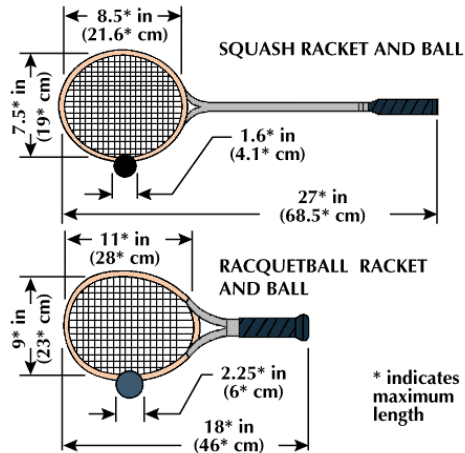
History

Squash rackets is a descendant of rackets, having probably originated around the middle of the 19th century at Harrow School in England. Students there who were unable to get into the rackets court took their exercise hitting an India-rubber ball, which squashed when hit against a wall. The new game soon became popular in other English boarding schools. Not until after World War I did squash rackets catch on, and in the 1920s the game spread rapidly, becoming more popular than its parent game, rackets. Many courts were built in clubs, schools, and colleges.

Outstanding squash players have included F.D. Amr Bey, an Egyptian amateur who won several British open titles in the 1930s. The Khans (Jahangir khan...) of our country Pakistan, a

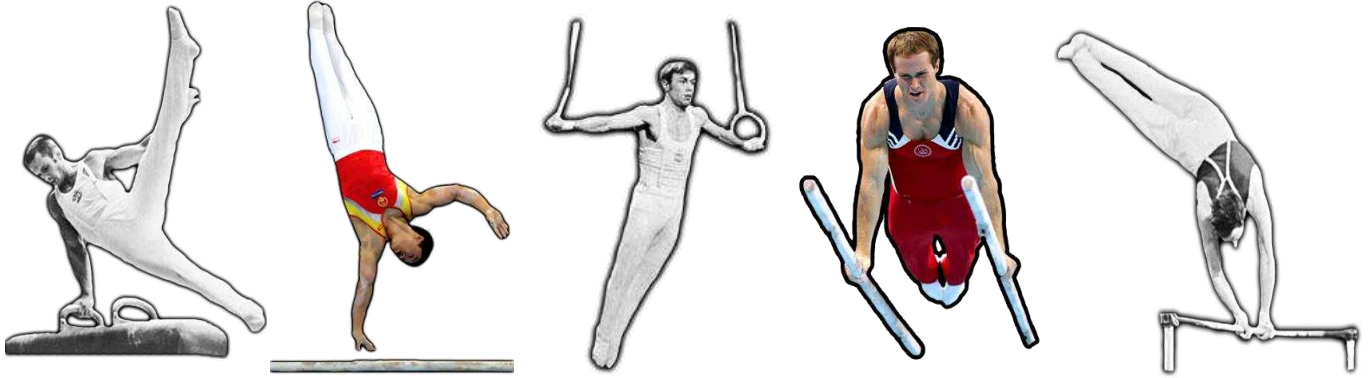
family of professional players and teachers who often dominated open play from the 1950s to the 1990s. Janet Morgan, British women's champion from 1949–50 to 1958–59 and the winner of American and Australian titles and Heather McKay (nee Blundell), the Australian who won the British women's championship from 1961–62 to 1976–77, as well as other championships.

The game



The international version of squash is played on an enclosed rectangular court that is 9.75 m (32 ft) long and about 6.4 m (21 ft) wide. The main features of the court are, on the front wall, a service line above which a ball must bounce on a serve. Below this service line on the front wall is a board or metal liner, which extends to a height of 48 cm (18.9 in) from the floor and which, if hit by a ball, results in a lost play or point for the striker. Another line delimits the height of play along the front and side walls. The “short line” on the floor marks the point beyond which a served ball must bounce on the floor, and the rear area enclosed by this line is divided into two smaller rectangles that function as service boxes, within one of which the server must stand while serving and within the other of which the ball that he has served must bounce on the floor.

GYMNASTICS (جمنا سٹکس)



The sport of gymnastics tests an athlete's strength, grace, and body control. Gymnasts perform such acrobatic feats as somersaults, back flips, handstands, and cartwheels. Almost all gymnastic events are performed on special equipment, such as rings or bars. This equipment is called apparatus.

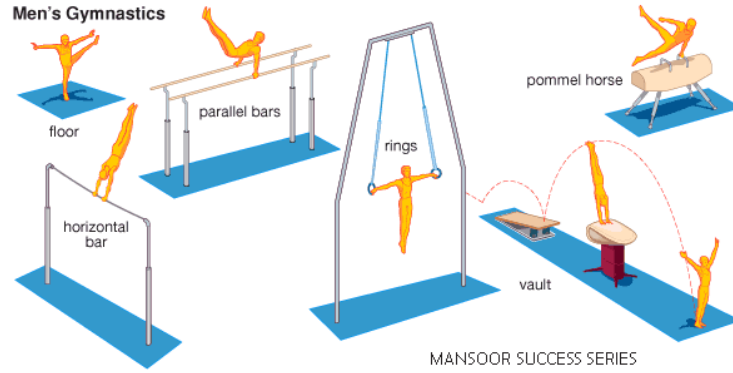
History

The term gymnastics came from a Greek word that means "to exercise naked." In ancient Greece, men exercised in gymnasiums without clothes. Many of these exercises were included in the Olympic Games of ancient Greece. Some of the competitions then called gymnastics later became separate sports—for example, track and field, wrestling, and boxing.

In the 1800s a German schoolteacher named Friedrich Ludwig Jahn invented many of the apparatus used today. His inventions included the parallel bars, the rings, and the horizontal bars.

In 1881, International Gymnastics Federation was formed to supervise international competition. Gymnastic events were a part of the first modern Olympic Games in 1896. In 1928, many modern gymnastic events were introduced, including the pommel horse, rings, vaulting, parallel bars, and horizontal bar. The year also marked the entry of women into Olympics. They participated in the same events as the men, though they had the additional event of the balance beam. Floor exercises were introduced in 1932.

The sport



Olympic gymnastics are grouped into different divisions artistic, rhythmic, and trampoline. For men the artistic gymnastics events are: floor exercise, pommel horse, rings, vault, parallel bars, horizontal bar, and combined exercises (the all-around), which combines the scores of the other six events. The combined exercises for men are contested both on an individual and on a team basis. For women the artistic events are floor exercise, vault, uneven bars, balance beam, and combined exercises, both team and individual.

ٹیم ہینڈ بال (TEAM HANDBALL)

The game played between two teams of 7 or 11 players who try to throw or hit an inflated ball into a goal at either end of a rectangular playing area while preventing their opponents from doing so. It is unrelated to the two- or four-player games in which a small, hard ball is hit against one or more walls.

Short History

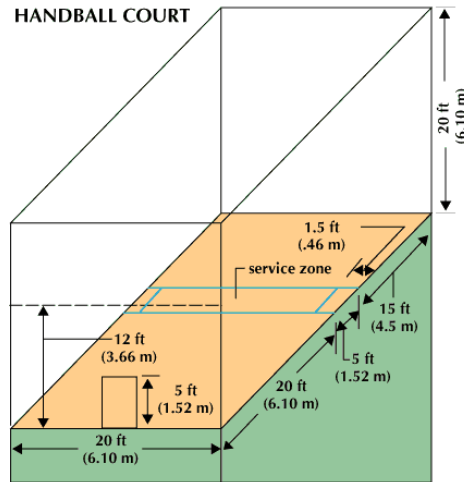
Handball in its present form developed in Europe in the 1920s from earlier games. The game, in its 11-man outdoor version, first appeared at the Olympics in 1936. It was subsequently dropped from the Olympics but returned as the 7-man indoor game in 1972. Women's team handball became an Olympic sport in 1976. The Federation International de Handball is the world governing body.

The sport

A game consists of two 30-minute halves with an intermission, and players wear no protective equipment. The ball is moved by passing, dribbling, or hitting it with any part of the body above the knee. In handball, only the goalkeeper may kick the ball. Running more than three steps with the ball and holding it longer than three seconds are illegal.

Attacking players must take their shots at goal from outside an arc marked on the playing surface, within which only the defending goalkeeper may play. Free throws (usually passes to a teammate) are awarded for minor violations of rules and taken from the spot of the violation or from a line a short distance outside the goal area, or circle. Penalty throws at goal are awarded for more serious infractions and are taken from a penalty mark just outside the circle and directly in front of the goal.

Rules and Equipment



The two principal forms of team handball differ in number of players and dimensions of the field. The ball used in both is 58 to 60 cm in circumference and weighs 425 to 475 grams. Women and younger players use a smaller ball. For the seven-man game, usually played indoors, the court is 40 meters long and 20 meters wide, the goal cage is 2 meters (6.5 feet) high and 3 meters wide, and the goal-area line is 6 meters from the centre of the goal. For the 11-man game, usually played outdoors, the playing area is 90 to 110 meters long and 55 to 65 meters wide, the goal is 2.44 meters high and 7.32 meters wide, and the goal circle is 13 meters from the goal.

VOLLEYBALL



Volleyball is a team sport in which players use their hands or arms to knock a ball over a net. Two teams, usually with six players each, compete in a volleyball game. Volleyball can be played inside, in a gym, or outside, on a beach or in a park.

Short History

William G. Morgan invented the game of volleyball in 1895 at the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) in Holyoke, Massachusetts. It quickly became popular in schools and on playgrounds throughout the world. In 1964 volleyball became a sport for both men and women in the Summer Olympics.

Court and Equipment

Volleyball is played on a court that is 30 feet wide by 60 feet long. A center line divides the court into two equal areas. A net runs along the center line. Each team defends one side of the net. Volleyball is filled with air and weights 260 to 280 grams.

The Game

Play begins when one player serves. A player serves by hitting the ball over to the receiving team's side of the net. The receiving team tries to return the serve, or hit the ball back over the net. The receiving team can return the serve with a single hit. More often, though, the receiving team tries to set the ball. To do this, players hit the ball into the air on their own side of the net. A good set allows a teammate to drive the ball over the net with great force. This makes it harder for the other team to hit it back.

The teams hit the ball back and forth over the net until one team scores a point. A team scores a point when it lands the ball on the floor inside the other team's playing area. A team also scores a point if the other team hits the ball out of bounds or makes some other error. Scoring 15 points wins a game. A team has to win by at least two points.

ICE HOCKEY (آئس ہاکی)

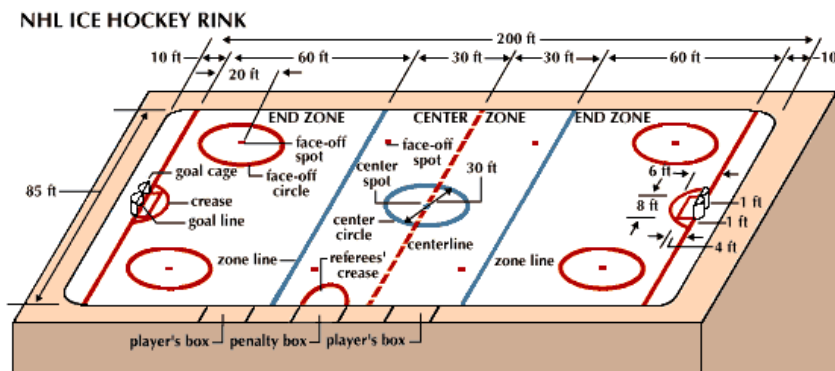


One of the most popular international sports, ice hockey is a team game. It is played on ice with six players on skates and a puck, or rubber disk. It is a low-scoring game in which the team that scores the most goals wins.

History

A simple form of ice hockey was introduced in Canada by British troops in the mid-19th century. However, the first recorded public indoor ice hockey game took place in Montreal in 1875 between two teams of McGill University students. The rules were largely borrowed from field hockey. The first organized team, the McGill University Hockey Club, was formed in 1877. By the late 1800s, ice hockey competed with lacrosse as the most popular game in Canada. The International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF) was formed in Europe in 1908 and the National Hockey League (NHL) was created in 1917 in North America. The NHL became the world's foremost professional hockey league. In 1995 an agreement among the NHL, the NHL Players' Association, and IIHF allowed professional athletes to compete at the Olympics and World Cup championships. Women's ice hockey was added to the winter Olympic Games at Nagano, Japan in 1998.

Playing Area and Equipment



The game is played on a rectangular rink with rounded corners. The rink is 200 feet long and 85 feet wide. It is surrounded by wooden walls. These extend about 3 or 4 feet above the surface of the ice. The rink is divided into three zones. There is a blue line 60 feet from each goal line. Between the two blue lines is the center line, or red line. The area between the blue lines is the neutral zone. The goal cage is 4 feet high and 6 feet wide. The cage is covered on the sides and back by a white net into whom the puck is shot.

The primary tool of the hockey player is the hockey stick. The stick used to be made only of wood, but now it is made from a variety of materials. The puck is 3 inches in diameter and 1 inch thick. It weights 142 to 170 grams. It is made of black synthetic rubber.

All players are required to wear helmets. Forwards and defense players wear the same type of skates, but goaltenders, or goalies, have flatter blades because they need more balance and are stationary for longer periods. The shoes of the goalie's skates are fitted with rubber protection for the toes. Players wear padding under their uniforms to protect their legs, shoulders, and arms. Goalies wear a special mask over their face. There is also a plastic guard to protect their throat column. They wear extra pads and gloves over their uniform to protect various parts of their body. Fully dressed, goaltenders carry up to 18 kilograms of equipment.

MOTORCYCLE RACING (موٹر سائیکل دوڑ)



The recreational and competitive use of motorcycles, sport practiced by both professionals and amateurs on roads, tracks, closed circuits, and natural terrain.

There are about as many forms of motorcycle racing as there are of automobile racing. The main types are road racing, trials, speedway, motocross, drag racing, ice racing, and hill climbs. Road races are held on closed courses, parts or all of which may be public roads. The motorcycle road-racing world championships were established in 1949 in these races, machines are divided into several classes based on engine displacement, from 50 cubic cm up through

125, 250, 350, 500, and 750 cubic cm. Local clubs and organizations all over the world have their own international road-race meetings throughout the year.

Motocross is a type of cross-country race consisting of a specified number of laps over a closed course laid out on rough, natural terrain. Motocross racing was introduced in Great Britain and on the European continent in the late 1940s and early 50s, and by the 60s it had become a popular spectator sport. It was demonstrated in North America in the 1960s, and the first regularly scheduled series of motocross events there was held in 1970.

GOLF (گالف)



The game of golf is one of the most popular and relaxing of all outdoor sports. It is played on a large grassy area (course) with a small resilient ball and a set of wood- and steel-headed clubs. The object of the game is to hit the ball, in as few strokes as possible, into sunken cups located at intervals on the course.

History

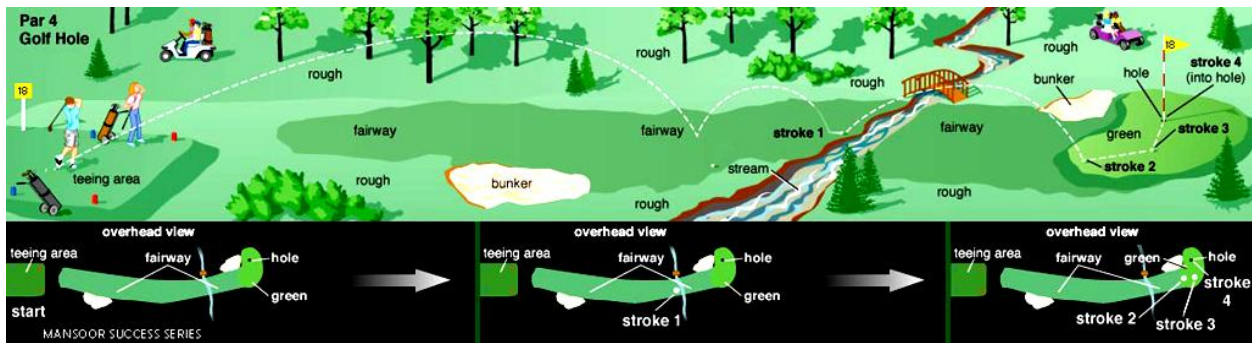
Historians have long debated the origin of golf. Some believe it began with the ancient Romans, who played a game in which a bent stick was used to hit a ball stuffed with wool or feathers. Others maintain that golf evolved from early stick-and-ball games played in France, England, Germany, and Belgium. But many scholars now believe that the earliest form of golf was played in The Netherlands in about the late 1300s.

Golf eventually was brought to other countries by British settlers, merchants, and civil servants. India has the oldest golf organization outside of Great Britain, the Royal Calcutta Club, founded in 1829. The first permanent golf organization in North America, the Royal Montreal Club in Canada, was founded in 1873. In the United States, the game was played as early as the 1700s but first organized in the late 1800s. Saint Andrews in New York, established in 1888, is one of

the country's oldest golf organizations. The United States Golf Association (USGA), the governing body of golf in the United States, was formed in 1894.

As golf began to gain some world attention in the second half of the 1800s, British golfers were generally considered to be the best in the world. In about the 1920s, however, U.S. players began to excel. In the second half of the 20th century the financial rewards to be gained in golf tournaments began to increase tremendously, especially on the U.S. professional tour. These financial rewards, combined with the start of airplane travel, attracted golfers from throughout the world to the top tournaments. Golf is widely played in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Japan, Fiji, Argentina, and many European countries.

Playing Area and Equipment



A standard golf course has 18 holes, but some courses have only nine holes. The playing area for each hole varies in length from about 100 to 600 yards (91 to 550 meters). Each hole is made up of several parts. Play begins at the teeing ground, a rectangular area that is usually slightly elevated. In front of the teeing ground is a mowed grassy strip called the fairway. The fairway extends to an area of smooth turf called the green. In the middle of the green is the hole, a small sunken cup measuring 4.25 inches in diameter. Off the fairway are areas of thick grass and often bushes and trees, together called the rough. Artificial hazards in the form of hollows filled with sand called bunkers, or sand traps are spread across the course to catch bad shots. Some holes also have water hazards such as streams or ponds.

Golfers use a variety of clubs to hit the ball. No more than 14 clubs may be used in tournament play. Golf clubs are known by the traditional names of woods and irons after the material that was originally used to make the head the part of the club that strikes the ball. Today the heads of irons are more likely made of stainless steel, and the heads of woods are usually made of metal such as steel or titanium. Woods are generally used for the longest shots. Irons are used more for accuracy rather than distance. The club used on the green is called a putter, which is usually an iron. A golf ball is made mostly of rubber and has a thin, plastic cover. It must weight no more than 46 grams and have a diameter of at least 4.2 centimeters.

Rules

A player starts each hole on the teeing ground. The ball is usually placed on a small wooden or plastic peg, called a tee, to raise it above the ground. From the teeing ground the player strikes the ball toward the hole. Every time the ball is hit, one stroke is counted. Different clubs are chosen for each stroke based on the desired distance and height of the ball's flight. The stroke from the teeing ground is called the drive. The player tries to hit the ball onto the fairway and avoid the rough, bunkers, and water hazards. The ball must be played from wherever it lands it cannot be moved or touched. If the ball lands in a water hazard or is otherwise unplayable, a new ball is used and the player is charged an additional stroke as a penalty. Once the ball reaches the green, a putter is used for the final strokes, or putts, toward the cup.

ROWING (روونگ)

Rowing is a way to move a boat through water by using oars. It is also a sport in which individuals or teams race each other in boats. The two main forms of the sport are sweep rowing and sculling. In sweep rowing, each rower uses a single oar held in both hands. In sculling, each rower uses two oars, or sculls, one in each hand.

History

Rowing is one of the oldest means of transportation. From the time of the ancient Egyptians, rowers powered large warships as well as small boats taking people from one town to another along a river. Racing in rowboats began in England during the days when there were few bridges across the rivers. Men called watermen transported passengers up, down, and across the rivers. In the 1500s the watermen began to race each other. At first they raced whenever they wanted. Later they began to hold organized events called regattas. A similar form of racing by ferrymen in the United States began early in the 1800s.

The earliest amateur rowing was modeled on races between the ferrymen. Students at Oxford University in England took up the sport seriously in the late 1700s. Most of the oldest English rowing clubs were founded between 1840 and 1870. Some of today's well-known regattas were begun during this period. The most famous rowing event is the Henley Royal Regatta, which takes place each year at Henley-on-Thames, in England. It was first held in 1839.

Many other countries formed local and national organizations, amateur and professional, during this period as well. In 1892 the International Rowing Federation FISA was founded. Rowing events in the Olympic Games have been held for men since 1900 and for women since 1976.

Equipment and Course

The boats used in racing are called shells. They are long, thin rowboats that seat one, two, four, or eight rowers. The shells range in length from 27 feet for a single-person boat to 62 feet for a boat for eight rowers. The rowers sit single file, in seats that slide forward and backward on little rollers. This allows the rowers to broaden the sweep of their oars. The rowers sit facing the back of the boat, with their backs to the direction of travel. In some boats there is an extra person called a coxswain. The coxswain sits at the back of the boat facing the others and steers the boat. In boats without coxswains, one of the rowers steers the boat by using a rudder moved with the foot.

SWIMMING (تیراکی)

In recreation and sports, the propulsion of the body through water by combined arm and leg motions and the natural flotation of the body. For activities that involve swimming, see also diving, lifesaving, surfing, synchronized swimming, underwater diving, and water polo.

History

The Egyptians practiced swimming as early as 2500 BC. In ancient Greece and Rome young males learned to swim as part of their schooling. In ancient Japan swimming races were held in the 1st century BC.

Swimming contests first became popular in the 1800s. The first swimming championship was held in Australia in 1846. In England a meeting of swimming clubs in 1869 led to the creation of the Amateur Swimming Association. It became Great Britain's governing body of sport swimming. The Amateur Athletic Union, founded in 1888, governs swimming in the United States. In 1896 the first modern Olympic Games included swimming events. The popularity of the Olympics helped the sport to grow.

The Federation International de Nation Amateur (FINA) was founded in 1909. FINA governs international swimming contests, including the Olympics.

Swimming Strokes

Swimming strokes provide the power to move a swimmer through the water. There are five different strokes: freestyle (or crawl), breaststroke, sidestroke, butterfly stroke, and backstroke. Freestyle swimming is noted for its speed. A freestyle swimmer's arms alternate, or take turns, in creating the power stroke. In the breaststroke, both arms perform a power stroke at the same time. Then both legs perform a power stroke called the frog kick. In the butterfly, the arm movements look something like the flapping of a butterfly's wings. The backstroke is similar to

the freestyle. However, it is performed with the back to the water instead of face down. In the sidestroke, the swimmer lies on either side.

Sport Swimming

A swimming contest is called a meet. Athletic clubs, high schools, colleges, and national and international groups hold swimming meets. Meets are held in large pools marked with swimming lanes to guide the swimmers. The most important meet occurs every four years at the Olympic Games.

The four strokes used in the Olympics and other international competitions are freestyle, backstroke, breaststroke, and butterfly. There are races for individual swimmers and for teams of four. The team events are called relays. In a relay race each member of a team takes a turn swimming one part of the race. In most races the swimmers use only one stroke. However, all four strokes are used in events called medley races. The races cover distances ranging from 50 to 1,500 meters (164 to 4,921 feet). The short races test a swimmer's speed. The longer races test both speed and conditioning.

Races longer than 1,500 meters are called long-distance swimming. Long-distance races usually take place in lakes or other natural bodies of water. Most of these races cover distances of 15 to 37 miles (24 to 59 kilometers).

One of the most famous distance swims took place in 1875. In that year Matthew Webb of Great Britain became the first person to swim across the English Channel. The channel is the part of the Atlantic Ocean that separates Great Britain from France. Webb covered the 21 miles (33 kilometers) from Dover, England, to Calais, France, in 21 hours 45 minutes. In 1926 Gertrude Ederle of the United States became the first woman to swim the channel.

TABLE TENNIS (ٹیبل ٹینس)



Ball game similar in principle to lawn tennis and played on a flat table divided into two equal courts by a net fixed across its width at the middle. The object is to hit the ball so that it goes

over the net and bounces on the opponent are half of the table in such a way that the opponent cannot reach it or return it correctly. The lightweight hollow ball is propelled back and forth across the net by small rackets (bats, or paddles) held by the players. The game is popular all over the world. In most countries it is very highly organized as a competitive sport, especially in Europe and Asia, particularly in China and Japan.

History

The exact origin of table tennis is unknown. It most likely started in England during the last quarter of the 19th century. The celluloid ball was introduced in the 1890s, and the rubber-covered racket came into play in 1905. The International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF), headquartered in England, was founded in 1926. It currently has more than 150 member associations. Since 1957, the ITTF has hosted biannual world championships for the sport. Table tennis became an Olympic sport in 1988. International powers in table tennis include Sweden, China, and Korea.

Equipment

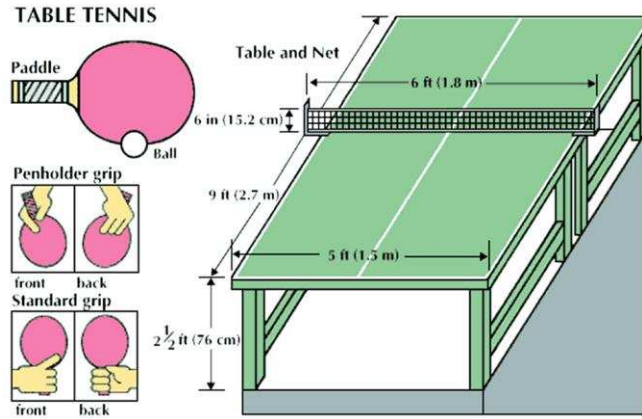


Table tennis equipment is relatively simple and inexpensive. The table is rectangular, 9 feet by 5 feet, its upper surface a level plane 30 inches above the floor. The net is 6 feet long, and its upper edge along the whole length is 6 inches above the playing surface. The ball, which is spherical and hollow, was once made of white celluloid. Since 1969 a plastic similar to celluloid has been used. The ball, which may be colored white, yellow, or orange, weighs about 2.7 grams and has a diameter of about 1.6 inches. The blade of a racket, or bat, is usually made of wood, is flat and rigid, and may be covered with a thin layer of ordinary stippled, or pimped, rubber, which may be laid over a thin layer of sponge rubber and may have the pimples reversed. Whatever combination is used, each of the two sides of a paddle must be different in color. The racket may be any size, weight, or shape.

TENNIS (ٹینس)

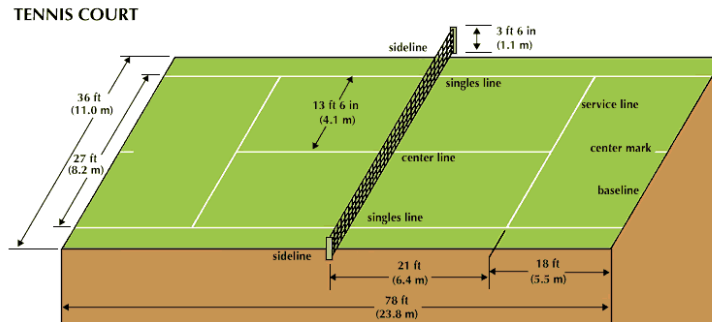


Game in which two opposing players (singles) or pairs of players (doubles) use tautly strung rackets to hit a ball of specified size, weight, and bounce over a net on a rectangular court. Points are awarded to a player or team whenever the opponent fails to correctly return the ball within the prescribed dimensions of the court.

History

The origins of the game are traced to a handball game called jeu de paume, literally meaning “game of the palm.” This game was played in France during the 12th and 13th centuries. In 1873 Major Walter Clopton Wingfield published the first book of rules for a game he called lawn tennis. The first championships were held four years later at the All-England Croquet and Lawn Tennis Club in Wimbledon. In 1988 tennis became an Olympic sport.

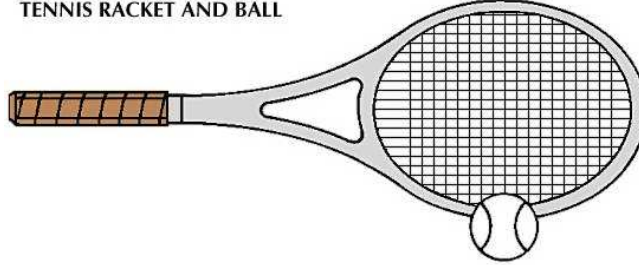
Court and Equipment



A tennis court is rectangular in shape. A court where singles matches are played measures 23.8 meters in length and 8.2 meters in width. A court where doubles matches are played measures the same length, but it is 11 meters wide. The surface of the court may be made of grass, clay,

concrete, asphalt, synthetic turf, or wood. The surface of a court can decide a winner or a loser. Depending upon the surface, a ball can bounce and travel at different heights and speed. A player must consider this factor while playing.

TENNIS RACKET AND BALL



The equipment for tennis consists of a racquet and a ball. During the 1970s the traditional wood frames for tennis rackets were replaced with graphite or fiberglass material. Tennis balls are either white or yellow. They measure about 6.4 cm in diameter and weight about 58 grams.

Rules

The game begins when one of the players, called the server, stands behind the baseline, and throws the ball into the air. The player then hits the ball with the tennis racket across the net into the other player's court. This is called the first serve. The ball must land in a boxed area of the court. If the ball misses landing in the box, it is called a fault. A foot fault happens when the server steps on the baseline or on to the court before hitting the ball. If a second serve fails to fall within the box the server makes a double fault and loses the point.

Four points are needed to win a game in tennis. Scores are counted in four stages: 15 for the first point, 30 for the second, 40 for the third, and game. A zero score is called love. It comes from the French word loeuf, meaning egg (or goose egg). If the score is 30-love, for example, the server (whose score is always given first) has scored two points and the opponent none.

If each player has won three points, the game is tied at deuce. The player who scores the first point after deuce has advantage, but must take the next point to win the game. When the second game begins, the player who served during the first game becomes the receiver of the serve.

A set in tennis is a series of six games. The player who is ahead of the other player by at least two games wins the set. A tiebreaker or a game to select a winner from among two players with the same score was introduced in 1970 to stop a set from going on indefinitely.

WEIGHT LIFTING (وزن اٹھانا)



A sports activity that may have any of several objectives, weight lifting may be done competitively as a test of strength or as bodybuilding to increase muscle mass and definition. Many people also engage in weight lifting as part of an exercise regimen using it to build strength and stamina or as a part of physical therapy to speed recovery from an illness.

History

Weight lifting has a lengthy history. For many prehistoric tribes, the traditional test of manhood was the lifting of a special rock. Such manhood stones, some with the name of the first lifter incised, exist in Greece and in Scottish castles. The competitive lifting of stones still persists locally in Germany, Switzerland, the highlands of Montenegro, and the Basque region of Spain. In many such events the consecutive number of lifts within a given time period is used to declare a winner.

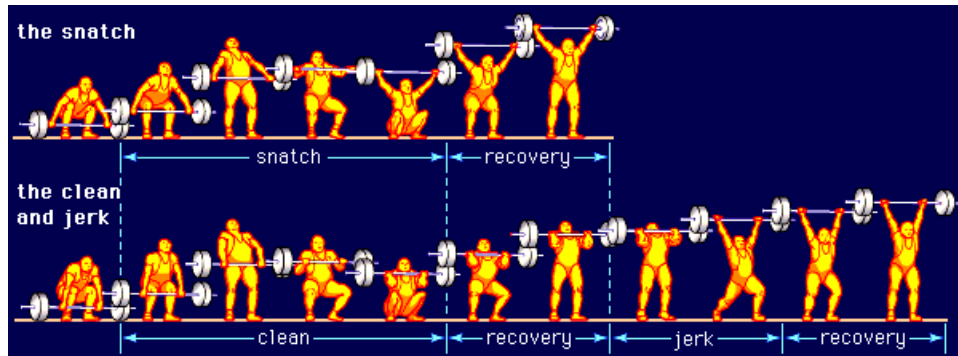
The origins of modern competition are to be found in the 18th- and 19th-century strong men, such as Eugene Sandow and Arthur Saxon of Germany, George Hackenschmidt of Russia, and Louis Apollon of France, who performed in circuses and theatres. By 1891 there was international competition in London. The revived Olympic Games of 1896 included weightlifting events, as did the Games of 1900 and 1904, but thereafter these events were suspended until 1920. In that year, at the suggestion of the International Olympic Committee, the International Weightlifting Federation (Federation Halterophile International FHI) was formed to regularize events and supervise international competition. By 1928 the one- and two-hand lifts of earlier Games had given way to only two-hand lifts: the snatch, the clean and jerk, and the clean and press (described below). The press was abandoned in 1972. In the Games before World War II, the leading weight lifters were French, German, and Egyptian. After the war American weight lifters were dominant until 1953. Thereafter Soviet and Bulgarian weight lifters held a virtual monopoly on world records and championships. By the late 1990s the

leading countries competing in weight lifting were Turkey, Greece, and China. World championships were held in 1922–23 and from 1937, except during the war years, and European championships were held from 1924 through 1936. A weight-lifting competition for women was added to the Olympic Games in 2000.

Equipment

The weight used in modern competitive lifting is the barbell, a steel bar or rod to which cast-iron or steel disk weights are attached at each end on a revolving sleeve. The range of weights added is 25, 20, 15, 10, 5, 2.5, and 1.25 kg.

Lifts



From 1928 to 1968, the three international lifts were the snatch, the clean and jerk, and the press (or clean and press). In all lifts the barbell rests on the floor initially. In the snatch, the barbell is lifted from the floor to arm's length overhead in a single, continuous, explosive movement with the lifter being permitted to move his feet or to squat under the barbell as he lifts it before recovering to an erect position. The clean and jerk is a two-part lift. After lifting the barbell to the shoulders, the lifter jerks it overhead to arm's length, with no restrictions on the time necessary to complete the lift or on leg movements. In both lifts, the lifter must complete the lift with feet in line, body erect, arms and legs extended, and the barbell in control overhead. The lifter must either hold the weight overhead for two seconds or wait for the referee's signal before lowering the barbell back to the floor. The press was also a two-part lift. As in the clean and jerk, the barbell was brought to the lifter's shoulders, the same foot motion being allowed. Then the lifter had to stand erect until the referee signaled for the completion of the lift, which was achieved by pressing the barbell upward in a steady continuous movement to arm's length overhead but without any assistance by moving the legs. Lifts are performed on a wooden platform 4 meters (13.1 feet) square. If a lifter steps off the platform during a lift, the lift is not allowed.

Weight categories

Men's competitions are divided into 8 body-weight categories (upper limits given): 56 kg (123 pounds), 62 kg (137 pounds), 69 kg (152 pounds), 77 kg (170 pounds), 85 kg (187 pounds), 94 kg (207 pounds), 105 kg (231 pounds), and more than 105 kg. For women there are 7 weight divisions: 48 kg (106 pounds), 53 kg (117 pounds), 58 kg (128 pounds), 63 kg (139 pounds), 69 kg (152 pounds), 75 kg (165 pounds), and more than 75 kg.

BASIC ENGLISH

Language is a vehicle of our thoughts.

A vehicle in perfect condition delivers the goods properly.

Language in proper form expresses the thoughts in proper sense.

When we want to express what we think we deliver in the form of speech.

Different words constitute to our speech. Such words, as per traditional grammar, are classified based on eight parts of speech.

PARTS OF SPEECH

1. Noun
2. Pronoun
3. Adjective
4. Verb
5. Adverb
6. Preposition
7. Conjunction
8. Interjection

Each part of speech explains not what the word is but on the usage of the word.

1:- NOUN

The noun is a word which denotes a person, any living being, a place, a thing and an idea called noun.

SINGULAR AND PLURAL FORMS OF NOUNS

Most of the Noun of singular form change to plural forms by adding the letter 's'.

E.g.

Mother	:	Mothers
Girl	:	girls
Pen	:	pens
Book	:	books
Hand	:	hands
Peak	:	peaks
School	:	schools
Road	:	roads
Car	:	cars
Cycle	:	cycles

Nouns ending in s, sh, es, qz get the plural forms by adding 'es' at the end of the words.

E.g.

Bus	:	Buses
Bush	:	Bushes
Branch	:	Branches
Box	:	Boxes
Topez	:	Topazes

TYPES OF NOUN

A: Common Noun **B:** Proper Noun **C:** Abstract Noun **D:** Collective Noun
E: Compound Noun **F:** Countable Noun

A: Common Noun: A word of Noun, which denotes in common to every person or every thing of the same kind or class is defined as a common noun.

Examples:

i) Asia is a continent.

Continent is a common noun. Continent is a word applicable to any other Continent.

ii) Quetta is the capital of Baluchistan.

Capital is applicable to any other capital. So capital is a common Noun.

B: Proper Noun: A proper noun is the name of a particular person, place or thing. A word of proper noun is always written with a capital letter as the first letter of the word.

Examples:

i) Asia is a continent.

Asia is a proper noun. Asia represents a particular continent.

ii) Quetta is the capital of Baluchistan.

These words are applicable only to a particular city and a country respectively. So Quetta and Baluchistan are proper nouns.

C: Abstract Noun: An abstract noun is a Noun which usually denotes a quality, actions or state without reference to the object to which it pertains.

Examples:

Kindness, Hatred, Honesty, Bravery, Laughter, Childhood, Youth, Music, Obedience, Growth.

D: Collective Noun: A word denoting a number of persons or things taken together but spoken of as one is a Collective Noun.

Examples:

Every Nation maintain its own ARMY. /Army means a number of soldiers.

My uncle in the village owns a HERD of sheep. / Herd means a number of sheep.

Durin Sundays we see a big CROWD on the Marina beach. / Crowd means a number of people.

So these words in CAPITAL LETTERS are called Collective Nouns.

E:Compound Noun: Two or more nouns combine to form a single noun and functions as a single noun. Such a noun is called a compound noun.

Examples:

The Bus Driver drives carefully.

A school teacher resides in our apartment.

Mango fruit juice is very tasty.

The bus conductor is cordial to the passengers.

F:Countable Noun: Countable nouns are the names of people, objects etc., that we can count.

We can count what or whom the said words denote.

Examples:

Book, Friend, Brother, teacher, Doctor, Cow, Tree, Mango.

2:- PRONOUN

A pronoun is a word which is used on the place /instead of a Noun.

Eg:-

My friend Asad came to my residence yesterday and Asad spent the whole day with me.

My friend Asad came to my residence yesterday and he spent the whole day with me.

The word Asad is a noun. In the second sentence Asad (Noun) is replaced by the word he.

Here he is known as a Pronoun.

I, we, you, he, she, they, it are personal pronouns.

Eg.

I am glad to receive you.

She suffers in her present job.

We will meet again on Sunday.

They returned home safely.

It is in the steel box.

In the above sentences the underlined pronouns are acting as the subjects of the sentences. So they are called SUBJECTIVE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

TYPES OF PRONOUN

A: Personal Pronouns

B: Demonstrative Pronouns

C: Interrogative Pronoun

D: Relative Pronoun

E: Indefinite pronoun

F: Reflexive pronoun

A: Personal Pronouns: Personal pronouns represent people or things. The personal pronouns are: I, you, he, she, it, we, they etc.

They are of two types

OBJECTIVE PERSONAL PRONOUNS

POSSESSIVE PERSONAL PRONOUNS

OBJECTIVE PERSONAL PRONOUNS

In a sentence if a personal pronoun takes the form of object of the sentence, it is called as Objective Personal Pronoun.

Objective personal pronouns are: me, you, her, him, it, us, them and her.

Ex.

- i). The Principal said, "Dear Students, our Chief Guest will address you."
- ii). Please, don't force me to accept your gift.
- iii). We have to advise him to live with her in their interest.
- iv). It is hung on the wall.
- v). Give us an opportunity.
- vi). Please treat them in a decent manner.

POSSESSIVE PERSONAL PRONOUNS

This kind of pronoun is a word which reveals the possessive aspect of an object or a person.

The possessive personal pronouns are yours, mine, his, hers, ours, theirs, and its.

- i). Brother, the big house in our village is YOURS and the plot in the town is MINE.
- ii). HIS pen is in the cupboard.
- iii). THEIRS will be handed over to them shortly.
- iv). OURS is a very nice farm house.

B: Demonstrative Pronouns: The words of pronouns that are used to point out the objects to which they refer are called Demonstrative Pronouns.

This, that, these and those are Demonstrative Pronouns.

Ex.

This is one of the shirts which I purchased on the eve of my marriage.

Mangoes from any other place are not so tasty as those from Shujabad in Punjab.

These are the favourites of youngsters among the latest designs of 'T' shirts in our shop.

The car which I possess now is costlier than that used during my youth.

C: Interrogative Pronoun: An Interrogative pronoun is used to ask questions.

The interrogative pronouns are who, whom, which, where, whoever, wherever, whichever and whatever.

Ex.

Who discovered America?

By whom this book was written?

Which is your choice of the gift articles exhibited here?

What is your ambition in life?

D: Relative Pronoun: Relative Pronoun is a word which joins statements, performing the work of a pronoun and also the work of a conjunction.

Ex. The underlined words are called Relative Pronoun.

i). Yesterday I met my friend Ashfaq. Ashfaq had just recovered from his illness.

Yesterday I met my friend Ashfaq who had just recovered from his illness.

ii). Just now I have found my Notebook. My Notebook was missing since last Sunday.

Just now I have found my Notebook which was missing since last Sunday.

iii). You see this ring. The ring was presented by you on the event of my marriage.

You see this ring that was presented by you on the event of my marriage.

E: Indefinite pronoun: The pronouns which denote persons or things in a general way but do not refer to any particular person or thing are known as Indefinite Pronouns.

Ex.

i). Many people were invited for the function but only some of them attended.

ii). Everything is placed in the proper place. After the arrival of the place we did not see any of them.

iii). None of them was ready to face the trial in the court.

iv). Each and everyone should be provided with all facilities in our campus.

F: Reflexive pronoun: Reflexive pronoun is a word which refers back to the subject of the sentence of clause. Myself, ourselves, himself, herself, themselves, yourself, yourselves, itself are Reflexive pronouns can also act as intensive pronouns.

Ex.

I myself wash my clothes.

My son himself chose the branch of his higher studies.

My daughter herself chooses her dresses always.

It is better you decide your future of yourself.

We ourselves have planted trees in our colony.

The hen itself hatches its eggs.

3:- ADJECTIVE

Adjective is a word which qualifies or modifies a noun. To say an adjective is a word with a noun to add something for its meaning.

Ex. Peacock is a bird.

Peacock is a beautiful bird. The word beautiful is an adjective.

The underlined words are all adjectives.

Gold is a costly metal.

Intercity Express is a fast train.

He is a handsome actor.

Tiger is a ferocious animal.

My friend gave me six sweet apples.

I got enough time to prepare for the competitive examinations.

TYPES OF ADJECTIVES

- A. Possessive Adjective B. Interrogative Adjectives C. Demonstrative Adjectives
D. Numeral adjective E. Descriptive Adjectives

A. Possessive Adjective: Possessive Adjective is a word similar to a possessive pronoun, but it functions as an adjective.

My, you, his, her, our, their, its etc. These are possessive adjectives.

Examples:

My duty is over.

Please give me your phone number.

His ring is made of gold.

After heavy purchases for the festival she found her purse empty.

We have enough savings for the future of our children.

Parents should never be neglected by their sons.

The bird builds its nest.

B. Interrogative Adjectives: Interrogative adjective is like an interrogative pronoun; but this word modifies the noun to function as an adjective.

"What" and "Which" are interrogative adjectives.

Ex.

Which places are to be visited during our tour?

What book is your favorite?

C. Demonstrative Adjectives: The Demonstrative adjectives are identical to the demonstrative pronouns; but they are used as adjectives.

This, there, that, those and "what" are the words used as demonstrative adjectives.

Ex.

When I crossed that lain I slipped down.

This road leads to the beach.

These dresses were purchased during my trip to England.

Those monuments we have seen in the museum are of historical importance.

Let me know what dishes you have decided to prepare for dinner.

D. Numeral Adjectives: Numeral adjective is the adjective which reveals the number of the nouns. There are three type of numeral adjectives.

a. Definite number adjective

Ex.

There are five colleges in our district.

This is the third car I have purchased.

In these sentences the underlined adjectives denote a definite number.

b. Indefinite number adjective

Ex.

I have some friends in foreign countries also.

My uncle never hesitate to spend much money during festival day.

There are only a few candidates to the interview.

In the above sentences the underlined adjectives do not specify any exact number. Hence they are known as indefinite numeral adjective.

c. Distributive number adjective. The numeral adjective which refers to each one of a number are called distributive numeral adjectives.

Ex.

Each participant will be given a certificate.

Every adult has get the right to vote in public election.

Neither party is in the right move.

E. Descriptive Adjectives: This is an adjective to reveal quality or sort of a noun.

Ex.

It is a big city.

He is a good boy.

It is a beautiful building.

4:- VERB

A verb is a word which denotes the action of a noun or asserts something about the noun or reveals events pertaining to the noun.

Ex.

1. The student reads.

2. The dog barks.

The above underlined words denote the actions of the noun in each sentence.

3. The student is brilliant.
4. The dog is a pet animal.

The above underlined words in each sentence reveals something about the verb.

5. The student is appreciated.
6. The dog is driven away.

In these sentences the verb reveals what is done to the noun.

7. He drives a car.
8. He is driving a car.

In the first sentence drives is a verb. In the second sentence "is" acts as an additional verb, when a verb is added with one or more verbs that is known as a **compound verb**.

The underlined verbs in the following sentences are known as compound verbs.

Ex.

- a). Many houses and huts were destroyed due to Tsunami.
- b). I will call you tomorrow.
- c). I am looking for you since morning.

AUXILIARY VERBS. Auxiliary verb is a verb which is added to other verbs in order to express different tenses, negative meanings, questions and also to reveal the passive form of a sentence.

Auxiliary verbs are of two kinds:

- 1) Primary Auxiliary
- 2) Modal Auxiliary

1) Primary Auxiliary: These auxiliary verbs are used to reveal questions, negatives and tenses.

Ex.

- a. Have I not helped you?
- b. I am not at all concerned with this case.
- c. I have obtained cent percent in the final examination.

2) Modal Auxiliary: Auxiliary verbs which are used to express different attitudes of the mind are called modal auxiliary verbs.

Ex.

- a. I will help you by all means.
- b. You must take care of your health.
- c. You ought to have completed this work latest by yesterday.
- d. How dare he argued with the Chief Executive Officer.
- e. We must complete the construction work within fifteen days.

f. They have not published the results in time.

TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS

TRANSITIVE VERB: Transitive verb is a verb which passes over the actions of the Noun (subject) in the sentence to an object in the same sentence.

He eats an apple.

'He' is the subject. 'eats' is the verb. 'apple' is the object. The verb 'eats' passes over the action of 'he' to the object 'apple'.

Ex.

- a. I read a book.
- b. The teacher teaches History.
- c. The boy throws a ball.

INTRANSITIVE VERB: Intransitive verb is a verb which does not pass over the actions of the Noun (subject) to an object. However the verb expresses an action or a state of being.

Ex.

- a. The Intercity express arrived late.
- b. The child weeps.
- c. The dog barks loudly.
- d. My father sleeps.
- e. Though we had planned to stay for a fortnight in our village we leave today.

5:- ADVERBS

Adverb is a word which modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective an another adverb, a phrase or a clause.

Ex.

1. The cook prepares dishes quickly.
2. He is a very fast runner.
3. He runs very fastly.
4. I have walked all through this estate.

In the 1st sentence the adverb quickly modifies the verb prepares.

In sentence (2) the adverb very modifies the adjective fast.

In sentence (3) the adverb very modifies the adverb fastly.

In sentence (4) the adverb all modifies the phrase through the estate.

Adverb of Manner: This kind of adverbs reveal the manner in which the action of the verb is shown.

Examples:-

The train moved slowly.

The dog barks loudly

The labourers work hard

The soldiers fought bravely.

Adverb of Place: Adverbs which denote places to which the actions of the verbs refer to.

Examples:-

Please do not assemble on the verandah

The accident took place on the ring road

My son is settled in U.S.A.

Please do not spit here.

Adverb of time: Adverbs which reveal the time of action pertaining to the verb.

Examples:-

I read newspaper daily.

I sold my car yesterday.

It is raining swice 6 A. M.

The train arrived late by an hour.

Adverb of Frequency: Adverbs of frequency are those adverbs which qualify the actions of the verbs in a sentence to reveal the frequency of such actions.

Examples:-

I take bath twice in a day during summer

The peon is never late for his work.

The Minister visits hi constituency once in a month.

I go to supermarket once in a week.

The schools are inspected annually.

Adverb of Degree: Adverb of degrees are the adverbs which reveal the degree or nature of the actions pertaining to the verbs.

Examples:-

He is too weak to carry the load.

I am fully prepared to appear for the interview.

The construction work is almost completed.

I am extremely sorry for the delay

It is my total responsibility.

6:- PREPOSITIONS

- I want purchase new clothes my entire family the coming Sunday.

The above are a group of words but do not form a proper sentence.

- I want to purchase new clothes for my entire family on the coming Sunday.

The above sentence is a proper sentence since the underlined words are added. To say the underlined words have created proper links between words such as verbs, nouns etc. These words are called prepositions.

Def: Preposition is a word which links nouns, pronouns, adjective, verbs and phrases to other words in a sentence to form a proper sentence.

Ex.

1. My shirt is in the shelf.
2. The cat is on the wall.
3. The workers take rest beneath the tree.
4. We use woolen clothes during winter.
5. Please spread the cloth over the table.
6. I am fond of sweets.
7. Bring a chain from the room.

Prepositions fall under three classes.

1. Simple preposition:

They are in, an, at, by, to, up, off, for, from, till, with, through

2. Compound preposition:

They are above, below, beneath, between, beside, behind, inside, outside, within, without, amidst, about, along

3. Group of words in a phrase:

Since phrases which function as prepositions are called phrase prepositions. by means of, in favor of, in order to, instead of, in spite of, in place, with reference to, on account of, with regard to.

7:- CONJUNCTION

Conjunction is a word which joins sentences and also links words, phrases and clauses.

Ex.

1. My former colleague came to our office yesterday and we had lunch together.
2. During last summer I went to the hill station and I enjoyed my stay at the hill station.
3. A car and a motorcycle are my immediate needs.

The word AND is a conjunction in all the three sentences.

In the first two sentences - two sentences are joined by the word AND.

In the third sentence two nouns are joined by the word AND.

Examples:-

The underlined words in the following sentences are all different conjunctions.

- He is rich but not happy.
- You can use an ink pen or a ball point pen.
- I have not seen the film nor have an interest to see the film.
- The car is costly yet it is more comfortable.
- After you had left your friend came for the function.
- We preferred to go by train because it was cheaper than bus travel.
- As I was about to start from my residence I had an urgent call from my office.
- Though the doll is costly it is lovely.
- Please call the watchman or the peon.
- We should always plan properly before we start a project.
- I like neither coffee nor tea but like to take buttermilk.

Conjunctions are classified as

Co-ordinating conjunctions

Subordinate conjunctions

Coordinating Conjunction

Joins individual words, phrases and independent clauses. They are

1. and 2. But 3. Or 4. Nor 5. For 6. So 7. Yet 8. Also 9. Either 10. Neither 11. nor

Subordinate Conjunction

A subordinating conjunction joins a clause to another clause on which it depends to reveal a proper meaning of the sentence. They are before, because, after, since, although, if, that, till, ,as, when, where, which.

Examples:

- After he had prepared a lot, my friend was able to face the interview confidently.
- I will wait at the park till your arrive there.
- Since your promise I have to believe your words.
- If the proofs are submitted in the court you will be acquitted.
- When I was a student I wrote the poem.
- Though he was busy he spent a few minutes to hear us.

8:- INTERJECTION

A word which is added to a sentence to express emotional feelings is an Interjection.

Ex.

1. Oh! What a beautiful garden.
2. Hai you have purchase a new car.
3. Well! Both of us we selected for the team.
4. Alas! We have lost our friend in the accident.

ARTICLES

The words a, an and the are called articles. These articles are normally used before nouns. A and An are called indefinite articles while THE is known as Definite articles.

Ex.

- A book
- A table
- A pen
- A tree
- A house
- An umbrella
- An orange
- An innocent man
- An apple
- An elephant

The above words refer to any of its kind. Such articles are called indefinite articles. These indefinite articles stand before only singular form of nouns.

- AN is used only before words with a vowel as their first letter a, e, i, o, u.

Ex.

He is an honest man.

I am late by an hour.

The words honest and hour do not have a vowel as the first letter of the word. But these words begins with a vowel sound.

Indefinite Article

Indefinite Article: (A/An)

Generally A or An is used before singular countable Noun.

Ex:

A book, A table, An apple etc.

Usages of indefinite articles:

1. If a word starts with "Consonant Sound", we can use "A" before that.

Ex: I need a dictionary

Here the word 'dictionary' has the consonant sound 'D'. So we can use 'A' before the common noun dictionary.

2. Some words start with vowels (a, e, i, o, u) but it gives consonant sound, then 'A' is to be used there.

Ex: A university, A union, A unit, A useful, A European, A One rupee, A once famous player, A one sided argument

3. If a word starts with vowels or vowels sound, 'An' is to be placed before that word.

Ex: An idiot, An accident

4. A word starts with consonant but it gives vowel sounds, then we have to use 'An'.

Ex: An hour, An hotel, An Historical, An heroic, An Heir

5. If singular noun comes as 'complement' in a sentence, then we can use 'A' or 'An'.

Ex: She is an actress

She will be a dancer next year

6. To mention a particular group of people by a particular person, Use 'A' or 'An'

Ex: A pupil should obey his teacher (Meaning of All students)

A dog is faithful to his master. (Meaning of All Dogs)

A lion is a dangerous animal. (Meaning of All lions)

7. Use 'A' or 'An' before the name of professions

Ex: He is a teacher

I am an engineer

8. Use 'A' or 'An' after some prepositions like (At, of)

Ex: Two tablets at a time

Birds of a feather fly together

9. We have to use 'An' in abbreviations beginning with the letters F, H, L, M, N, R, S & X

Ex: An M.P.A , An M.N.A, An F.C, etc

Note:

✓ She is an M.P

✓ She is a member of parliament

✗ She is an member of parliament

10. If a sentence has key words like 'one', 'any' 'every' 'certain', then use 'A' or 'An'.

Ex: He own a car and two taxies (one car)

A girl has come to see you (certain)

11. 'A' is to be used before 'Few' and 'Little'

Ex: I have a few rupees

He received a little money from his friend

12. 'A' or 'An' comes after the verb 'to be called'

Ex: It is called a remote

It is called an umbrella

13. To denote certain quantity/ number/Speed, 'A' or 'An' can be used.

Ex: He has a lot of experience (Number)

I want a dozen mangoes (Quantity)

The yercaud express runs 150 kms an hour(speed)

14. In an exclamatory sentence, 'A' or 'An' can be used before singular countable noun.

Ex: What a lovely dress.

What a wonder movie.

Definite Article

Usages of 'THE'.

1. We can use article 'The' before oceans, rivers, newspapers, hills, Gulf, peaks, states, banks, forests etc.

Ex: The Pacific Ocean, The Indus, The Down, The Mount Everst etc.

2. Before the unique objects, 'The' is to be used.

Ex: The sun, The Moon, The earth

3. 'The' should be used before the adjective in superlative degree.

Ex: Shakespeare is the greatest of English dramatists.

4. We can use 'The' before parts of human body.

Ex: The Head, The ear, The Cheek

5. In a paragraph, to mention a person or an object again, use 'The' before that word.

Ex: He gave me a knife and a spoon. The knife was not sharp.

6. To mention particular person or object or place, use 'The' before that word.

Ex: The pen you want is out of stock.

This is the purse which I lost yesterday

7. When a singular noun is used to represent a whole class, use 'The' before that noun.

Ex: The parrot is a clever bird. (All parrots)

The fox is a cunning animal. (All foxes)

Note:

'The' should not be used before man or woman, when it comes as noun.

✗ The man is mortal

✓ Man is mortal.

8. To mention 'The date of month' and to mention 'ordinal numeral adjective', use 'The' before that word.

Ex: The 7th March, The 30th December

9. To mention the holy books, use 'The' before that word.

Ex: The Quran, The Bible etc

Note:

If you use the author's name in front of the book, do not use 'The' before that.

✗ The Niamat ullah

✓ Niamat ullah

10. In some cases, we use the same word to mention the language as well as the people of the country. In such cases, use 'The' before people but not before language.

Ex: China (country) - Chinese (Language) ----- The Chinese (people)

Pakistan (Country) – Urdu (Language) ----- The Pakistanies (people)

Note:

Before people of a nation, 'The' should not be used.

✓ Americans are rich

✗ The Americans are rich

11. If two actions change in the same ratio, to compare the actions use 'The' in the sentences.

Ex: The more you learn, the more knowledge you gather.

The sooner you go, the sooner you will be back.

PREPOSITIONS

There are approximately 80 to 100 prepositions in the English language. Prepositions are words that introduce information to the reader. This information can include where something takes place (such as 'at' the store), when or why something takes place (such as 'before' dinner), or general descriptive information (such as the girl 'with' the cool tattoo).

Examples of Prepositions

About	Across	After	Against	To	Under	Underneath
Along	Below	Beneath	Beside	Until	Toward	By
Besides	Down	During	Except	With	Without	Opposite
For	In	Off	On	Above	Behind	From
Onto	Out	Outside	Till	Between	Within	Up

1. Prepositions of Time: at, on, and in.

- We use at to designate specific times.

Ex: The train is due at 12:15 p.m.

- We use on to designate days and dates.

Ex: My brother is coming on Monday.

We are having a party on the Fourth of July.

- We use in for nonspecific times during a day, a month, a season, or a year.

Ex: She likes to jog in the morning.

It's too cold in winter to run outside.

He started the job in 1971.

He's going to quit in August.

2. Prepositions of Place: at, on, and in

- We use at for specific addresses

Ex: Omar lives at Ravi Road in Jhelum.

- We use on to designate names of streets, avenues, etc.

Ex: Her house is on Band Road.

- We use in for the names of land-areas (towns, counties, states, countries, and continents).

Ex: She lives in Quetta.

Chaman is in Killa Abdullah Distrect.

3. Prepositions of Location: in, at, and on and No Preposition.

IN	AT	ON	NO Preposition
(the) bed*	class*	the bed*	downstairs
the bedroom	home	the ceiling	downtown
(the) class*	the library*	the floor	inside

the car	the office	the horse	outside
the library*	school*	the plane	upstairs
the school*	work	the train	uptown

Note: * you may sometimes use different prepositions for these locations.

4. Prepositions of Movement: to and No Preposition.

- We use to in order to express movement toward a place.

Ex: They were driving to work together.

She is going to the dentist's office this morning.

- Toward and towards are also helpful prepositions to express movement. These are simply variant spellings of the same word; use whichever sounds better to you.

Ex: We are moving toward the light.

This is a big step towards the project's completion.

- With the words home, downtown, uptown, inside, outside, downstairs, upstairs, we use no preposition.

Ex: Hazrat went upstairs.

Asad went home.

They both went outside.

5. Prepositions of Time: for and since.

- We use for when we measure time (seconds, minutes, hours, days, months, years).

Ex: He held his breath for seven minutes.

She's lived there for seven years.

The British and Irish have been quarreling for seven centuries.

- We use since with a specific date or time.

Ex: He's worked here since 1970.

She's been sitting in the waiting room since two-thirty.

6. Prepositions with Nouns, Adjectives, and Verbs.

Prepositions are sometimes so firmly wedded to other words that they have practically become one word. (In fact, in other languages, such as German, they would have become one word.)

This occurs in three categories: nouns, adjectives, and verbs.

(A) Nouns And Prepositions

approval of	fondness for	need for	desire for
awareness of	grasp of	participation in	love of
belief in	hatdeppink of	reason for	understanding of
concern for	hope for	respect for	success in
confusion about	interest in		

(B) Adjectives and Prepositions

afraid of	familiar with	made of	sorry for
angry at	fond of	married to	sure of
aware of	happy about	proud of	tideppink of
capable of	interested in	similar to	worried about
careless about	jealous of		

(C) Verbs and Prepositions

apologize for	give up	prepare for	pay for
ask about	grow up	study for	find out
ask for	look for	talk about	worry about
belong to	look forward to	think about	work for
bring up	look up	trust in	make up
care for			

A combination of verb and preposition is called a phrasal verb. The word that is joined to the verb is then called a particle. Please refer to the brief section on phrasal verbs for more explanation.

SINGULAR & PLURAL

Irregular Forms

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
woman	women	leaf	leaves
man	men	mouse	mice
child	children	goose	geese

tooth	teeth	half	halves
foot	feet	knife	knives
person	people	wife	wives
life	lives	focus	foci
elf	elves	fungus	fungi
loaf	loaves	nucleus	nuclei
potato	potatoes	syllabus	syllabi/syllabuses
tomato	tomatoes	analysis	analyses
cactus	cacti	diagnosis	diagnoses
oasis	oases	phenomenon	phenomena
thesis	theses	criterion	criteria
crisis	crises	datum	data

Same singular and plural

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
sheep	sheep	species	species
fish	fish	aircraft	aircraft
deer	deer		

Irregular Noun/Verb

Some nouns have a plural form but take a singular verb

Plural nouns used with a singular verb	Sentence
News	The news is at 6.30 p.m.
Athletics	Athletics is good for young people.
Linguistics	Linguistics is the study of language.
Darts	Darts is a popular game in England.
Billiards	Billiards is played all over the world.

Regular Nouns

Most singular nouns form the plural by adding "s".

Singular Plural

Boat	Boats
House	Houses
Cat	Cats
River	Rivers

A singular noun ending in s, x, z, ch, sh makes the plural by adding "es".

Singular	Plural
Bus	Buses
Wish	Wishes
Pitch	Pitches
Box	Boxes

A singular noun ending in a consonant and then Y makes the plural by dropping the Y and adding "ies".

Singular	Plural
Penny	Pennies
Spy	Spies
Baby	Babies
City	Cities
Daisy	Daisies

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

Prefixes

A prefix is a letter or a group of letters that appears at the beginning of a word and changes the word's original meaning.

PREFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLES
a-	not, without	achromatic, asymmetric, asymptomatic, atypical
ab-	away, from	abduct, abnormal
acro-	high or top	acrobat, acronym, acrophobia
ambi-	both	ambidextrous, ambiguous, ambivalence
amphi-	both, on two sides	amphibian, amphitheater
ante-	before	anterior, antediluvian (before the flood)
anti-	against, opposite	antibody, antisocial, antifreeze, antivirus
aqua-	water	aquamarine, aquarium

arch-	highest, worst	archangel, archenemy, archetype
astro-	star	astrology, astronomer, astrophysics
auto-	self	autobiography, automatic, automobile, autonomy
be-	covered with, equipped with	bedazzle, bedevil, bewitch
bi-	two	biannual, bicycle, bifocals, bisect, bivalve, biweekly
bio-	life	biology, biography
centi-	one hundredth, hundred	centigrade, centimeter, centipede
co-	with, joint	coordinate, cooperate, co-worker
com-	with, together	combine, command, commend
con-	with, together	concord, condemn, condescend, confide, conserve
contra-	against, opposite	contradict
counter-	against, in opposition to	counteract, counterclockwise, counterpart, counterproductive
de-	from, down, away reverse, opposite	decode, decrease, deflate, degenerate, depress
dec-	ten	decade, decathlon, December
deci-	one tenth	deciliter, decimal, decimate
demi-	half	demigod, demilune, demitasse
di-	two	dicot, dioxide
dia-	across, between, through	diagnose, diagonal, dialogue, dialect, diameter
dis-	not, opposite, reverse, away	disagree, disallow, disarray, disconnect, disloyal, disrespect
dodeca-	twelve	dodecahedron
dorm-	sleep	dormant, dormitory
ec-	out of, outside	eclectic, eclipse
eco-	relating to the economy or the environment	ecology, economics, ecosphere
en-	to make into, to put into	encrypt, enmesh

em-	to make into, to put into	empower
epi-	above, upon, in addition	epicenter, epidemic, epidermis, epigraph, episode, epitome
equi-	equal	equidistant, equilateral, equinox
ex-	out of, away from, lacking, former	exceed, exclusive, exhale, explosion, ex-wife
extra-	beyond	extracurricular, extraordinary, extrapolate
exo-	external, outside of	exoskeleton, exosphere
fin-	end	final, finale, finish
fore-	before	forearm, forecast, forerunner, foresee
geo-	earth	geocentric, geography, geology, geometry
giga-	billion, giant	gigabyte
hemi-	half	hemisphere
hemo-	blood	hemophilia, hemorrhage
hept-	seven	heptagon
hex-/hexa-	six	hexagon, hexahedron, hexapod
hydro-	water	hydrocarbon, hydroelectric, hydrofoil, hydrology
hyper-	above	hyperactive, hyperbole, hyperthermia
hypo-	below	hypodermic, hypoglycemia, hypothermia
il-	not	illegal, illogical
im-	not, without	impossible, improper, impure
in-	not, without	inaction, incapable, invisible
inter-	between, among	interact, interchange, interstate
ir-	not	irregular, irrelevant, irradiate
iso-	equal	isobar, isosceles
macro-	huge	macrobiotic, macroscopic
magn-	great	magnify, magnanimous, magnificent, magnum
mal-	bad	malady, malicious, malnourished
mega-	great, million	megaphone, megabyte, megalomania, megalopolis, megaton
micro-	tiny, one millionth	microcosm, micrometer, microscope, microwave
mid-	middle	midlife, midnight

milli-	one thousandth, thousand	milliliter, millimeter, millipede
mini-	small	minicam, miniskirt
mis-	bad, wrong	misinform, misinterpret, mislead, misplace, mistake
mono-	one	monocle, monologue, monopoly, monorail, monotone
multi-	many, much	multifaceted, multilingual, multinational, multitudes
nano-	one billionth	nanosecond, nanometer
neo-	new	neolithic, neonate, neophyte
non-	not	nondescript, nonexistent, nonfat, nonfiction, nonsense
nona-	nine	nonagon
nov-	new	nova, novel, novice
oct-	eight	octagon, octave, octopus
out-	better, beyond	outbound, outcome, outpost, outrun
omni-	all, every	omnipotent, omniscient, omnivorous
over-	excessive	overcoat, overcome, overdo, overeat, overpass, overreact, overtime, overwork
para-	beside, beyond, distinct from	paradox, paragraph, parallel, paramedic, paranormal, paraphrase
ped-	foot	pedal, pedestrian, pedigree, peduncle
penta-	five	pentagon, pentameter, pentathlon
per-	through, completely	percent, percussion, perfect, perturb, pervade
peri-	around	perihelion, periscope, perimeter
philo-	love	philanthropy, philosophy
photo-	light	photograph, photosynthesis, photon
pod-	foot	podiatry, podium
poly-	many	polyglot, polyhedron, polygon, polymer, polymorphous
post-	after	postpone, postoperative
pre-	before	prefix, preheat, prehistory, premature

pro-	for, forward, before	proactive, produce, profess, program, progress, propel
proto-	first	protocol, protoplasm, prototype
pseudo-	false	pseudonym, pseudoscience
pyro-	fire	pyroclastic, pyromaniac, pyrotechnics
quadr-	four	quadrangle, quadratic, quadruple, quadruplet
quasi-	almost, partly	quasiparticle
quint-	five	quintet, quintuplet
re-	again, back	react, reappear, reform, report, rerun, retrieve, revert, revise
retro-	backwards	retrograde, retrospect
semi-	half, partial	semiannual, semicircle
sept-	seven	septillion
sub-	below, under	submarine, submerge, substandard
suf-	before, beyond, from under	suffix, suffocate, suffuse
super-	over, beyond	superintendent, supersonic, supervisor, superpower
sur-	above, beyond	surface, surreal, surrender
sym-	together	sybiosis, symbol, symmetry, symphony
tele-	from afar	telegraph, telephone, telepathy, telescope
tetra-	four	tetrahedron
therm-	heat	thermal, thermometer, thermostat
trans-	across	transatlantic, transcribe, transfer, transform
tri-	three	triangle, triathlon, tricycle, trilateral
ultra-	beyond	ultramarine, ultraviolet
un-	against, not, opposite	unable, undo, unequal, unusual, untie
under-	below, insufficient	underachieve, underfed, underground, underpass
uni-	one	unicycle, uniform, universe
up-	greater, higher	upgrade, uplift, upturn
with-	against	withdraw, withhold, without, withstand

Suffixes

A suffix is a letter or a group of letters that is usually added onto the end of words, to change the way a word fits into a sentence grammatically.

SUEFFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLES
-able	able to, having the quality of	capable, comfortable, flammable, payable, portable presentable, taxable
-acy	state or quality	lunacy, privacy
-age	action or process, rank, fee, place	drainage, orphanage, leverage, marriage, mileage, peerage, postage, spillage, suffrage, village, voyage, wreckage
-al	relating to	annual, arrival, comical, disposal, educational, historical, refusal , regional, rehearsal, reversal, social, tidal
-an	related to	Lutheran, Ohioan
-ance	state or quality of, denoting an action	allegiance, appearance, perseverance, maintenance, utterance
-ant	being	arrogant, deodorant, expectant, important, miscreant, propellant
-ary	like, connected with	adversary, budgetary, dictionary, dignitary, honorary, library, primary
-ate	denoting a group or status, or forming an adjective	electorate, duplicate, mandate, separate
-ation	denoting an action or an instance of	exploration, hesitation, plantation
-cide	to kill	homocide, insecticide
-ence	state or quality of, denoting an action	impertinence, reference, reminiscence
-ent	being or state, occurrence of an action	coefficient, convenient, dissident, student
-er	comparative, a person performing	bigger, foreigner, philosopher, smaller, stronger, voter

	an action	
-esque	reminiscent of	arabesque, grotesque, picturesque, statuesque
-est	superlative	strongest, tiniest, widest
-ful	full of	beautiful, grateful, hopeful, peaceful, sorrowful, watchful, wishful
-fy	producing, transforming or causing	deify, horrify, speechify
-graph	written	autograph, paragraph, photograph, seismograph
-ian	forming an adjective	antediluvian, Christian, guardian, historian, Russian
-ible	capable of being	audible, edible, potable, reversible, terrible
-ic	relating to	aquatic, chronic, fantastic, Islamic, lyric, mechanic, scenic, tactic
-ier	denoting an occupation or interest	cashier, glazier
-ile	tending to	fragile, futile, juvenile, percentile, senile
-ily	forming an adverb	angrily, eerily, happily, lazily
-ing	denoting an action, material, or a gerund	acting, eating, padding, showing
-ish	having the characteristics of, some what	boyish, peckish, selfish, Spanish
-ism	a belief or practice	activism, baptism, hypnotism, racism
-ist	one that does	Buddhist, cellist, dentist, feminist, florist, scientist
-itis	an inflammatory disease	arthritis, laryngitis, tonsillitis
-ive	tending to, having the nature of	active, cooperative, corrosive, sensitive, supportive
-ize	to make or become, treat in a manner	demonize, fossilize, pasteurize, carbonize
-less	without, not	clueless, endless, fearless, flavorless, friendless,

	affected by	sleepless, tireless
-ly	forming an adjective	clearly, closely, hourly
-ment	the results of an act	amusement, entertainment, excitement, treatment
-ness	denoting a state or condition	kindness, sadness, wilderness
-oid	resembling	android, ovoid
-ology	the study of	biology, geology, theology
-or	condition, state, a person doing an action	candor, elevator, governor, major, minor, sensor, terror, valor
-ose	having the quality of	comatose, verbose
-ous	characterized by	adventurous, aqueous, curious, dangerous, generous, mountainous
-ship	denoting a condition, quality, skill or group	companionship, citizenship, fellowship, workmanship, membership
-tude	in the state of	fortitude, multitude, solitude
-ure	an action or process, a collective	exposure, legislature, procedure, scripture
-y	full of, denoting a condition, or a diminutive	glory, hungry, messy, jealousy, sleepy, victory

HOMOPHONES

Homophones are words which sounds the same as another word but have a different meaning and often a different spelling.

accessary, accessory	foreword, forward	pi, pie
ad, add	fort, fought	pica, pika
ail, ale	forth, fourth	place, plaice
air, heir	foul, fowl	plain, plane
aisle, I'll, isle	franc, frank	pleas, please
all, awl	freeze, frieze	plum, plumb

allowed, aloud	friar, fryer	pole, poll
alms, arms	furs, furze	poof, pouffe
altar, alter	gait, gate	practice, practise
arc, ark	galipot, gallipot	praise, prays, preys
aren't, aunt	gallop, galop	principal, principle
ate, eight	gamble, gambol	profit, prophet
auger, augur	gays, gaze	quarts, quartz
auk, orc	genes, jeans	quean, queen
aural, oral	gild, guild	rain, reign, rein
away, aweigh	gilt, guilt	raise, rays, raze
awe, oar, or, ore	giro, gyro	rap, wrap
axel, axle	gnaw, nor	raw, roar
aye, eye, I	gneiss, nice	read, reed
bail, bale	gorilla, guerilla	read, red
bait, bate	grate, great	real, reel
baize, bays	greave, grieve	reek, wreak
bald, bawled	greys, graze	rest, wrest
ball, bawl	grisly, grizzly	retch, wretch
band, banned	groan, grown	review, revue
bard, barred	guessed, guest	rheum, room
bare, bear	hail, hale	right, rite, wright, write
bark, barque	hair, hare	ring, wring
baron, barren	hall, haul	road, rode
base, bass	hangar, hanger	roe, row
bay, bey	hart, heart	role, roll
bazaar, bizarre	haw, hoar, whore	roo, roux, rue
be, bee	hay, hey	rood, rude
beach, beech	heal, heel, he'll	root, route
bean, been	hear, here	rose, rows
beat, beet	heard, herd	rota, rotor
beau, bow	he'd, heed	rote, wrote
beer, bier	heroin, heroine	rough, ruff
bel, bell, belle	hew, hue	rouse, rows
berry, bury	hi, high	rung, wrung

berth, birth	higher, hire	rye, wry
bight, bite, byte	him, hymn	saver, savour
billed, build	ho, hoe	spade, spayed
bitten, bittern	hoard, horde	sale, sail
blew, blue	hoarse, horse	sane, seine
bloc, block	holey, holy, wholly	satire, satyr
boar, bore	hour, our	sauce, source
board, bored	idle, idol	saw, soar, sore
boarder, border	in, inn	scene, seen
bold, bowled	indict, indite	scull, skull
boos, booze	it's, its	sea, see
born, borne	jewel, joule	seam, seem
bough, bow	key, quay	sear, seer, sere
boy, buoy	knave, nave	seas, sees, seize
brae, bray	knead, need	sew, so, sow
braid, brayed	knew, new	shake, sheikh
braise, brays, braze	knight, night	shear, sheer
brake, break	knit, nit	shoe, shoo
bread, bred	knob, nob	sic, sick
brews, bruise	knock,nock	side, sighed
bridal, bridle	knot, not	sign, sine
broach, brooch	know, no	sink, synch
bur, burr	knows, nose	slay, sleigh
but, butt	laager, lager	sloe, slow
buy, by, bye	lac, lack	sole, soul
buyer, byre	lade, laid	ome, sum
calendar, calender	lain, lane	son, sun
call, caul	lam, lamb	sort, sought
canvas, canvass	laps, lapse	spa, spar
cast, caste	larva, lava	staid, stayed
caster, castor	lase, laze	stair, stare
caught, court	law, lore	stake, steak
caw, core, corps	lay, ley	stalk, stork
cede, seed	lea, lee	stationary, stationery

ceiling, sealing	leach, leech	steal, steel
cell, sell	lead, led	stile, style
censer, censor, sensor	leak, leek	storey, story
cent, scent, sent	lean, lien	straight, strait
cereal, serial	lessen, lesson	sweet, suite
cheap, cheep	levee, levy	swat, swot
check, cheque	liar, lyre	tacks, tax
choir, quire	licence, license	tale, tail
chord, cord	licker, liquor	tare, tear
cite, sight, site	lie, lye	taught, taut, tort
clack, claque	lieu, loo	te, tea, tee
claw, clue	links, lynx	team, teem
climb, clime	lo, low	tear, tier
close, cloze	load, lode	teas, tease
coal, kohl	loan, lone	terce, terse
coarse, course	locks, lox	tern, turn
coign, coin	loop, loupe	there, their, they're
colonel, kernel	loot, lute	threw, through
complacent, complaisant	made, maid	throes, throws
complement, compliment	mail, male	throne, thrown
coo, coup	main, mane	thyme, time
cops, copse	maize, maze	tic, tick
council, counsel	mall, maul	tide, tied
cousin, cozen	manna, manner	tire, tyre
creak, creek	mantel, mantle	to, too, two
crews, cruise	mare, mayor	toad, toed, towed
cue, kyu, queue	mark, marque	told, tolled
curb, kerb	marshal, martial	tole, toll
currant, current	marten, martin	ton, tun
cymbol, symbol	mask, masque	tor, tore
dam, damn	maw, more	tough, tuff
days, daze	me, mi	troop, troupe
dear, deer	mean, mien	tuba, tuber
descent, dissent	meat, meet, mete	vain, vane, vein

desert, dessert	medal, meddle	vale, veil
deviser, divisor	metal, mettle	vial, vile
dew, due	meter, metre	wail, wale, whale
die, dye	might, mite	wain, wane
discreet, discrete	miner, minor, mynah	waist, waste
doe, doh, dough	ind, mined	wait, weight
done, dun	missed, mist	waive, wave
douse, dowse	moat, mote	wall, waul
draft, draught	mode, mowed	war, wore
dual, duel	moor, more	ware, wear, where
earn, urn	moose, mousse	warn, worn
eery, eyrie	morning, mourning	wart, wort
ewe, yew, you	muscle, mussel	watt, what
faint, feint	naval, navel	wax, whacks
fah, far	nay, neigh	way, weigh, whey
fair, fare	nigh, nye	we, wee, whee
farther, father	none,	weak, week
fate, fete	od, odd	we'd, weed
faun, fawn	ode, owed	weal, we'll, wheel
fay, fey	oh, owe	wean, ween
faze, phase	one, won	weather, whether
feat, feet	packed, pact	weaver, weever
ferrule, ferule	packs, pax	weir, we're
few, phew	pail, pale	were, whirr
fie, phi	pain, pane	wet, whet
file, phial	pair, pare, pear	wheald, wheeled
find, fined	palate, palette, pallet	which, witch
find, fined	pascal, paschal	whig, wig
fir, fur	paten, patten, pattern	while, wile
fizz, phiz	pause, paws, pores, pours	whine, wine
flair, flare	pawn, porn	whirl, whorl
flaw, floor	pea, pee	whirled, world
flea, flee	peace, piece	whit, wit
flex, flecks	peak, peek, peke, pique	white, wight

flew, flu, flue floe, flow flour, flower foaled, fold for, fore, four	peal, peel pearl, purl pedal, peddle peer, pier	who's, whose woe, whoa wood, would yaw, yore, your, you're yoke, yolk
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PHRASES

A phrase is a group of words in a sentence with a need to say something, but with no subject and predicate (verb) within the group.

Ex. The vehicle is halted near a tree.

Proper arrangements are made for the guests.

The Sun rises in the east.

I prefer to have my tea in the hotel in the central bus stand.

The actor behaves in a strange way.

The phrases can be classified as

1. Noun Phrase
2. Adjective Phrase
3. Adverb Phrase

1. Noun Phrase

A group of words in a sentence with no subject and predicate within the group which does the work of a Noun is called a Noun Phrase.

Ex. I always wear a nice white shirt.

To run an Engineering College is my ambition.

A dog on the street corner was barking.

The Goods vehicle carries differ varieties of packages.

2. Adjective Phrase

A group of words that function as an Adjective in a sentence is called as Adjective phrase.

Ex. My friend owns a new costly light coloured car.

Please give me a cup of strong and sugarless coffee.

The vendor sells fruits rarely available in the market.

3. Adverb Phrase

A group of words that function as an Adverb in a sentence is called as Adverb phrase.

Ex. I always drive the car with maximum care.

My friend assured me that he would return in a short while.

The construction of the building should be completed within a month.

Students should always behave in a decent manner.

CLAUSES

A group of words in a sentence, which contains a subject and a predicate within the group, is called a clause.

Ex. When I went to my village I met my school mates.

Today I have seen the film which was released yesterday.

This is my favorite dress which I prefer to wear during festive occasions.

In the above sentences there are two parts. In each part there is a subject and a predicate.

In short a clause contains a subject and a predicate, but the phrase does not contain a subject and a predicate. But both the phrase and a clause form part of a sentence.

We have already seen that a clause is a group of related words containing a subject and a predicate.

1. I went to my village. (one clause)
2. I met my school mate at the village. (one clause)
3. When I went to my village, I met my school mates. (two clauses)

The sentence (1) as well as (2) there is a subject and a predicate and the clause stands as complete sentence.

Such clauses are called as main clauses. In sentence (3) there are two clauses.

When I went to my village is a clause and there is a subject and a predicate.

The other clause in the sentence is ----- I met my school mates.

The first noted clause does not stand independently as a sentence. But the second noted clause stands independently as a sentence.

As such the first noted clause is a subordinate clause and the second noted clause is a main clause.

One more example is given below to differentiate a Main clause and a subordinate clause.

I went to the market where I purchased fruits.

I went to the market - **Main clause**

where I purchased fruits - **Subordinate clause**.

Subordinate clauses in a sentence are divided, on the basis of the functions as,

1. Noun clause
2. Adjective clause

3. Adverb clause.

INFINITIVE AND GERUND

INFINITIVE

I want to go on leave.

The Police tried their best to arrest the culprits.

In the above sentences to go and to arrest are called infinitives. We can say that Infinitive is the base of a verb mostly followed by the word -- to.

The use of infinitive in different sentences:

1. To ride a horse is not easy.
2. To swim across a river is a risk.
3. I like to read poem.
4. My friend likes to go on tours.
5. They agreed to meet in the evening.
6. I want to see the location again.
7. I prefer to go by train.
8. Have you decided to participate?
9. Has he decided to withdraw?
10. I swear to tell the truth.
11. The students are anxious to learn.
12. The house is to let.
13. To tell the truth why should I afraid?

GERUND

Gerund is a verb form that can take the place of a noun in a sentence, by adding 'ing' to the verb.

Painting is my favourite hobby. (ing is added to the verb pair)

We can simply say that the Gerund has the face of a verb and a noun.

Ex.

1. Reading is a good habit. (Here the gerund is a subject of a verb.)
2. I hate playing cards.
3. His aim is running a school in a village. (Here the gerund is complement of a verb)
4. I am interested in learning several languages. (Here the gerund is used in place of an infinitive)

PARTICIPLES

A participle is a word formed from a verb and shares the function of a verb and an adjective. It can be noted as a verbal adjective.

Form

Form	Usage	Examples
Present participle (verb+ing)	- tell what somebody/something is - being active	- The film was an exciting. - The burning candle was mine.
Past participle (verb+ed)	- tell how somebody feel - being passive	- The students were excited. - The burnt candle was mine.

Sentence Transformation

- Driving fast is dangerous.
It is dangerous to drive fast.
- I prefer driving to flying.
I prefer to drive rather (than) fly.
- They made him admit his guilt.
He was made to admit his guilt.
- They let him enter the building.
They allowed him to enter the building.
- She was too inexperienced to get the job.
She wasn't experienced enough to get the job.
- We were interested in the lecture.
The lecture was interesting to us.
- Could you clean up the room?
Do/Would you mind cleaning up the room?
Would you be so kind as to clean up the room?
- It was difficult for him to do the crossword.
He had difficulty (in) doing the crossword.
He found it difficult to do the crossword.

He could hardly do the crossword.

9. It took her an hour to prepare the meal.
She took an hour to prepare the meal.
Preparing the meal took her an hour.
She spent an hour preparing the meal.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH ENGLISH

Britain English	American English	Britain English	American English
Accommodation	Accommodations	Postal Vote	Absentee Ballot
Action Replay	Instant Replay	Postbox	Mailbox
Aerofoil	Airfoil	Postcode	Zip Code
Aeroplane	Airplane	Potato Crisp	Potato Chip
Agony Aunt	Advice Columnist	Power Point	Electrical Outlet
Accommodation	Accommodations	Pram	Baby Carriage/ Stroller
Allen Key	Allen Wrench	Press Stud	Snap
Aluminium	Aluminum	Press-Up	Pushup
Aniseed	Anise	Private Soldier	GI
Anticlockwise	Counterclockwise	Public School	Private School
Articulated Lorry	Tractor-Trailer	Public Transport	Public Transportation
Asymmetric Bars	Uneven Bars	Punchbag	Punching Bag
Aubergine	Eggplant	Pushchair	Stroller
Baking Tray	Cookie Sheet	Pylon	Utility Pole
Bank Holiday	Legal Holiday	Quantity Surveyor	Estimator
Bill	Check	Quaver (Music)	Eighth Note
Biscuit	Cookie; Cracker	Queue	Line
Black Economy	Underground Econo	Racing Car	Race Car
Blanket Bath	Sponge Bath	Railway	Railroad
Blind	(Window) Shade	Real Tennis	Court Tennis
Block Of Flats	Apartment Building	Recorded Delivery	Certified Mail
Boiler Suit	Coveralls	Registration Plate	License Plate
Bonnet (Of A Car)	Hood	Remould (Tyre)	Retread
Boob Tube	Tube Top	Reverse The Charge	Call Collect

Boot (Of A Car)	Trunk	Reversing Lights	Back-Up Lights
Bottom Drawer	Hope Chest	Right-Angled Triang	Right Triangle
Bowls	Lawn Bowling	Ring Road	Beltway
Braces	Suspenders	Room Only	European Plan
Brawn (The Food)	Headcheese	Roundabout (At A Fair)	Carousel
Breakdown Van	Tow Truck	Roundabout (In Road)	Traffic Circle
Breeze Block	Cinder Block	Rowing Boat	Rowboat
Bridging Loan	Bridge Loan	Sailing Boat	Sailboat
Bumbag	Fanny Pack	Saloon (Car)	Sedan
Candyfloss	Cotton Candy	Sandpit	Sandbox
Car Park	Parking Lot	Sandwich Cake	Layer Cake
Casualty	Emergency Room	Sanitary Towel	Sanitary Napkin
Catapult	Slingshot	Self-Raising Flour	Self-Rising Flour
Central Reservation	Median Strip	Semibreve (Music)	Whole Note
Chemist	Drugstore	Semitone (Music)	Half Step
Chips	French Fries	Share Option	Stock Option
Cinema	Movie Theater; The Movies	Shopping Trolley	Shopping Cart
Cling Film	Plastic Wrap	Show House/Home	Model Home
Common Seal	Harbor Seal	Silencer (On A Car)	Muffler
Consumer Durables	Durable Goods	Silverside	Rump Roast
Cornflour	Cornstarch	Skeleton In The Cupboard	Skeleton In The Closet
Cos (Lettuce)	Romaine	Skimmed Milk	Skim Milk
Cot	Crib	Skipping Rope	Jump Rope
Cot Death	Crib Death	Skirting Board	Baseboard
Cotton Bud	Cotton Swab	Sledge	Sled
Cotton Wool	Absorbent Cotton	Sleeper	Railroad Tie
Council Estate	(Housing) Project	Sleeping Partner	Silent Partner

Courgette	Zucchini	Slowcoach	Slowpoke
Court Card	Face Card	Snakes And Ladders	Chutes And Ladders
Crash Barrier	Guardrail	Solicitor	Lawyer
Crisps	Chips, Potato Chips	Soya/Soya Bean	Soy/Soybean
Crocodile Clip	Alligator Clip	Splashback	Backsplash
Cross-Ply	Bias-Ply	Spring Onion	Green Onion
Crotchet (Music)	Quarter Note	Stag Night	Bachelor Party
Current Account	Checking Account	Stanley Knife	Utility Knife
Danger Money	Hazard Pay	Starter	Appetizer
Demister (In A Car)	Defroster	State School	Public School
Dialling Tone	Dial Tone	Rowing Boat	Rowboat
Diamante	Rhinestone	Sailing Boat	Sailboat
Double Cream	Heavy Cream	Saloon (Car)	Sedan
Draughts (Game)	Checkers	Sandpit	Sandbox
Drawing Pin	Thumbtack	Sandwich Cake	Layer Cake
Dressing Gown	Robe; Bathrobe	Sanitary Towel	Sanitary Napkin
Drink-Driving	Drunk Driving	Self-Raising Flour	Self-Rising Flour
Drinks Cupboard	Liquor Cabinet	Semibreve (Music)	Whole Note
Drinks Party	Cocktail Party	Semitone (Music)	Half Step
Driving Licence	Driver's License	Share Option	Stock Option
Dual Carriageway	Divided Highway	Shopping Trolley	Shopping Cart
Dummy (For A Baby)	Pacifier	Show House/Home	Model Home
Dust Sheet	Drop Cloth	Silencer (On A Car)	Muffler
Dustbin	Garbage Can	Silverside	Rump Roast
Earth (Electrical)	Ground	Skeleton In The Cupboard	Skeleton In The Closet
Engaged (Of A Phone)	Busy	Skimmed Milk	Skim Milk
Estate Agent	Real Estate Agent, Realtor (Trademark)	Skipping Rope	Jump Rope
Estate Car	Station Wagon	Skirting Board	Baseboard

Ex-Directory	Unlisted	Sledge	Sled
Faith School	Parochial School	Sleeper	Railroad Tie
Financial Year	Fiscal Year	Sleeping Partner	Silent Partner
Fire Brigade/Service	Fire Company/ Department	Slowcoach	Slowpoke
First Floor	Second Floor	Snakes And Ladders	Chutes And Ladders
Fish Finger	Fish Stick	Solicitor	Lawyer
Fitted Carpet	Wall-To-Wall Carpeting	Soya/Soya Bean	Soy/Soybean
Flannel	Washcloth	Splashback	Backsplash
Flat	Apartment	Spring Onion	Green Onion
Flexitime	Flexitime	Stag Night	Bachelor Party
Flick Knife	Switchblade	Stanley Knife	Utility Knife
Flyover	Overpass	Starter	Appetizer
Football	Soccer	State School	Public School
Footway	Sidewalk	Storm In A Teacup	Tempest In A Teapot
Fringe (Hair)	Bangs	Surtitle	Supertitle
Full Stop (Punctuation)	Period	Swede	Rutabaga
Garden	Yard; Lawn	Sweet(S)	Candy
Gearing (Finance)	Leverage	Takeaway (Food)	Takeout; To Go
Gear Lever	Gearshift	Taxi Rank	Taxi Stand
Goods Train	Freight Train	Tea Towel	Dish Towel
Greaseproof Paper	Wax Paper/ Waxed Paper	Terrace House	Row House
Green Fingers	Green Thumb	Tick	Check Mark
Grill (Noun)	Broiler	Ticket Tout	Scalper
Grill (Verb)	Broil	Tights	Pantyhose
Ground Floor	First Floor	Timber	Lumber
Groundsman	Groundskeeper	Titbit	Tidbit
Hairslide	Barrette	Toffee Apple	Candy Apple
Hatstand	Hatrack	Touch Wood	Knock On Wood
Hen Night	Bachelorette Party	Trade Union	Labor Union

Hire Purchase	Installment Plan	Trading Estate	Industrial Park
Hoarding	Billboard	Trainers	Sneakers
Hob	Stovetop	Tram	Streetcar; Cable Car
Holdall	Carryall	Transport Cafe	Truck Stop
Holiday	Vacation	Trolley	Shopping Cart
Holidaymaker	Vacationer	Twelve-Bore	Twelve-Gauge
Homely	Homey	Unalike	Unlike
Hosepipe	(Garden) Hose	Underground	Subway
In Hospital	In The Hospital	Vacuum Flask	Thermos Bottle
Hot Flush	Hot Flash	Verge (Of A Road)	Shoulder
Housing Estate	Housing Development	Vest	Undershirt
Hundreds And Thousands	Sprinkles (For Ice Cream)	Veterinary Surgeon	Veterinarian
Ice Lolly	Popsicle (Trademark)	Silverside	Rump Roast
Icing Sugar	Confectioners' Sugar	Skeleton In The Cupboard	Skeleton In The Closet
Indicator (On A Car)	Turn Signal	Skimmed Milk	Skim Milk
Inside Leg	Inseam	Skipping Rope	Jump Rope
Jelly Babies	Jelly Beans	Skirting Board	Baseboard
Joe Bloggs	Joe Blow	Sledge	Sled
Joe Public	John Q. Public	Sleeper	Railroad Tie
Jumble Sale	Rummage Sale	Sleeping Partner	Silent Partner
Jump Lead	Jumper Cable	Slowcoach	Slowpoke
Jumper	Sweater	Snakes And Ladders	Chutes And Ladders
Junior School	Elementary School	Solicitor	Lawyer
Kennel	Doghouse	Soya/Soya Bean	Soy/Soybean
Ladybird	Ladybug	Splashback	Backsplash
A Lettuce	A Head Of Lettuce	Spring Onion	Green Onion
Level Crossing	Grade Crossing	Stag Night	Bachelor Party
Lift	Elevator	Stanley Knife	Utility Knife

Lolly	Popsicle (Trademark)	Starter	Appetizer
Lollipop Lady (Or	Crossing Guard	State School	Public School
Loo (Toilet)	John	Storm In A Teacup	Tempest In A Teapot
Loose Cover	Slipcover	Surttitle	Supertitle
Lorry	Truck	Swede	Rutabaga
Loudhailer	Bullhorn	Sweet(S)	Candy
Low Loader	Flatbed Truck	Takeaway (Food)	Takeout; To Go
Lucky Dip	Grab Bag	Taxi Rank	Taxi Stand
Luggage Van	Baggage Car	Tea Towel	Dish Towel
Maize	Corn	Terrace House	Row House
Mangetout	Snow Pea	Tick	Check Mark
Market Garden	Truck Farm	Ticket Tout	Scalper
Marshalling Yard	Railroad Yard	Tights	Pantyhose
Maths	Math	Timber	Lumber
Metalled Road	Paved Road	Titbit	Tidbit
Milometer	Odometer	Toffee Apple	Candy Apple
Minim (Music)	Half Note	Touch Wood	Knock On Wood
Mobile Phone	Cell Phone	Trade Union	Labor Union
Monkey Tricks	Monkeyshines	Trading Estate	Industrial Park
Motorway	Expressway/ Highway	Trainers	Sneakers
Mum/Mummy	Mom/Mommy	Tram	Streetcar; Cable Car
Nappy	Diaper	Transport Cafe	Truck Stop
Needlecord	Pinwale	Trolley	Shopping Cart
Newsreader	Newscaster	Twelve-Bore	Twelve-Gauge
Newsreader	Newscaster	Unalike	Unlike
Noughts And Cross	Tic-Tac-Toe	Underground	Subway
Number Plate	License Plate	Vacuum Flask	Thermos Bottle
Off-Licence	Liquor Store/ Package Store	Verge (Of A Road)	Shoulder
Opencast Mining	Open-Pit Mining	Vest	Undershirt
Ordinary Share	Common Stock	Veterinary Surgeon	Veterinarian

Oven Glove	Oven Mitt	Wagon (On A Train)	Car
Paddling Pool	Wading Pool	Waistcoat	Vest
Paracetamol	Acetaminophen	Walking Frame	Walker
Parting (In Hair)	Part	Wardrobe	Closet
Patience	Solitaire	Water Ice	Italian Ice
Pavement	Sidewalk	Weatherboard	Clapboard
Pay Packet	Pay Envelope	White Coffee	Coffee With Cream
Pedestrian Crossing	Crosswalk	White Spirit	Mineral Spirits
Peg	Clothespin	Wholemeal Bread	Wholewheat Bread
Pelmet	Valance	Windcheater	Windbreaker
Petrol	Gas; Gasoline	Windscreen	Windshield
Physiotherapy	Physical Therapy	Wing (Of A Car)	Fender
Pinafore Dress	Jumper	Worktop	Countertop
Plain Chocolate	Dark Chocolate	Yale Lock	Cylinder Lock
Plain Flour	All-Purpose Flour	Zebra Crossing	Crosswalk
Polo Neck	Turtleneck	Zed (Letter Z)	Zee
Positive Discrimination	Reverse Discrimination	Zip.	Zipper

English Grammer MCQs

- While Pakistan has earned record revenue this year, _____ well behind in exports.
 - it still lag
 - it still lags
 - it lag still
 - it lags still
- Anna and Tania went shopping, but _____ couldn't find anything _____ liked.
 - they, those
 - they, them
 - those, they
 - they, they
- Nuclear energy is _____ dangerous to be used widely.
 - so

(B) such

(C) too

(D) that

4. If I have money, I _____ it tomorrow.

(A) will purchase

(B) would purchase

(C) have purchase

(D) have purchased

5. Cannon had _____ unique qualities _____ it was used widely in ancient times.

(A) such, that

(B) such, so

(C) that, since

(D) that, that

6. She succeeded by _____ hard.

(A) work

(B) working

(C) continuous work

(D) continuous working

7. Gulalai made her children _____ chores on Sunday.

(A) make some

(B) take some

(C) do some

(D) does some

8. I enjoy _____ tennis.

(A) to play

(B) plays

(C) playing

(D) to playing

9. Most of the guests arrived _____ buses.

(A) with

(B) by

(C) from

(D) in

10. The departmental store is open _____ eight to seven.

(A) by

(B) from

(C) between

(D) during

11. On leaving the shopping plaza, Kate was robbed _____ purse.

(A) by her

(B) by hers

(C) of her

(D) of hers

12. If I had money, I _____ it now.

(A) will purchase

(B) would purchase

(C) would have purchased

(D) have purchased

13. The man _____ you met is an anchorperson.

(A) who

(B) whose

(C) whom

(D) which

14. The woman _____ is standing by the table works in electronic media.

(A) who

(B) whose

(C) whom

(D) which

15. He is looking for accommodation _____ in flat or shared house.

(A) both

(B) until

(C) neither

(D) either

16. You can go neither by train _____ by bus.

- (A) no
- (B) nor
- (C) or
- (D) and

17. Before designing a public park, the architect must _____ the public.

- (A) consider
- (B) considers
- (C) recognize
- (D) recognizes

18. When she was younger, she _____ five kilometers a day.

- (A) walked
- (B) had walked
- (C) has been walking
- (D) had been walking

19. The house is large _____ is quite old-fashioned.

- (A) and
- (B) or
- (C) which
- (D) but

20. We need to find _____ method to solve this problem.

- (A) other
- (B) the other
- (C) another
- (D) others

21. The students in our school are _____ in other schools.

- (A) smarter
- (B) smarter than
- (C) smarter than those
- (D) more smarter than

22. The number of web entrepreneurs _____ increasing every year.

- (A) is
- (B) are
- (C) has been
- (D) have been

23. Write down _____ your name and roll number.

- (A) both
- (B) either
- (C) neither
- (D) not only

24. Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) burns less efficiently than gasoline _____.

- (A) burn
- (B) burns
- (C) should burn
- (D) would burn

25. Oxygen can be mixed with _____ gasses such as Hydrogen, Nitrogen and Chlorine.

- (A) another like
- (B) another
- (C) the other
- (D) other

26. The man _____ wallet was stolen called the police.

- (A) who
- (B) whose
- (C) whom
- (D) which

27. The market is nearer to them than _____.

- (A) we
- (B) our self
- (C) us
- (D) ourselves

28. He takes his turn, and she takes _____.

- (A) her

- (B) hers
- (C) herself
- (D) himself

29. If I had had money, I _____ it yesterday.

- (A) would purchase
- (B) would purchased
- (C) would have purchase
- (D) would have purchased

30. Umma, accompanied by her brother, _____ at the party.

- (A) is
- (B) are
- (C) was
- (D) were

31. White ball _____ for the first time in the 1992 Cricket World Cup.

- (A) used
- (B) was used
- (C) had used
- (D) has been used

32. The new information on dengue virus caused panic in the public and government _____.

- (A) like
- (B) likely
- (C) alike
- (D) dislike

33. I cannot come to see you _____ tomorrow.

- (A) by
- (B) till
- (C) until
- (D) unless

34. He has been living in Switzerland _____ two years.

- (A) for

- (B) since
- (C) from
- (D) until

35. She is standing _____ her boyfriend.

- (A) with
- (B) by
- (C) in
- (D) for

36. He paid the dining bill _____ a credit card.

- (A) with
- (B) by
- (C) in
- (D) for

37. He did not give up _____.

- (A) hope
- (B) hopes
- (C) to hope
- (D) hoping

38. _____ the bad weather, the outdoor party was rescheduled.

- (A) Because of
- (B) In order to
- (C) Despite
- (D) In spite of

39. _____ loosing the first match, our team has won the world cup.

- (A) Because of
- (B) In order to
- (C) Despite
- (D) In spite of

40. Everyone at the party _____ amazed by his performance.

- (A) is
- (B) are

- (C) were
- (D) was

41. She _____ for the upcoming tennis tournament.

- (A) trains
- (B) is training
- (C) will train
- (D) is going to train

42. I _____ Afghanistan next year.

- (A) go
- (B) will go
- (C) am going
- (D) am going to

43. There are some vacant rooms _____ in flats and shared houses.

- (A) both
- (B) between
- (C) either
- (D) neither

44. The sun rises _____ the east.

- (A) in
- (B) on
- (C) from
- (D) towards

45. Nitrogen gas is in abundance _____ the Earth.

- (A) in
- (B) on
- (C) above
- (D) along

46. I was watching a TV program, when he _____ in.

- (A) walk
- (B) walks
- (C) walked

(D) was walking

47. We are planning _____ out to dinner tonight.

(A) taking our guests

(B) guests to take

(C) guests taking

(D) to take our guests

48. She took lessons _____ how to swim.

(A) learn

(B) for learning

(C) to learn

(D) learning

49. The class teacher _____ Anna move to another chair.

(A) allows

(B) allowed

(C) let

(D) permitted

50. He devotes much of his time _____ for the future.

(A) to planning

(B) to plan

(C) plan

(D) planning

51. For good health, she _____ bed earlier.

(A) should go

(B) should go to

(C) should goes

(D) should goes to

52. If you have time, you _____ the nature museum.

(A) should visit

(B) should visited

(C) have to visit

(D) would visit

53. It is our problem, not _____.

- (A) their
- (B) theirs
- (C) there
- (D) there's

54. The number of guests at the party _____ amazing.

- (A) was
- (B) were
- (C) had
- (D) have had

55. _____ 600 and 800 B.C, Olympics were held in Athens, Greece.

- (A) During
- (B) Until
- (C) Unless
- (D) Between

56. She _____ the driving test to get a license.

- (A) should pass
- (B) should has passed
- (C) has to pass
- (D) have to pass

57. As there were no buses, she _____ home last night.

- (A) has to walk
- (B) has to walked
- (C) had to walk
- (D) had to walked

58. _____ these books belong to?

- (A) Who do
- (B) Who does
- (C) Whom do
- (D) Whom does

59. If Ashraf _____ earlier, he would always be on time.

- (A) get up
- (B) got up
- (C) had get up
- (D) had got up

60. Asmah _____ a book yesterday.

- (A) had read
- (B) readed
- (C) red
- (D) read

61. It was raining yesterday, so we _____ out.

- (A) did not go
- (B) did not went
- (C) would not go
- (D) would not gone

62. I _____ what was happening.

- (A) couldn't understood
- (B) couldn't understand
- (C) was not able to understood
- (D) was not able to understand

63. If you work hard, you _____ good marks.

- (A) would get
- (B) would got
- (C) will get
- (D) will got

64. If you _____ hard, you would not have failed in the exams.

- (A) have work
- (B) have worked
- (C) had work
- (D) had worked

65. If the camera was working, we _____ a movie.

- (A) could made

- (B) could make
- (C) would made
- (D) would make

66. Emma is getting _____ the car.

- (A) of
- (B) off
- (C) out of
- (D) out off

67. Near the London eye, there is a bridge _____ the Thames River.

- (A) above
- (B) over
- (C) off
- (D) towards

68. Asmat is falling _____ the horse.

- (A) from
- (B) of
- (C) off
- (D) above

69. She is looking for a job in _____ electronic or print media.

- (A) both
- (B) between
- (C) neither
- (D) either

70. They could save money if they bought _____ furniture.

- (A) economical
- (B) economic
- (C) economize
- (D) economics

71. I must get to the market before it _____.

- (A) close
- (B) closes

(C) closed

(D) has closed

72. One day people _____ to Moon.

(A) travel

(B) traveled

(C) will travel

(D) will be travelling

73. Najeeb _____ gym this evening.

(A) will go

(B) will goes

(C) is going

(D) is going to

74. Emma lives in Brighton, _____?

(A) doesn't she

(B) don't she

(C) didn't she

(D) won't she

75. They will not come here, _____?

(A) won't they

(B) won't them

(C) will they

(D) will them

76. The newly installed application sounds very _____.

(A) interest

(B) interested

(C) interestingly

(D) interesting

77. Our team played _____.

(A) bad

(B) badly

(C) good

(D) well done

78. Fatima is not at home at the moment. She _____ work.

- (A) is at
- (B) is on
- (C) was at
- (D) was on

79. Fatima, Umma and I _____ good friends.

- (A) am
- (B) was
- (C) are
- (D) been

80. I _____ my mobile phone yesterday.

- (A) loss
- (B) loose
- (C) lose
- (D) lost

81. My elder brother has got a motor bike but I _____.

- (A) have not
- (B) has not
- (C) had not
- (D) could not

82. What _____ to drink, tea or coffee?

- (A) you would like
- (B) would you like
- (C) you would liked
- (D) would you liked

83. _____ for a concert this evening?

- (A) Would you went
- (B) Would you going
- (C) Would you like going
- (D) Would you like to go

84. Are you interested in _____?

- (A) Physics
- (B) the Physics
- (C) a Physics
- (D) Physical

85. I bought some pictures when I was _____ holiday _____ December, and now I'm going to hang them _____ the wall.

- (A) in, in, along
- (B) on, for, on
- (C) on, in, on
- (D) on, in, along

86. I am going _____ to watch a movie.

- (A) cinema
- (B) to cinema
- (C) to a cinema
- (D) to the cinema

87. Anna has finished her work, now she is _____ home.

- (A) going
- (B) going to
- (C) going to the
- (D) going towards the

88. Write your name and roll number _____ top of the page.

- (A) at
- (B) at the
- (C) on
- (D) on the

89. We came _____ the room and jumped _____ the swimming pool.

- (A) out, in
- (B) out, into
- (C) out of, into
- (D) out of, in

90. She lived _____ Australia _____ 2008 _____ 2015.
(A) in, during, till
(B) in, between, until
(C) in, from, till
(D) in, from, until
91. Not only her parents _____ her class teacher _____ proud of her results.
(A) but also, was
(B) but also, were
(C) and also, was
(D) and also, were
92. Yesterday I got a call from my old friend, and he _____ me the whole story.
(A) tell
(B) tells
(C) told
(D) telling
93. Maldives is a country _____ thousands of islands, and it is _____ most dispersed country.
(A) made of, a
(B) made of, the
(C) made up of, a
(D) made up of, the
94. You need to write your mobile number, while home address is _____.
(A) option
(B) options
(C) optional
(D) optionals
95. The problem is not _____ to one of internal.
(A) reduce
(B) reducible
(C) reliable
(D) reduction

96. They had been _____ false beliefs from their childhood.
 (A) doctriated
 (B) indoctrine
 (C) indoctrinated
 (D) indoctrination
97. She is not willing to reveal the identity of her _____.
 (A) inform
 (B) informant
 (C) informal
 (D) information
98. Employs in this department always _____ close relations with each other.
 (A) maintain
 (B) maintains
 (C) maintained
 (D) maintenance
99. Emma is older _____ Alice, while Jolie is _____ oldest.
 (A) than, an
 (B) from, the
 (C) then, the
 (D) than, the
100. I can't walk anymore, I'm _____ tired.
 (A) too
 (B) so
 (C) such
 (D) so such

Answers

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

51	B	52	A	53	B	54	A	55	D	56	C	57	C	58	A	59	B	60	D
61	A	62	B	63	C	64	D	65	B	66	C	67	B	68	C	69	D	70	A
71	B	72	C	73	D	74	A	75	C	76	D	77	B	78	A	79	C	80	D
81	A	82	B	83	D	84	A	85	C	86	D	87	A	88	B	89	C	90	D
91	A	92	C	93	D	94	C	95	B	96	C	97	B	98	A	99	D	100	A

Basic Geography

Equator.

(خط استواء)

Def: An imaginary line which divides the earth into two equal parts Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere called Equator. Equator is of 0° Latitude.



Explanation:

Keeping both the poles in equal distance, an imaginary line has been drawn which encircles the globe from west to east is known as the equator or the terrestrial equator. Due to the spherical shape of the earth, this line is also circular. So, this line is also known as the equatorial circle. The equator has divided the earth into two equal halves. The part lying north to the equator is known as the **Northern Hemisphere** and that to the south is the **Southern Hemisphere**. With the help of the equator, one can determine the angular distance of a place situated either in the northern or in the southern hemisphere. So, to find out the angular distance of a place upon the surface, the only thing is to be done is to connect with an imaginary line, any point of that place with the centre of the earth.

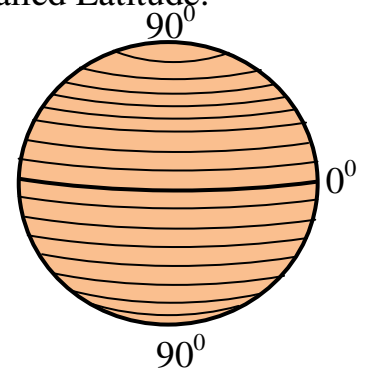
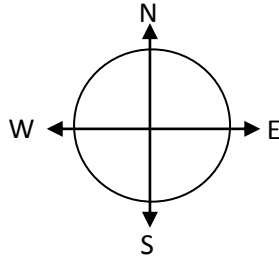
Latitude/Parallels.

(ارض بلد)

The angular distance from equator towards North and South Pole is called Latitude.

Measurement of Latitude.

The latitude is measure in (Degrees 0°) and the total numbers of degrees of latitude are 180° . These 180° are distributed in such a way that 90° lie towards the North Pole and 90° degrees lie towards South Pole.



Relationship b/w Latitude and Climate.

The latitude affects the climate of an area. This means that the lower latitude is warmer than the middle and higher latitude. It further means that those areas which are located near to the equator enjoy the warm climate. While those areas which are on a distance (for away) from the equator carries cold climate.

Zones of Latitude.

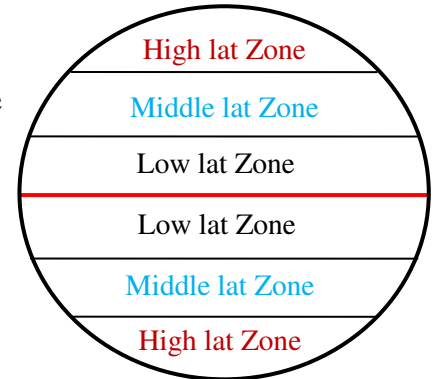
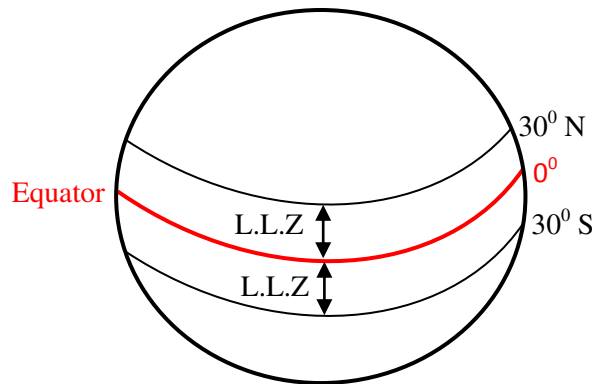
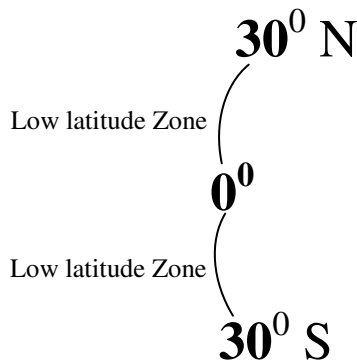
Geographers divided the earth into latitude zones. There are Three Zones of latitude or (latitude Zones).

- (i) Low Latitude Zones.
- (ii) Middle Latitude Zones.
- (iii) High Latitude Zones.

There are 90° of latitude each zone of latitude is 30° wide.

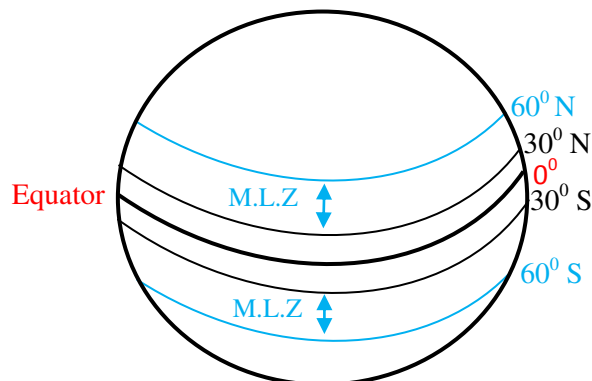
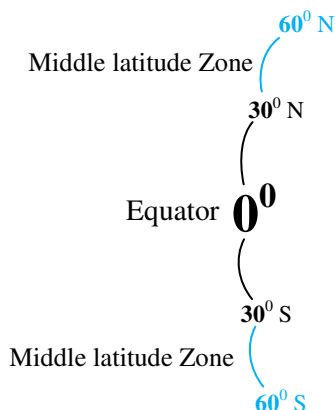
(i) Low Latitude Zones.

From equator (0°) to 30° latitude (on both sides of equator) are low latitude zone.



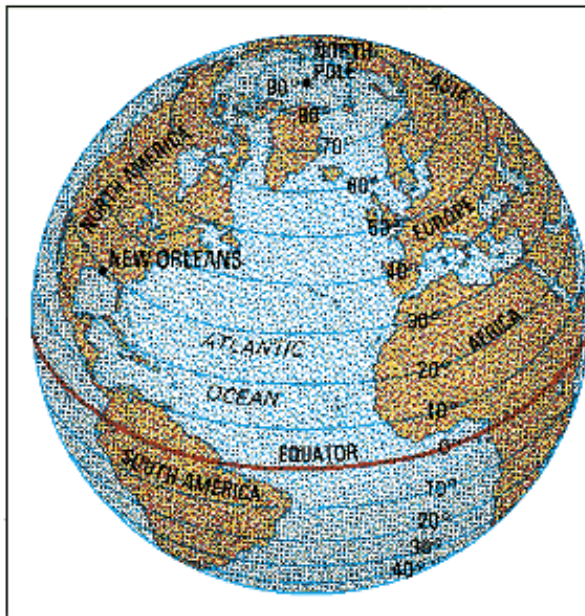
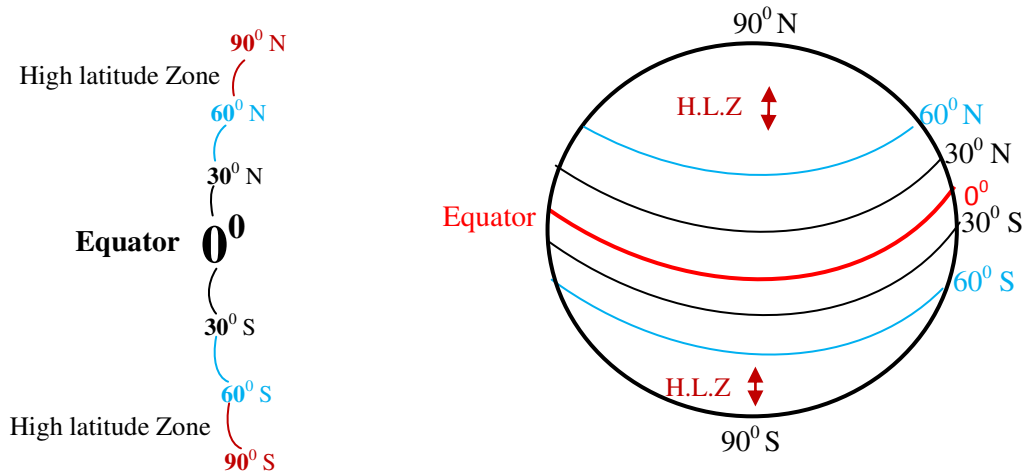
(ii) Middle Latitude Zone.

From 30° to 60° (on both sides of equator) is Middle latitude Zone.



(iii) High Latitude Zone.

From 60° to 90° (on both sides of equator) is High latitude Zone.



FACTS ABOUT LINES OF LATITUDE

- Are known as parallels.
- Run in an east-west direction.
- Measure distance north or south from the equator.
- Are parallel to one another and never meet.
- Cross the prime meridian at right angles.
- Lie in planes that cross the Earth's axis at right angles.
- Get shorter toward the poles, with only the equator, the longest, a great circle.

Relationship b/w Ground distance and degrees of latitude on map.

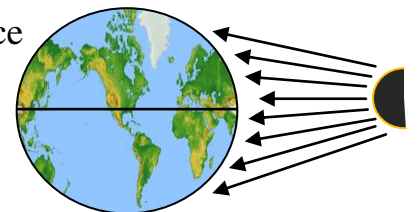
A distance of 10 of latitude on the map is equal to 69 miles on the ground.

10 latitude on map = 69 miles (111 km) on ground.

Difference in Climate.

Reasons.

The reason for varied climate over the earth surface is the difference in angle of insolation over the lower latitude the insolation falls at 90° . While the insolation reaches in the form of slanting raze to high latitude areas due to which their climate is cool and cold.



Division of Latitude on the basis Climate.

The whole world is divided into three group on the basis of climate.

- (1) Torrid Zone.
- (2) Temperate Zone.
- (3) Frigid Zone.

(1):- Torrid Zone.

This zone is located from 0° latitude to 35° latitude on both sides of equator. This region is the hottest of all regions b/c the insolation falls vertically over this zone all the year.

(2):- Temperate/Moderate Zone.

Temperate zone starts from 35° to 65° latitude on both sides of equator N.S is known as temperate/moderate zone.

(3):- Frigid zone.

From 65° to 90° latitude towards north and South Pole is called frigid zone. This region is located away from the sun and secondly the insolation reaches there in the form of slanting (ترچھی) rays due to which the temperature remains low.

Belt/Zone/Region:-

Def: The area b/w two consecutive (کنج) latitude is called belt/zone/region.

Following are various Belts on the earth surface.

1:- Equatorial Belt:-

The area b/w equator 0° and 10° latitude on both sides of equator is called equatorial belt. It covers about 6% of the earth surface.

2:- Sub-Tropical Belt:-

The area from 10° to 25° N.S latitude is called subtropical belt.

3:- Tropical Belt:-

The area b/w 25° to 35° on both sides of equator is called tropical belt.

4:- Temperate/Moderate Belt:-

The area b/w 35° and 45° latitude on both sides of equator is called temperate/moderate zone.

5:- Artic and Antarctic Belt.

Artic belt:- The area from 45° to 65° latitude towards north pole is called artic belt.

Antartic belt:- The area from 45° to 65° latitude towards south pole is known as antartic belt.

6:- Sub-Polar Belt.

The area from 65° to 75° on both side of equator is called sub-polar belt.

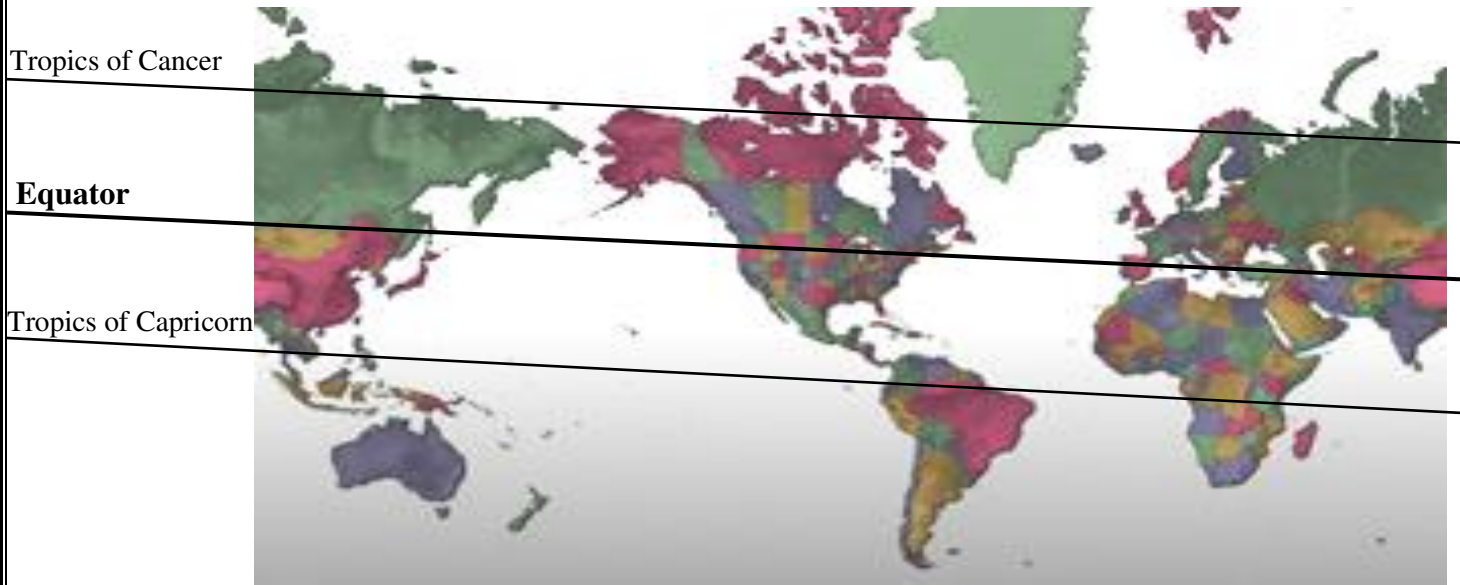
7:- Polar Belt.

The area from 75° to 90° latitude on both sides of equator is termed as Polar belt.

Tropics:-

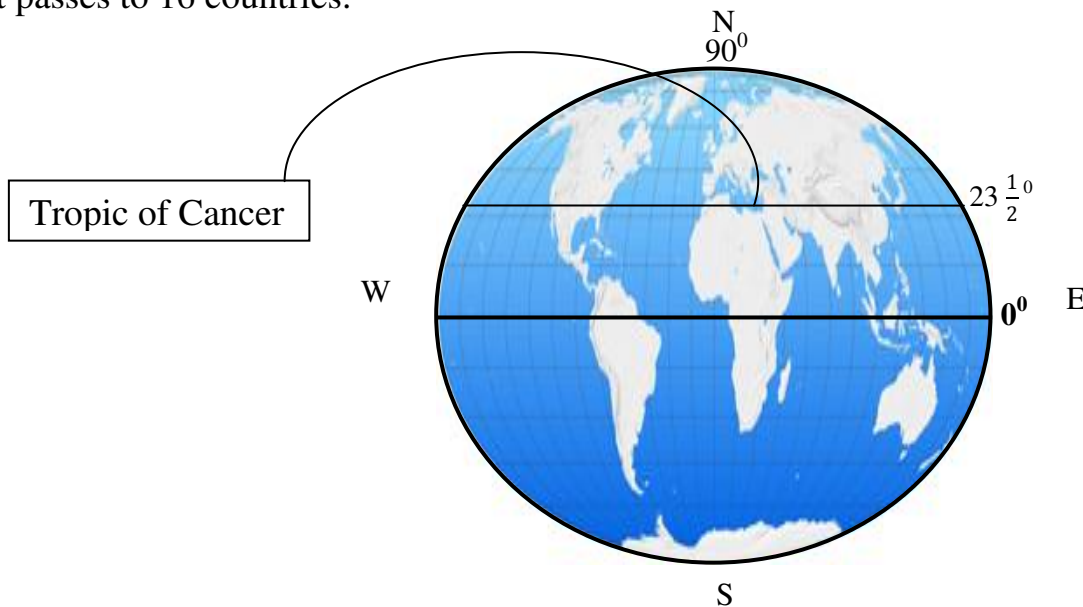
Tropics are taken from a Greek word “Trope” which means to turn over. The sun after reaching tropic of cancer turn over towards equator while passing through equator it reaches the tropic of Capricorn and then comes back towards the equator.

So the sun in this region turn over towards the equator therefore this region is known as tropic.



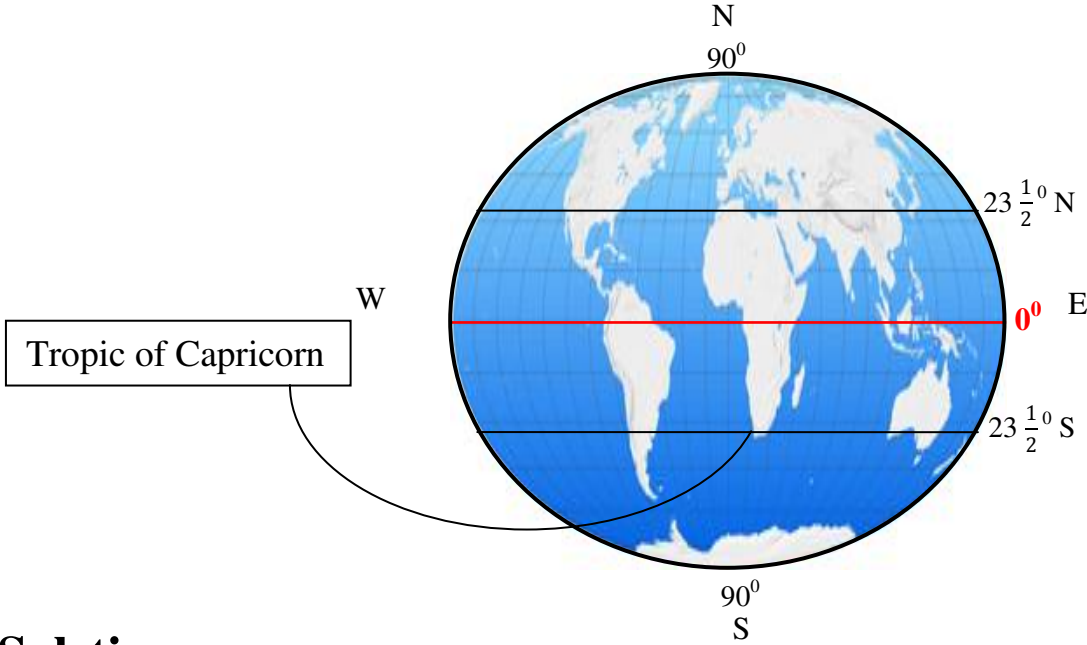
Tropics of Cancer:-

Latitude of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ towards North Pole is called tropic of cancer or Northern tropic. It passes to 16 countries.



Tropic of Capricorn:-

A latitude of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ towards South Pole is called tropic of Capricorn or Southern tropic.



Solstice:-

The word solstice is derived from the Latin “sol” which means Sun and “Sistere” which means to stand still. So it means that stationary sun.

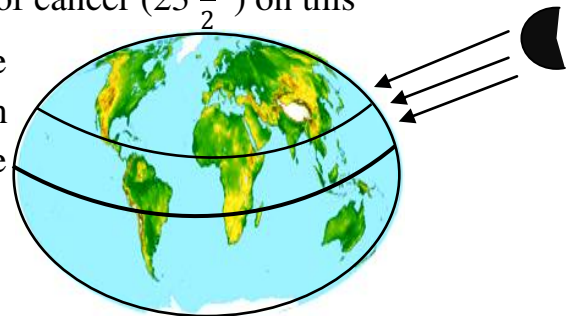
There are two Solstice.

- (i) Summer Solstice / June Solstice / Northern Solstice.
- (ii) Winter Solstice / December Solstice / Southern Solstice.

(i) Summer Solstice / June Solstice.

On the 21st Jun the sun is directly over the tropic of cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$) on this

Date it is the longest day in the northern hemisphere while it is the shortest night in the northern hemisphere. This is summer solstice. B/c from this date summer season starts in the northern hemisphere.

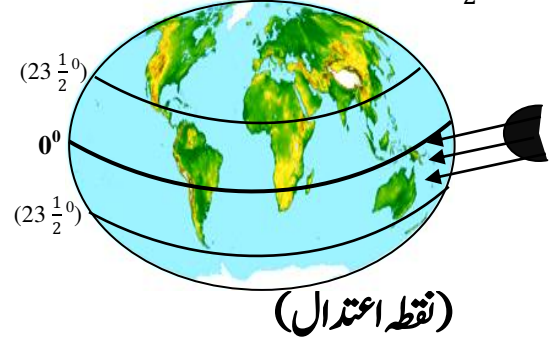


اس دن کو سورج کی شعاعیں ٹرافیگ آف کینسر پر نوے ڈگری سے گرتے ہے۔ اسی دن سے سورج واپس ایکویٹر کی طرف موڑ جاتا ہے۔ جس سے ٹرافیگ آف کینسر میں موسم گرما شروع ہوجاتا ہے۔

(ii) Winter Solstice.

On the 22nd December the insolation falls directly over the tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$)

On this date the insolation falls on the earth surface for maximum time due to which the length of day is maximum. While the duration of the night is minimum during this period.



EQUINOX.

It is taken from two Latin words “Equi” which means “equal” and “nox” means nights. So it means Equal Nights.

The equinox are two in number.

- (i). Spring Equinox.
- (ii). Autumn Equinox.

(i) Spring Equinox.

(موسم بہار)

On 21st March the sun is vertically over the equator on this date the length of both day and night is equal over the earth. Since from this date (21 March) the spring season starts in northern hemisphere therefore it is called Spring Equinox.

(ii). Autumn Equinox:-

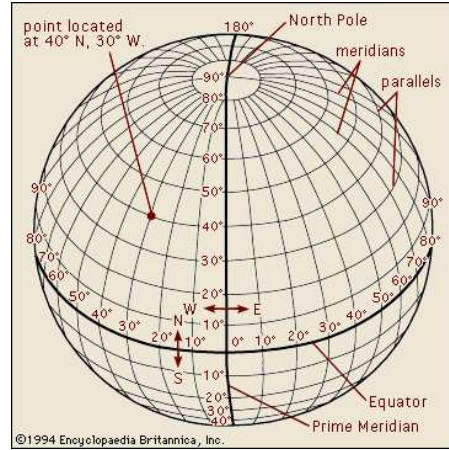
(موسم خزاں)

On 22nd September the insolation again falls vertically over the equator and the length of both day and night become equal on the earth surface. On account of starting of autumn season from this date (22 September) which is known as Autumn Equinox.

Longitude/Meridian:-

(طول بلد)

Def: The angular distance from prime meridian toward east and west is called longitude.



The longitudes are also known as meridians. The meridian which passes through the Greenwich can be taken as the Prime Meridian and the angular distance of the meridians can be measured from the prime meridian.

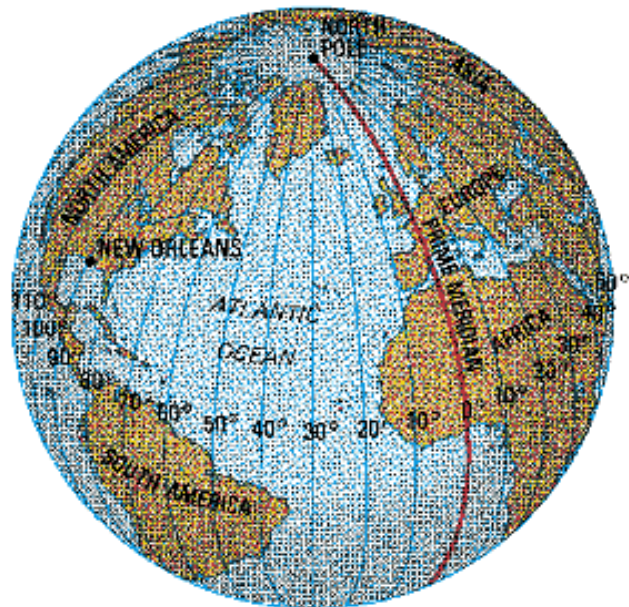
Prime Meridian:-

A vertical imaginary line dividing the earth into two equal parts that is eastern hemisphere and western hemisphere. Prime meridian is of 0° longitude. Longitude difference is 69 mi on the ground. The prime meridian is passing over the Greenwich (a small town near London).

The total number of degrees of longitude is 360° which are distributed b/w east (180°) and west (180°).

FACTS ABOUT LINES OF LONGITUDE

- Are known as meridians.
- Run in a north-south direction.
- Measure distance east or west of the prime meridian.
- Are farthest apart at the equator and meet at the poles.
- Cross the equator at right angles.
- Lie in planes that pass through the Earth's axis.
- Are equal in length.
- Are halves of great circles.



north to south. This imaginary line is known as International Date Line.

Explanation.

We know that for the difference of 1° of longitude, there is a difference of time of 4 minutes. So, for every 15° of longitude, there will be a difference of an hour. So any ship or aeroplane sailing towards east from Greenwich will have to subtract one day and sailing towards west will have to add one day to adjust with the local time.

The International Date Line is virtually 180° east and west longitude. It crosses through the Aleutian on the north-eastern part of Siberia, Fiji and Chatham islands.

Axis of the Earth

Def: It is an imaginary line which is supposed to be passing through the center of the earth from top (North) to down (South). The axis of earth inclined to 66° .

Movement/Motion of the Earth

Everyday the sun rises in the east and sets in the west. This process led many people in the past to think that the sun is moving and the earth is fixed. The sun moves around the earth. But with the advancement of science, this has been proved that the sun itself is moving and the earth has also motion. Later it has been revealed that the sun does not move around the earth, rather the earth moves around the sun. The earth not only moves around the sun, it also rotates on its own axis. The motion of the earth is of two types: **(A)** to rotate on its own axis, and **(B)** to revolve around the sun in its own orbit. The rotational motion of the earth is known as **Diurnal motion** and the revolutionary motion is called the **annual motion**.

The earth makes two types of motions.

(A) Rotation

(B) Revolution

(A). Rotation of the Earth.

The earth has motion. Centering the sun, the earth moves from west to east on its axis. This motion of the earth is known as rotation. The earth takes 23 hours 56 minutes and 4 seconds or nearly 24 hours to rotate once on its axis. This period of 24 hours is regarded as one day. This diurnal movement of the earth is the rotation. One such full rotation of the earth is known as **solar day**. The earth takes a full day to complete rotation once on her axis.

The speed of rotation is different in different places. The speed of rotation at the equator is highest. Here the speed of rotation is more than 1610 kms per hour. This speed decreases towards north and south of the equator. The speed of the rotation is nearly zero at the poles.

Though the diurnal motion exists, but still we don't feel due to the following reasons:

1. Compared to the size of the earth, we are very much insignificant, so we do not feel the speed.

2. No fixed or movable object is available in front of the earth in the space which can be taken as the basis to understand the rotational speed of the earth.
3. Keeping pace with the speed of the earth, the atmosphere also moves from west to east. So, we, do not feel the rotational speed of the earth.
4. The rotational speed of each of the places of the earth is fixed.

Evidences of Diurnal Rotation

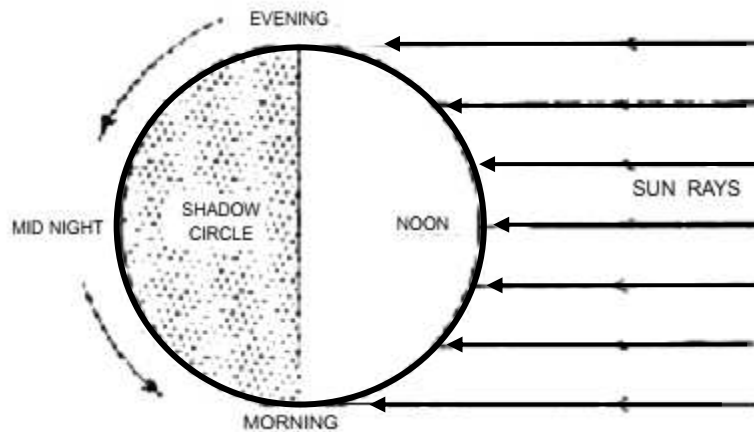
In the old days Ptolemy and his follower astronomers used to think that the earth was motionless. But subsequently astronomers like Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo and Newton gave their opinions in favour of the rotation of the earth.

1. Everyday the sun rises in the east and sets in the west. From this phenomenon we can infer that either the sun or the earth is moving. This motion is accomplished within one day or 24 hours. The sun is stationed about 15 crore kilometres away from the earth in the space. Being located at such a long distance, it is not possible for the sun to revolve round the earth within 24 hours. Moreover the tremendous speed the sun requires to move round the earth will be even more than the speed of the light, which is simply impossible. Because no object can move faster than light. So, it is not the sun but the earth which rotates on its own axis in 24 hours.
2. The shape of the earth: The earth is inflated in the middle and is compressed towards the poles. If any pliable object or matter rotates around its axis, it acquires such a condition. The present shape of the earth is the result of such rotational speed. Newton had the opinion that due to the rotational motion, the earth acquired the present shape.
3. Due to rotation of the earth, changes also occur in ocean currents and wind system. According to Ferrel's Law, it is due to the rotation of the earth that the air and the ocean currents are deflected to the right in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere.
4. It is observed that if a stone is thrown from a high place, it does not reach the ground vertically rather it moves slightly towards the east. This proves that the earth rotates from west to east or the earth has rotational motion.
5. Primarily tide occurs due to the attraction of the moon. The moon takes twenty seven days to complete one revolution around the earth. So, it is expected that the high tide would occur once every 27 days. But practically we observe that the high tide occurs every day which proves the rotational movement of the earth.

Effects of the Rotation of the Earth

(1): Formation of Day and Night.

Day and night appears on the earth surface only b/c of the earth rotation. 1 half of the earth is always towards the sun, where it is day while secondary half is away from the sun, where it is night.



(2): Giving Knowledge about Direction.

The poles (E.W) depends to the earth rotation. When the earth rotates the sun appears to the earth surface this pole is called East, while the direction where the sun disappear called West.

(3): Temperature differences. It is due to the spherical shape and also for rotation that a comparatively small portion of the earth, located in the tropical areas between 23.5° North latitude to 23.5° South latitude gets direct sunlight only for sometime of the year. The region where the sun gives its rays perpendicularly gets more heat. On the other hand, the areas located north and south of the region mentioned above get slanting rays and so these areas get less heat.

(4): Giving Since of Time.

The sence of time that is morning noon and evening all given by earth rotation. Due to rotation of earth when the sun rises this time is called morning. When the sun comes vertically then it is called noon. The time when the sun is to disappear this time is called evening.

(5): ocean currents and Changing the Direction of Wind.

According to Ferrel's law any free moving object in the northern hemisphere after moving striate will change it's direction towards right of point of origin. While in southern hemisphere it will change it's direction towards the left of the point of origin. All these happens due to rotation of the earth. So diurnal motion of the earth creates rotational force which is responsible to change the direction of wind and ocean currents.

(6): Movement of the Earth and Stars.

The sun and the stars are stationary bodies but due to the rotation of the earth it seems that these bodies are moving continuously.

(7): Influence on nature and living creatures.

If due to rotation of the earth, any change occurs in the field of temperature and light then such change influences the production, growth and character of living organisms. Had there been no diurnal motion some of the regions would remain ever dark and no plant could grow, while some other regions due to continuous sunshine would have been converted into desert.

(B) Revolution of the Earth.

According to Newton's Law of Gravitation, the planets move around the stars due to their attraction. A law is also applicable to the solar system. In solar system each of the planets moves round the sun. The earth being a planet of the solar system, also moves on an elliptical orbit round the sun. The earth having a full rotation on her axis for 24 hours, simultaneously moves around the sun on a set route i.e. orbit once in a year. This movement of the earth is known as the annual motion/ Revolution. The earth takes 365 days 6 hours to revolve around the sun in her orbit. The period, the earth takes to complete the revolution is known as the solar year.

(1): Time for the completion of revolution of the earth.

The circumference of the earth's orbit is slightly more than 93 crore 80 lakhs and 827 kms. The average speed of revolution is 106260 kms per hour. In other words, the earth moves around the sun at a speed of 30 kms per second. Considering this speed, it requires 365 days 6 hours 48 minutes and 47 seconds to move round the sun for one time.

(2): Leaf Year.

The earth complete it's revolution around the sun in 365 days and 6 hours. These six hours are collected for four years which becomes a complete day and than added to the month of February. Then month of February is calculated to be of 29 days instead of 28 days. Due this reason this particular year is called Leaf Year. It happens after every fourth years.

Evidences of Annual Motion.

1. The apparent motion of the stars: As we cannot feel the occurrence of earth's rotation, similarly we cannot perceive the existence of earth's revolution. But with the changing locations of the stars from east to west at night sky, we can comprehend that the earth has an annual motion or the revolution. By looking at the stars in a clear sky one can understand the gradual movement of the stars from east to west.

2. The changing locations of the sun in the sky: The sun is seen to be located in different positions in different periods of the year. We can observe that on 21st March and 23rd September, the sun rises at a point due east on the horizon and sets at a point due west on the horizon. Again, we can see that on 21st June and 22nd December, the sun rises at north-eastern horizon and south-eastern horizon in the sky respectively. From 21st June to 23rd December, the sun seems to have an apparent motion towards south. This is known as southerly movement of the sun. Again from 22nd December to 21st June, it seems that the sun is apparently moving towards north and this movement of the sun is known as northerly movement.

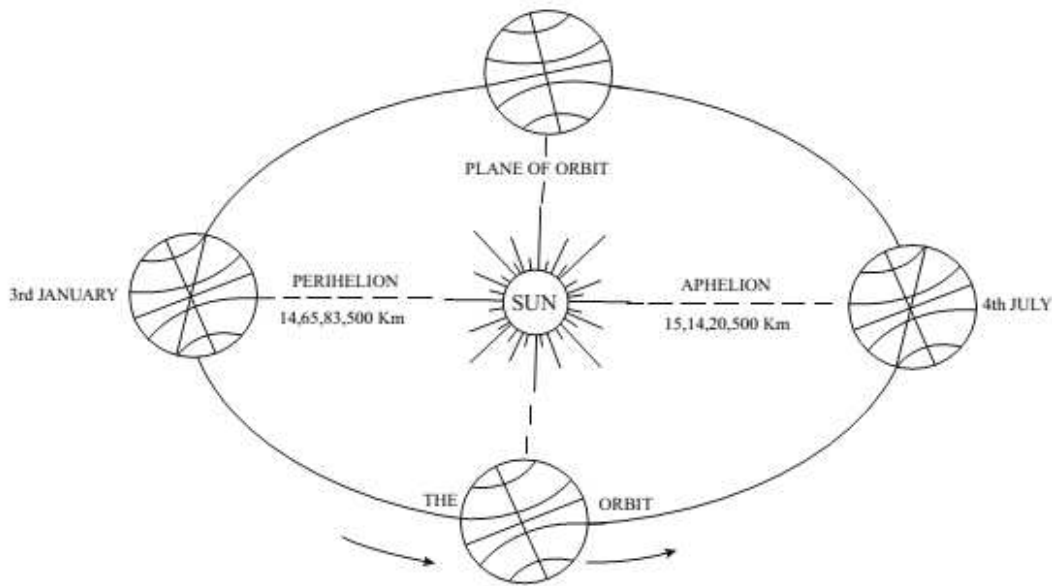
3. The revolutionary motion of different planets: It has been observed through telescope that all the planets are revolving around the sun. The earth as a planet also has revolutionary speed or annual motion.

5. The Law of Gravitation : In comparison to the sun, the earth is very small. The

sun is 13 lakh times greater than the earth. So it is naturally thought that due to gravitation the earth moves round the sun.

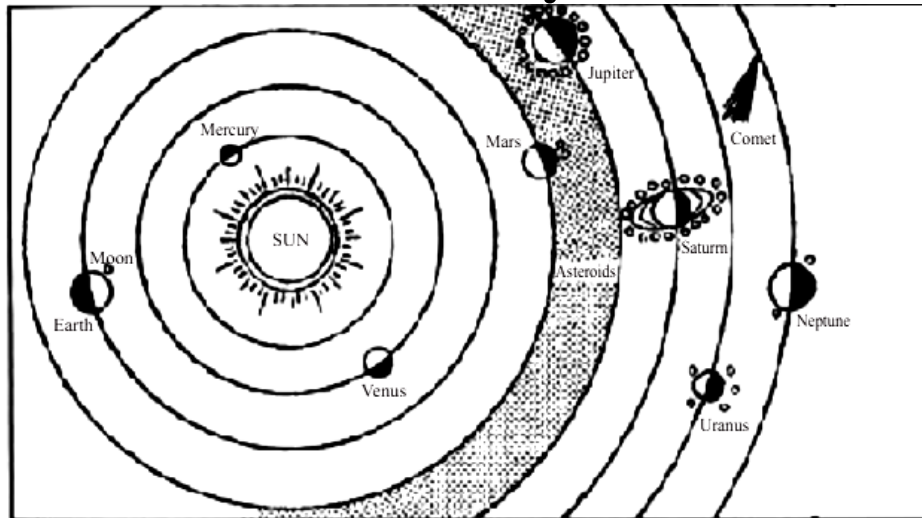
Perihelion and Aphelion : The orbit of the earth is an ellipse. Its length is 93,80,51,827 kms. The sun is located in the centre or in the focus of the ellipse.

Perihelion: In the process of revolution around the sun, the earth on 1st to 3rd January reaches in such a position that the distance between the sun and the earth becomes the lowest. It is about 14 crore 65 lakh 83 thousand 5 hundred kms. This position of the earth on that date is known as Perihelion. In Perihelion position the axis of the earth lie aslant outside the orbit.



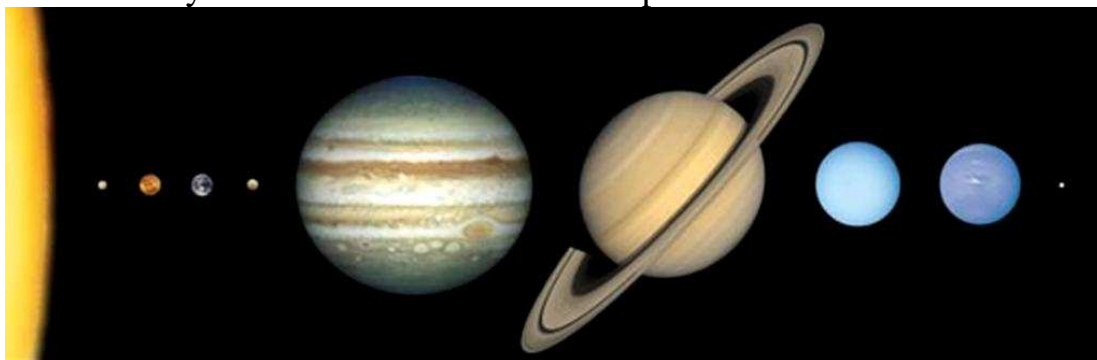
Aphelion : As the orbit of the earth is ellipse, the distance between the sun and the earth does not remain fixed for all the time of the year. Sometimes the distance increases and other times it decreases. In the first half of July, particularly on 4th July, the distance between the sun and the earth becomes the highest being 15 crore 14 lakh 20 thousand and 500 kms. This position of the earth is known as Aphelion.

The Solar System



Introduction:- The huge universe beyond our vision is called the space. The space is so huge that it is very difficult for us to convey it. There are stars, comets, planets, satellites, meteors and other heavenly bodies in the space. The universe is formed of these innumerable celestial bodies. The sun is considered as a star of the universe. The solar system includes the sun, its planets and satellites, billions of meteoroids and thousands of comets. The sun is the centre around which all other members of the solar system revolve. All the activities of the solar system centre around the sun. The solar system is quite small compared to the vastness of the amazing universe. The earth is quite insignificant. The solar system is many billion times larger than the earth in size. The solar system also includes various gaseous substances and dust particles. The gravitational force of the sun make all the planets, satellites, comets and meteors to rotate around the sun. The solar system is many times larger in area than the earth.

Planets: Some celestial bodies revolve round the sun as a result of the gravitational force. They have no light of their own. All of them rotate round the sun and get light and heat from it. They do not twinkle in the sky. These luminaries are called planets.



The Earth, Mars, Venus, Saturn, Mercury, Jupiter, Uranus and Neptune are the eight planets of our solar system.

Satellites: Some luminaries are caused by the gravitational force to rotate around a planet.

They are called satellites. They have no light or heat of their own but they get light and heat from the sun or stars.

Sun: The sun is actually, a star. It is a yellow colored star of moderate size among the billions of stars in the milky way.

Diameter. Its diameter is 13 lakh and 84 thousand kms.

Mass. Mass is nearly 1.99×10^{33} kilograms.

Temperature. The temperature at the centre of the sun is about $150,000,000^{\circ}$ Celsius and at the surface it is about 6000° Celsius.

Of all the luminaries in the solar system, the sun has a very important place. Our relationship with the sun is very close. The sun is a heated star. It is the source of light and heat of the earth but also of other planets and satellites.



The earth would have been eternally dark without sun light. There would be no pulsation of life and no animal or plant would live in this world. Luminaries and Solar System 5 The planets of the solar system are arranged according to their distance from the sun such as Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Of all the planets, Jupiter is the largest and the Mercury is the smallest. The description of these planets as arranged in the above order is given bellow.

Mercury: Mercury is the smallest planet of the solar system. It is nearest to the sun from where the average distance is 58 crore kilometers.

Diameter. The diameter of this planet is 4,850 kms.

Temperature. The temperature of the planet is very high because of its closeness to the sun. The metals like zinc or lead dissolves into vapour in such temperature.

The planet takes 88 days to rotate once round the sun. So, for Mercury 88 days make a year. It takes 58 days and 17 hours to revolve round its own axis. So, one day of Mercury is equivalent to our 58 days and 17 hours.



There is no atmosphere in Mercury. There is no cloud, rain, wind or water and hence life is non-existent in this planet. The picture that was sent by the space craft shows that the surface of the Mercury is quite similar to that of the moon. It is rugged and full of holes. There are innumerable hills and plain lands. Mercury has no satellite.

Venus: You must have heard about the morning star or the evening star and might have seen it too. Venus is, in fact, not a star. It glows in the sky like a star which prompts us to call it a star.

Diameter. The diameter of the Mercury is 12,104 kms.



Venus is covered under dense cloud. Naturally, the sun is never visible from its surface. The sun is 108 crore kms away from Venus. The Venus is the nearest planet to the earth. There is little difference of light between day and night. The dense cloud in Mercury is formed of carbon dioxide cloud. The rain that falls here is actually acid rain. It takes 225 days for the Venus to revolve round the sun. Venus rotates on its axis very slowly. The sun rises twice and sets twice in the sky of Venus. Venus has no satellite.

Earth: Earth is the third closest planet to the sun. The average distance of the earth from the sun is 15 crore kms.

Diameter. Its diameter is nearly 12,667 kms.

The earth takes 23 hours 56 minutes and 4 seconds to rotate on its own axis. The earth takes 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes 47 seconds to revolve round the sun once. So, one year is equivalent to 365 days.

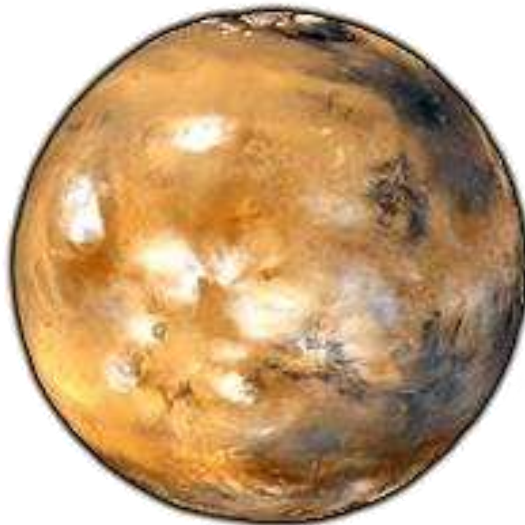


The moon is the single satellite of the earth. The earth is the only planet in whose atmosphere there is existence of required oxygen, nitrogen and temperature that is necessary for the survival of plants and animals in the world. Hence, the earth is considered as the most important planet of the solar system.

Mars: The orbit of the earth is next to earth in the solar system.

Diameter. Its diameter is about 6,787 kilometres which is half of the earth.

The average distance of this planet is 22.8 crore kilometres from the sun and 7.7 crore kilometres from the earth. Mars has two satellites. One of them is Phobos and the other is Deimos.



The day and night in Mars are nearly the same as that of the earth is respect of period of time. The earth takes 365 days to revolve round the sun. Whereas the Mars takes 687 days. The planet takes 24 hours and 37 minutes to rotate on its own axis. There are gorges and volcanoes in the surface of the Mars. The planet has little oxygen and water but the quantity of carbon dioxide is so high that the existence of life is not possible. The planet looks reddish since the rocks became rusty getting in contact with oxygen as the available reports show.

Asteroids: There is no planet within a distance of 56.31 crore kilometres from Mars.

There are many little luminaries in this vast space. All these luminaries having a diameter ranging from 1.6 kilometres to 805 kilometres are called Asteroids. The scientists have identified the orbits of thousands of Asteroids. As all these remain in a group, hence called Asteroids.

Jupiter: Jupiter is called the king of the planets because it is the largest planet.

Diameter. Its diameter is 1,42,800 kilometres.

It is 1,300 times larger than the earth in area. Its mass is twice as much as any other planet in the solar system. This Planet is 77.8 crore kilometres from the sun. The temperature of the surface of atmosphere is very low but in the interior, it is quite high. The average temperature is 125° Celsius. Jupiter takes nearly 12 years to revolve round the sun but it takes 9 hours 53 minutes to rotate on its own axis. So in one day as of our earth, the sun rises twice and sets twice in this planet.



The scientists have discovered, so far, 16 satellites. Of these, Io, Uropa, Ganimed and Callistro are the major satellites. The scientists think that heavy atmosphere exists here.

Saturn: Saturn is the second largest planet of the solar system. The sun is 143 crore kilometres away from Saturn. It is actually a huge gaseous globe and its diameter is 1,20,000 kilometres. Saturn is 760 times greater than that of the earth. Saturn takes 29 years and 5 months to revolve round the sun once but rotates on its own axis in 10 hours 40 minutes. There are thousands of rings surrounding the Saturn having different colours.



Saturn has 22 satellites outside its ring. Of these Titan, Hua, Dion, Capitus and Tethris are remarkable. The surface of the Saturn remains covered by ice. The atmosphere contains hydrogen, a mixture of helium, methane and ammonia gas. Luminaries and Solar System 7

Uranus: Uranus is the third largest planet. In order of distance from the sun its place is seventh. It is located at a distance of 287 crore kilometres from the sun. The planet takes 84 years to complete a single rotation round the sun but it takes only 10 hours 49 minutes to rotate on its own axis. Its diameter is nearly 49,000 kilometres. It is very light because it is formed of light substances. The atmosphere contains high percentage of methane. Average temperature 170° Celsius.



Recently, scientists have discovered some rings round this planet, but these rings are not bright. Uranus has 5 (five) satellites such as Mirinda, Ariel, Ambriel, Titania and Oberon.

Neptune: In order of distance from the sun, Neptune is placed in 8th position. It is about 450 crore kilometres from the sun. This planet has got feeble light and heat. Neptune in area is equivalent to 72 earths and 17 earths in mass. Its Diameter is 48,400 kilometres.



The atmosphere which is formed of the mixture of gases mainly methane, ammonia and other gases. This planet was first sighted by the scientists in 1846. It has two satellites such as Triton and Neroid. Moreover, two rings have been recently discovered to exist round this planet.

EVERYDAY SCIENCE

The term science comes from the Latin word scientia, which means “knowing.” It is used to describe a huge group of subjects that deal with the search for knowledge about the universe and all that is in it.

Science is knowledge, often as opposed to intuition, belief, etc. It is, in fact, systematized knowledge derived from observation, study and experimentation carried on in order to determine the nature or principles of what is being studied. There are many sciences, each concerned with a particular field of study. In each science measurement plays an important part. In each science, too, a study is made of the laws according to which objects react.

HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

Organization of the Human Body

The cell is the basic living unit of the human body and of all organisms. The human body consists of more than 75 trillion cells. There are some 200 different types of cells in the body, these can be grouped into four basic classes. These four basic cell types, together with their extracellular materials, form the fundamental tissues of the human body.

- (1) **Epithelial tissues:** which cover the body's surface and line the internal organs, body cavities, and passage ways.
- (2) **Muscle tissues:** which are capable of contraction and form the body's musculature.
- (3) **Nerve tissues:** which conduct electrical impulses and make up the nervous system.
- (4) **Connective tissues:** which are composed of widely spaced cells and large amounts of intercellular matrix(fluid) and which bind together various body structures.

The next level of organization in the body is that of the organ. An organ is a group of tissues that constitutes a distinct structural and functional unit. Thus, the heart is an organ composed of all four tissues, whose function is to pump blood throughout the body. It is part of a system composed of blood and blood vessels.

The human body includes nine major organ systems, each composed of various organs and tissues that work together as a functional unit. The chief constituents and prime functions of each system are summarized below.

- (1) **The integumentary system:** Composed of the skin and associated structures, protects the body from invasion by harmful microorganisms and chemicals; it also prevents water loss from the body.

(2) **The musculoskeletal system** (also referred to separately as the muscle system and the skeletal system): Composed of the skeletal muscles and bones (with about 206 of the latter in adults), moves the body and protectively houses its internal organs.

(3) **The respiratory system:** Composed of the breathing passages, lungs, and muscles of respiration, obtains from the air the oxygen necessary for cellular metabolism. It also returns to the air the carbon dioxide that forms as a waste product of such metabolism.

(4) **The Circulatory System:** Composed of the heart, blood, and blood vessels, circulates a transport fluid throughout the body, providing the cells with a steady supply of oxygen and nutrients and carrying away such waste products as carbon dioxide and toxic nitrogen compounds.

(5) **The Digestive System:** Composed of the mouth, esophagus, stomach, and intestines, breaks down food into usable substances (nutrients), which are then absorbed from the blood or lymph. This system also eliminates the unusable or excess portion of the food as fecal matter.

(6) **The Excretory System:** Composed of the kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder, and urethra removes toxic nitrogen compounds and other wastes from the blood.

(7) **The Nervous System:** Composed of the sensory organs, brain, spinal cord, and nerves, transmits, integrates, and analyzes sensory information and carries impulses to effect the appropriate muscular or glandular responses.

(8) **The Endocrine System:** Composed of the hormone-secreting glands and tissues, provides a chemical communications network for coordinating various body processes.

(9) **The reproductive system:** Composed of the male or female sex organs, enables reproduction and thereby ensures the continuation of the species.

Chemical Composition of the Human Body

Chemically, the human body consists mainly of water and of organic compounds. i.e. lipids, proteins, carbohydrates, and nucleic acids. Water is found in the extracellular fluids of the body (the blood plasma, the lymph, and the interstitial fluid) and within the cells themselves. It serves as a solvent without which the chemistry of life could not take place. The human body is about 60 percent water by weight.

Lipids: Chiefly fats, phospholipids, and steroids are major structural components of the human body. Fats provide an energy reserve for the body, and fat pads also serve as insulation and shock absorbers. Phospholipids and the steroid compound cholesterol are major components of the membrane that surrounds each cell.

Proteins: Also serve as a major structural component of the body. Like lipids, proteins are an important constituent of the cell membrane. In addition, such extracellular materials as hair and nails are composed of protein. So also is collagen, the fibrous, elastic material that makes up much of the body's skin, bones, tendons, and ligaments. Proteins also perform numerous functional roles in the body. Particularly important are those cellular proteins called enzymes, which catalyze the chemical reactions necessary for life.

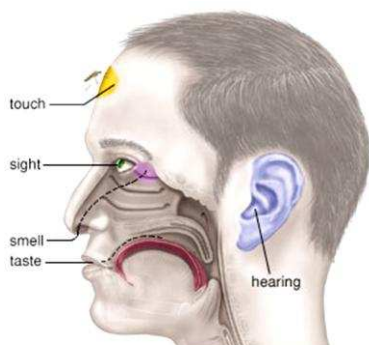
Carbohydrates: Carbohydrates are present in the human body largely as fuels, either as simple sugars circulating through the blood stream or as glycogen, a storage compound found in the liver and the muscles. Small amounts of carbohydrates also occur in cell membranes, but, in contrast to plants and many invertebrate animals, humans have little structural carbohydrate in their bodies.

Nucleic Acids: Nucleic acids make up the genetic materials of the body. Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) carries the body's hereditary master code, the instructions according to which each cell operates. It is DNA, passed from parents to offspring, that dictates the inherited characteristics of each human being. Ribonucleic acid (RNA), of which there are several types, helps carry out the instructions encoded in the DNA.

Along with water and organic compounds, the body's constituents include various inorganic minerals. Chief among these are calcium, phosphorus, sodium, magnesium, and iron. Calcium and phosphorus, combined as calcium-phosphate crystals, form a large part of the body's bones. Calcium is also present as ions in the blood and interstitial fluid, as is sodium. Ions of phosphorus, potassium, and magnesium, on the other hand, are abundant within the intercellular fluid. All of these ions play vital roles in the body's metabolic processes. Iron is present mainly as part of hemoglobin, the oxygen-carrying pigment of the red blood cells. Other mineral constituents of the body, found in minute but necessary concentrations, include cobalt, copper, iodine, manganese, and zinc.

THE SENSES

There are five senses in human being which are sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Certain organs have receptors that respond to different types of stimuli.



The eyes sense: sight.

The ears sense: sounds.

The nose senses: smells.

The tongue senses: tastes.

The skin senses: touch. Temperature, pressure, and pain also are skin, or cutaneous, senses.

VITAMINS

Along with several other nutrients, vitamins are needed for humans to grow, reproduce, and be healthy. Thirteen vitamins have been identified: A, eight B-complex vitamins, C, D, E, and K. Because only vitamins D and K are produced in the human body, people get most of the vitamins they need from food. Vitamin supplements can be helpful to people who do not get all the vitamins they need from their diet.

Kinds of Vitamins

Vitamin A: Is important for good vision and healthy skin. Vitamin A also helps maintain bones, teeth, most body organs, and the immune system. Liver, fish, and eggs are good sources of vitamin A.

Vitamin B complex: Is a group of vitamins that includes B1, B2, niacin, B6, B12, folic acid, pantothenic acid, and biotin. The B vitamins mainly assist in the many chemical reactions and physical processes that occur in the body. In addition, pregnant women need to take folic acid to help with the healthy development of their babies. Many types of plant and animal foods contain the various B vitamins.

Vitamin C: Helps heal wounds and keeps blood vessels healthy. It assists the body in absorbing the mineral iron and increasing the body's resistance to infection. Foods that are rich in vitamin C include oranges, grapefruits, berries, and tomatoes.

Vitamin D: Helps the body absorb calcium to make strong bones and teeth. The human body makes its own vitamin D when the skin is exposed to sunlight. Tuna, shrimp, and egg yolks are good sources of vitamin D. In addition, vitamin D is often added to milk.

Vitamin E: Assists the body in making red blood cells and muscles. It is important in cardiovascular health and in repairing damaged cells. Peanut butter and nuts are good sources of vitamin E.

Vitamin K: Is important for proper blood clotting. Bacteria in the intestines make most of this vitamin when green, leafy vegetables such as spinach are eaten.

List of Vitamins and their Deficiency Diseases

	Vitamins	Diseases		Vitamins	Diseases
1	Vitamin A	Night blindness	7	Vitamin B7	Dermatitis, Enteritis
2	Vitamin B1	Beriberi	8	Vitamin B9 & Vitamin B12	Megaloblastic anemia
3	Vitamin B2	Ariboflavinosis	9	Vitamin C	Scurvy, Swelling of Gums
4	Vitamin B3	Pellagra	10	Vitamin D	Rickets & Osteomalacia
5	Vitamin B5	Paresthesia	11	Vitamin E	Less Fertility
6	Vitamin B6	Anemia	12	Vitamin K	Non-Clotting of Blood

NUCLEAR SCIENCE

Atom: The word atom is derived from the Greek word atomos, meaning “indivisible.”
“The atom is the basic building block of matter.”

“It also is the smallest unit of matter that has the characteristic properties of a chemical element.”

Matter: Anything that takes up space and have mass is called matter.

Ex. Air, water, rocks, human beings.

Molecule: When one or more atoms combine with other atoms they form molecules.

Ex. O₂, H₂O

Atomic Number: (Z) The number of proton in the nucleus of an atom is called atomic number. An atom of iron has 26 protons in its nucleus; therefore the atomic number of iron is 26.

Mass Number: (A) The sum of number of protons and number of neutrons in the nucleus of an atom is termed as mass number. Ex. Carbon has 6protons and 6 neutrons C-12.

Atomic Mass: The mass of an atom is called atomic mass.

Isotope: The element which has same number of proton but different number of neutrons is known as isotope. Hydrogen has three isotopes which are protium ^1H , deuterium ^2H and Tritium ^3H .

Chemical Elements

Chemical elements are basic substance found in nature. The elements are the building blocks for all other substances. When they are combined with other elements the result is called a compound. For example, water is a chemical compound of the elements oxygen and hydrogen. There are 92 elements found in nature, and the rest have been created artificially in laboratories.

Symbols of Elements

Every element has a name as well as a symbol that is used to represent that name. Where possible, the capitalized first letter in the name of the element is used as the symbol. Therefore H is used for hydrogen, O for oxygen, and C for carbon. Symbols for other elements use two letters: He is used for helium and Cl for chlorine. In some cases, the element has a Latin name in addition to its English name and the symbol is taken from the Latin name. For example, Au is the symbol for gold, whose Latin name is aurum. Symbols for compounds are often constructed from those of the elements involved. Water, which is two parts hydrogen and one part oxygen, is written as H_2O .

Periodic Table

In 1869 a Russian scientist named Dmitry Mendeleev proposed a way of organizing the elements based on their chemical properties. The arrangement of elements that evolved from his idea is called the periodic table of the elements. It has become a principal tool for thinking about elements and the properties associated with them. Rows (**Period**) in the table are arranged by increasing atomic number of the elements. Periods are 7 in number.

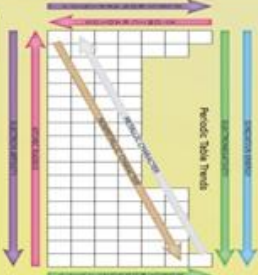
The columns (**Group**) are arranged in groups or “families” of elements exhibiting similar chemical characteristics. There are 18 groups in the periodic table

MODERN PERIODIC TABLE OF ELEMENTS



6	C	Atomic number
12.11	Carbon	Symbol
		Element Name

PERIODS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	1 H Hydrogen 1.00794	2 He Helium 4.002602																
2	3 Li Lithium 6.941	4 Be Beryllium 9.01218																
3	11 Na Sodium 22.9897	12 Mg Magnesium 24.3050																
4	19 K Potassium 39.0983	20 Ca Calcium 40.078	21 Sc Scandium 44.9559	22 Ti Titanium 47.88	23 V Vanadium 50.9415	24 Cr Chromium 51.9961	25 Mn Manganese 54.9380	26 Fe Iron 55.847	27 Co Cobalt 58.9332	28 Ni Nickel 58.69	29 Cu Copper 63.546	30 Zn Zinc 65.39	31 Al Aluminum 26.9815	32 Ge Germanium 72.61	33 As Arsenic 74.9216	34 Se Selenium 78.96	35 Br Bromine 79.904	36 Kr Krypton 83.80
5	37 Zr Zirconium 85.4678	38 Sr Strontium 87.62	39 Y Yttrium 88.9058	40 Zr Zirconium 91.224	41 Nb Niobium 92.9063	42 Mo Molybdenum 95.94	43 Tc Technetium 98	44 Ru Ruthenium 101.07	45 Rh Rhodium 106.42	46 Pd Palladium 106.42	47 Ag Silver 107.8682	48 Cd Cadmium 112.411	49 In Indium 114.82	50 Sn Tin 118.710	51 Sb Antimony 121.75	52 Te Tellurium 127.60	53 I Iodine 126.9044	54 Xe Xenon 131.29
6	55 Cs Cesium 132.9054	56 Ba Barium 137.327	57 La Lanthanum 138.9055	72 Hf Hafnium 168.93479	73 Ta Tantalum 178.49	74 W Tungsten 183.85	75 Re Rhenium 186.207	76 Os Osmium 190.20	77 Ir Iridium 192.22	78 Pt Platinum 195.08	79 Au Gold 196.9665	80 Hg Mercury 200.59	81 Tl Thallium 204.3833	82 Pb Lead 207.20	83 Bi Bismuth 208.9804	84 Po Polonium 209	85 At Astatine 210	86 Rn Radon 222
7	87 Fr Francium 223	88 Ra Radium 226.0254	89 Ac Actinium 227.028	104 Rf Rutherfordium 261.11	105 Db Dubnium 262.11	106 Sg Seaborgium 266.12	107 Bh Bohrium 264.12	108 Hs Hassium 289.13	109 Mt Meitnerium 288.14	110 Ds Darmstadtium 271.15	111 Rg Roentgenium 272.15	112 Cn Copernicium 277	113 Nh Nihonium 286	114 Fl Flerovium 289	115 Mc Moscovium 288	116 Lv Livermorium 293	117 Ts Tennessine 294	118 Og Oganesson 298



58 Ce Cerium 140.115	59 Pr Praseodymium 140.9076	60 Nd Neodymium 144.24	61 Pm Promethium 145	62 Sm Samarium 150.36	63 Eu Europium 151.965	64 Gd Gadolinium 157.25	65 Tb Terbium 158.9253	66 Dy Dysprosium 162.50	67 Ho Holmium 164.9303	68 Er Erbium 167.26	69 Tm Thulium 168.9342	70 Yb Ytterbium 173.04	71 Lu Lutetium 174.967
90 Th Thorium 232.0381	91 Pa Protactinium 231.0358	92 U Uranium 238.028	93 Np Neptunium 237.0482	94 Pu Plutonium 244.0642	95 Am Americium 243.06	96 Cm Curium 247.0703	97 Bk Berkelium 247.0703	98 Cf Californium 251.0796	99 Es Einsteinium 252.083	100 Fm Fermium 257.0951	101 Md Mendelevium 286.10	102 No Nobelium 289.1009	103 Lr Lawrencium 262.11

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- Halogenes
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SCIENCE TERMINOLOGY

ACOUSTICS: The study of sound (or the science of sound).

ACROBATICS: The art of performing acrobatic feats (gymnastics).

AERODYNAMICS:

(i) The branch of mechanics that deals with the motion of air and other gases.

(ii) The study of the motion and control of solid bodies like aircraft, missiles, etc., in air

AERONAUTICS: The Science or art of flight.

AEROSTATICS: The branch of statics that deals with gases in equilibrium and with gases and bodies in them.

AESTHETICS: The philosophy of fine arts.

AETIOLOGY: The science of causation.

AGROBIOLOGY: The science of plant life and plant nutrition.

AGRONOMICS: The science of managing land or crops.

AGRONOMY: The science of soil management and the production of field crops.

AGROSTOLOGY: The study of grasses.

ALCHEMY: Chemistry in ancient times.

ANATOMY: The science dealing with the structure of animals, plants or human body.

ANTHROPOLOGY: The science that deals with the origins, physical and cultural development of mankind.

ARBORICULTURE: Cultivation of trees and vegetables.

ARCHAEOLOGY: The study of antiquities.

ASTROLOGY: The ancient art of predicting the course of human destinies with the help of indications deduced from the position and movement of the heavenly bodies.

ASTRONAUTICS: The science of space travel.

ASTRONOMY: The study of the heavenly bodies.

ASTROPHYSICS: The branch of astronomy concerned with the physical nature of heavenly bodies.

BACTERIOLOGY: The study of bacteria.

BIOCHEMISTRY: The study of chemical processes of living things.

BIOLOGY: The study of living things.

BIOMETRY: The application of mathematics to the study of living things.

BIONICS: The study of functions, characteristics and phenomena observed in the living world and the application of this knowledge to the world of machines.

BIONOMICS: The study of the relation of an organism to its environments.

BIONOMY: The science of the laws of life.

BIOPHYSICS: The physics of vital processes (living things).

BOTANY: The study of plants.

CALISTHENICS: The systematic exercises for attaining strength and gracefulness.

CARTOGRAPHY: Science of Map Making.

CERAMICS: The art and technology of making objects from clay, etc. (Pottery).

CHEMISTRY: The study of elementary and their laws of combination and behaviour.

CHEMOTHERAPY: The treatment of disease by using chemical substances.

CHRONOBIOLOGY: The study of the duration of life.

CHRONOLOGY: The science of arranging time in periods and ascertaining the dates and historical order of past events.

CONCHOLOGY: The branch of zoology dealing with the shells of mollusks.

COSMOGONY: The science of the nature of heavenly bodies.

COSMOGRAPHY: The science that describes and maps the main feature of the universe.

COSMOLOGY: The science of the nature, origin and history of the universe.

CRIMINOLOGY: The study of crime and criminals.

CRYPTOGRAPHY: The study of ciphers (secret writings).

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY: The study of the structure, forms and properties of crystals.

CRYGENICS: The science dealing with the production, control and application of very low temperatures.

CYTOCHEMISTRY: The branch of cytology dealing with the chemistry of cells.

CYTOGENETICS: The branch of biology dealing with the study of heredity from the point of view of cytology and genetics.

CYTOLOGY: The study of cells, especially their formation, structure and functions.

DACTYLOGRAPHY: The study of fingerprints for the purpose of identification.

DACTYLIOLOGY: The technique of communication by signs made with the fingers. It is generally used by the deaf.

ECOLOGY: The study of the relation of animals and plants to their surroundings, animate and inanimate.

ECONOMETRICS: The application of mathematics in testing economic theories.

ECONOMICS: The science dealing with the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services.

EMBRYOLOGY: The study of development of embryos.

ENTOMOLOGY: The study of insects.

EPIDEMIOLOGY: The branch of medicine dealing with epidemic diseases.

EPIGRAPHY: The study of inscriptions.

ETHICS: Psychological study of moral principles.

ETHNOGRAPHY: A branch of anthropology dealing with the scientific description of individual cultures.

ETHNOLOGY: A branch of anthropology that deals with the origin, distribution and distinguishing characteristics of the races of mankind.

ETHOLOGY: The study of animal behaviour.

ETYMOLOGY: The study of origin and history of words.

EUGENICS: The study of the production of better offspring by the careful selection of parents.

GENEALOGY: The study of family ancestries and histories.

GENECOLOGY: The study of genetical composition of plant population in relation to their habitats.

GENESIOLOGY: The science of generation.

GENETICS: The branch of biology dealing with the phenomena of heredity and the laws governing it.

GEOBIOLOGY: The biology of terrestrial life.

GEOBOTANY: The branch of botany dealing with all aspects of relations between plants and the earth's surface.

GEOCHEMISTRY: The study of the chemical composition of the earth's crust and the changes which take place within it.

GEOGRAPHY: The development of science of the earth's surface, physical features, climate, population, etc.

GEOLOGY: The science that deals with the physical history of the earth.

GEOMEDICINE: The branch of medicine dealing with the influence of climate and environmental conditions on health.

GEOMORPHOLOGY: The study of the characteristics, origin and development of land forms.

GEOPHYSICS: The physics of the earth.

GERONTOLOGY: The study of old age, its phenomena, diseases, etc.

HELIOTHEAPY: The sun cure.

HISTOLOGY: The study of tissues.

HORTICULTURE: The cultivation of flowers, fruits, vegetables and ornamental plants.

HYDRODYNAMICS: The mathematical study of the forces, energy and pressure of liquid in motion.

HYDROGRAPHY: The science of water measurements of the earth with special reference of

their use for navigation.

HYDROLOGY: The study of water with reference to its occurrence and properties in the hydrosphere and atmosphere.

HYDROMETALLURGY: The process of extracting metals at ordinary temperature by bleaching ore with liquids.

HYDROPATHY: The treatment of disease by the internal and external use of water.

HYDROPONICS: The cultivation of plants by placing the roots in liquid nutrient solutions rather than in soil.

HYDROSTATICS: The mathematical study of forces and pressure in liquids.

HYGIENE: The science of health and its preservation.

LCONOGRAPHY: Teaching with the aid of pictures and models.

LCONOLOGY: The study of symbolic representations.

JURISPRUDENCE: The science of law.

LEXICOGRAPHY: The writing or compiling of dictionaries.

MAMMOGRAPHY: Radiography of the mammary glands.

METALLOGRAPHY: The study of the crystalline structures of metals and alloys.

METALLURGY: The process of extracting metals from their ores.

METEOROLOGY: The science of the atmosphere and its phenomena.

METROLOGY: The scientific study of weights and measures.

MICROBIOLOGY: The study of minute living organisms, including bacteria, molds and pathogenic protozoa.

MOLECCULAR BIOLOGY: The study of the structure of the molecules which are of importance in biology.

MORPHOLOGY: The science of organic forms and structures.

MYCOLOGY: The study of fungi and fungus diseases.

NEUROLOGY: The study of the nervous system, its functions and its disorders.

NEUROPATHOLOGY: The study of diseases of the nervous system.

NUMEROLOGY: The study of numbers. The study of the date and year of one's birth and to determine the influence on one's future life.

NUMISMATICS: The study of coins and medals.

ODONTOGRAPHY: A description of the teeth.

ODONTOLOGY: The scientific study of the teeth.

OPTICS: The study of nature and properties of light.

ORNITHOLOGY: The study of birds.

ORTHOEPY: The study of correct pronunciation.

ORTHOPEDECS: The science of prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases and abnormalities of musculoskeletal systems.

OSTEOLOGY: The study of the bones.

OSTEOPATHOLOGY: Any disease of bones.

OSTEOPATHY: A therapeutic system based upon detecting and correcting faulty structure.

PALEOBOTANY: The study of fossil plants.

PALEONTOLOGY: The study of fossils.

PALYNOLOGY: The pollen analysis.

PATHOLOGY: The study of diseases.

PEDAGOGY: The art or method of teaching.

PHARYNGOLOGY: The science of the pharynx and its diseases.

PHENOLOGY: The study of periodicity phenomena of plants.

PHILATELY: The collection and study of postage stamps, revenue stamps, etc.

PHILOLOGY: The study of written records, their authenticity, etc.

PHONETICS: The study of speech sounds and the production, transmission, reception, etc.

PHOTOBIOLOGY: The branch of biology dealing with the effect of light on organisms.

PHENOLOGY: The study of the faculties and qualities of minds from the shape of the skull.

PHTHISIOLOGY: The scientific study of tuberculosis.

PHYCOLOGY: The study of algae.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE: The study of natural laws and processes other than those peculiar to living matters, as in physics, chemistry and astronomy.

PHYSICS: The study of the properties of matter.

PHYSIOGRAPHY: The science of physical geography.

PHYSIOLOGY: The study of the functioning of the various organs of living beings.

PHYTOGENY: Origin and growth of plants.

POMOLOGY: The science that deals with fruits and fruit growing.

PSYCHOLOGY: The study of human and animal behaviour.

RADIO ASTRONOMY: The study of heavenly bodies by the reception and analysis of the radio frequency electromagnetic radiations which they emit or reflect.

RADIOBIOLOGY: The branch of biology which deals with the effects of radiations on living organisms.

RADIOLOGY: The study of X-rays and radioactivity.

RHEOLOGY: The study of the deformation and flow of matter.

SEISMOLOGY: The study of earthquakes and the phenomena associated with it.

SELENOLOGY: The scientific study of moon, its nature, origin, movements, etc.

SERICULTURE: The raising of silk worms for the production of raw silk.

SOCIOLOGY: The study of human society.

SPECTROSCOPE: The study of matter and energy by the use of spectroscope.

TELEOLOGY: These study of the evidences of design or purpose in nature.

TELEPATHY: Communication between minds by some means other than sensory perception.

THERAPEUTICS: The science and art of healing.

TOPOGRAPHY: A special description of a part or region

TAXICOLOGY: The study of poisons.

VIROLOGY: The study of viruses.

ZOOLOGY: The study of animal

Science MCQs

1. Which animal never drinks water in its entire life?
 - a. Kangaroo
 - b. Hippopotamus
 - c. Rat
 - d. Kangaroo rat

2. What is the physical phase of life called?
 - a. Protoplasm
 - b. Cytoplasm
 - c. Organelles
 - d. None of the above

3. The largest cell is _____
 - a. Nerve Cell
 - b. Ovum
 - c. The egg of an Ostrich
 - d. None of the above

4. Which is the largest human cell?

- a. Liver
- b. Skin
- c. Spleen
- d. Ovum

5. _____ is the longest cell.

- a. Nerve Cell
- b. Skin
- c. Spleen
- d. None of the above

6. What is the name of the cells in the body that engulf foreign particles like bacteria?

- a. Phagocytes
- b. Globulin
- c. Fibrinogen
- d. Albumin

7. There are _____ number of muscles in human.

- a. 638
- b. 637
- c. 639
- d. 640

8. What is the life span of RBC?

- a. 130 days
- b. 110 days
- c. 100 days
- d. 120 days

9. What is the life span of WBC?

- a. 2-15 days
- b. 3-15 days
- c. 4-15 days
- d. 5-20 days

10. Longest bone in human being body is _____?
- Humerus
 - Femur
 - Radius
 - Tibia
11. The number of ribs in a human body is _____.
- 23
 - 24
 - 25
 - 22
12. Which is the smallest flightless bird?
- Kiwi
 - Penguin
 - Ostrich
 - Rhea
13. Saurology is the study of _____.
- Mosquitoes
 - Snake
 - Lizards
 - Cockroach
14. Hormones are produced by _____
- Endocrine glands
 - Pituitary glands
 - Hypothalamus
 - Pancreas
15. Which of the following is the 'master gland'?
- Thymus gland
 - Pancreas
 - Pineal gland
 - Pituitary gland

- 16.** What is the full form of ADH?
- Anti Diuretic Hormone
 - Adhesive Diuretic Hormone
 - Acidic Diuretic Hormone
 - Adenosine Double Hormone
- 17.** What is the normal value of blood sugar in the body?
- 80 to 120mg/100 ml of blood
 - 70 to 120mg/100 ml of blood
 - 90 to 120mg/100 ml of blood
 - 60 to 120mg/100 ml of blood
- 18.** Which is the largest blood vessel in the body?
- Alveoli
 - Artery
 - Aorta
 - Vein
- 19.** Which of the following carries impure blood?
- Pulmonary artery
 - Pulmonary vein
 - Alveoli
 - Aorta
- 20.** Who had performed the world's first heart transplant?
- Dr. Venugopal
 - William Harvey
 - Christian Bernard
 - None of the above
- 21.** Which of the following is not an allotrope of Carbon?
- Diamond
 - Graphite
 - Fullerenes

- d. Glass
- 22.** What is the formula of Sulfuric acid?
- a. H_2SO_4
b. SO_2
c. Na_2SO_4
d. K_2SO_4
- 23.** How are the following elements arranged in the Periodic table?
H, He, Li, Be and B
- a. H, He, Li, Be and B
b. H, Li, He, Be and B
c. H, He, Be, Li and B
d. H, Be, He, B and Li
- 24.** What is the number of periods in which Periodic table is divided?
- a. 6
b. 7
c. 8
d. 9
- 25.** There are ___ Groups in the Periodic table.
- a. 18
b. 17
c. 16
d. 15
- 26.** Which one of the following is not an element of Noble gases?
- a. Helium
b. Neon
c. Xenon
d. Hydrogen
- 27.** Mole is defined as the number of atoms found in _____ of carbon-12?
- a. 11 grams

- b. 14 grams
 - c. 10 grams
 - d. 12 grams
- 28.** Which of the following is not a mixture?
- a. Steel
 - b. Aluminium
 - c. Graphite
 - d. Glass
- 29.** Alloys are _____
- a. Harder than the pure metal
 - b. Harder than the impure metal
 - c. Softer than the pure metal
 - d. Softer than the impure metal
- 30.** What is the name of that process in which oxygen is removed?
- a. Oxidation
 - b. Electrolysis
 - c. Ionization
 - d. Reduction
- 31.** Rusting is an _____ reaction.
- a. Ionization
 - b. Oxidation
 - c. Reduction
 - d. None of the above
- 32.** What is needed for rusting to occur?
- a. Water
 - b. Oxygen
 - c. Water and Oxygen
 - d. Carbon dioxide
- 33.** All acids are _____

- a. Corrosive when they are strong
 - b. Corrosive when they are weak
 - c. Irritant when they are strong
 - d. None of the above
- 34.** When an acid reacts with a metal carbonate, the products formed are _____
- a. Salt, Water and Carbon dioxide
 - b. Salt and Water
 - c. Water and Carbon dioxide
 - d. Salt and Carbon dioxide
- 35.** Which one is an alkaline among the following?
- a. Vinegar
 - b. Saliva
 - c. Ammonia
 - d. Acid rain
- 36.** In Periodic table elements are arranged according to their _____
- a. Mass number
 - b. Atomic and Mass number
 - c. Atomic number
 - d. None of the above
- 37.** What is an Isotope?
- a. Atoms of an element having different mass number
 - b. Atoms of an element having same mass number
 - c. Atoms of an element having different atomic number
 - d. Atoms of an element having same atomic number
- 38.** Atomic number is represented by which letter?
- a. A
 - b. M
 - c. X
 - d. Z

39. Which science is sometimes called 'central science'?

- a. Physics
- b. Chemistry
- c. Biology
- d. Geology

40. Which acid is used in the body to help digestion?

- a. Hydrochloric Acid
- b. Sulphuric Acid
- c. Acetic Acid
- d. Boric Acid

Answer Keys

1	d	2	a	3	c	4	d	5	a	6	a	7	c	8	d	9	a	10	b
11	b	12	a	13	c	14	a	15	d	16	a	17	a	18	c	19	a	20	c
21	d	22	a	23	a	24	b	25	a	26	d	27	d	28	c	29	a	30	d
31	b	32	v	33	a	34	a	35	c	36	c	37	a	38	d	39	b	40	a

1. On 11 February 2016 The LIGO Scientific Collaboration announced the detection of

- (A) electromagnetic waves
- (B) seismic waves
- (C) gravitational waves
- (D) radio waves

2. The SI unit of charge is

- (A) Ampere
- (B) Coulomb
- (C) Ohm
- (D) Volt

3. Very High Frequency (VHF) have _____ wavelengths.

- (A) shorter
- (B) shortest
- (C) longer

(D) longest

4. Long-sight defect could be corrected by using _____ lens.

(A) concave

(B) vonvex

(C) diverging

(D) none of these

5. Deficiency of Vitamin-A results in

(A) night blindness

(B) rickets

(C) scurvy

(D) hair fall

6. For a fixed mass of gass at constant temperature, if we decrease volume, the pressure will

(A) also decrease

(B) increase

(C) remains constant

(D) none of these

7. The lifespan of Red Blood Cells is _____ days.

(A) 60

(B) 120

(C) 180

(D) 240

8. The density of water is

(A) 1 g/cm³

(B) 1.5 g/cm³

(C) 2 g/cm³

(D) none of these

9. Radioactivity was discovered by

(A) Kelvin

(B) Thomson

(C) Rutherford

(D) Bacquerel

10. A device which converts chemical energy into electrical energy is called

- (A) motor
- (B) generator
- (C) moving-coil meter
- (D) battery

11. The Sun is a

- (A) Star
- (B) Planet
- (C) Asteroid
- (D) Meteor

12. The average adult has a blood volume of about _____ liters.

- (A) 4
- (B) 5
- (C) 6
- (D) 7

13. The most abundant element in the universe is

- (A) Oxygen
- (B) Hydrogen
- (C) Carbon Dioxide
- (D) Silicon

14. The most abundant element in the Earth's crust is

- (A) Oxygen
- (B) Hydrogen
- (C) Carbon Dioxide
- (D) Silicon

15. Each day human body breathe in _____ liters of air.

- (A) 5,000 to 10,000
- (B) 10,000 to 15,000
- (C) 15,000 to 20,000
- (D) 20,000 to 25,000

16. Deficiency of Vitamin-D results in

- (A) night blindness
- (B) rickets
- (C) scurvy
- (D) hair fall

17. The SI unit of “pressure” is

- (A) pascal
- (B) joule
- (C) tesla
- (D) henry

18. The most densest substance on the Earth is

- (A) Platinum
- (B) Copper
- (C) Steel
- (D) Osmium

19. A camera uses a _____ to form an image.

- (A) convex lens
- (B) concave lens
- (C) condenser lens
- (D) none of these

20. Which from the following is NOT a conductor?

- (A) Aluminium
- (B) Silicon
- (C) Graphite
- (D) All are conductors

21. CNG stands for?

- (A) Converted Natural Gas
- (B) Conduced Natural Gas
- (C) Conducted Natural Gas
- (D) Compressed Natural Gas

22. Which from the following is true for “Sound”?

- (A) Sound cannot travel through a vacuum

- (B) Sound cannot travel through gases
- (C) Sound cannot travel through liquids
- (D) Sound cannot travel through solids

23. When white light is passed through a prism, it splits into _____ colours.

- (A) 5
- (B) 6
- (C) 7
- (D) 8

24. 1 nanometer = ?

- (A) 10^{-3} meter
- (B) 10^{-6} meter
- (C) 10^{-9} meter
- (D) 10^{-12} meter

25. Instrument used for measuring very high temperature is

- (A) Pyroscope
- (B) Pyrometer
- (C) Seismograph
- (D) Xylometer

26. Sound waves are _____ waves.

- (A) Transverse
- (B) Electromagnetic
- (C) Longitudinal
- (D) none of these

27. The lifespan of White Blood Cells is _____ day(s).

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4

28. The fluid part of blood is known as

- (A) plasma
- (B) platelets

- (C) blood cells
- (D) hormones

29. X-rays were discovered by

- (A) Rontgen
- (B) Thomson
- (C) Rutherford
- (D) Bacquerel

30. The speed of light is

- (A) 280,000 km/s
- (B) 300,000 km/s
- (C) 320,000 km/s
- (D) none of these

31. During winter in cold countries, the _____ is mixed to melt the ice on the icy roads.

- (A) Salt
- (B) Chlorine
- (C) Carbon dioxide
- (D) Water

32. In a very low temperature which from the following will freeze at last?

- (A) River water
- (B) Canal water
- (C) Sea water
- (D) Water in a lake

33. The nearest planet to the Earth is

- (A) Venus
- (B) Mercury
- (C) Mars
- (D) Moon

34. The planet that moves round the Sun at the highest speed is?

- (A) Jupiter
- (B) Venus
- (C) Mars

(D) Mercury

35. In general, Comets have _____ orbits.

- (A) Elliptical
- (B) Highly elliptical
- (C) Circular
- (D) Parabolic

36. GPS is an abbreviation for?

- (A) Global Poles System
- (B) Global PolySiliconium Store
- (C) Global Positioning System
- (D) Global Position Structure

37. Oxidation is a chemical reaction involving the

- (A) Gain of Electrons
- (B) Loss of Electrons
- (C) Gain of Protons
- (D) Loss of Protons

38. At night, Plants intake _____ and release _____.

- (A) Oxygen – Carbon dioxide
- (B) Carbon dioxide – Oxygen
- (C) Oxygen – Carbon monoxide
- (D) Carbon monoxide – Oxygen

39. Urine is produced in

- (A) Kidneys
- (B) Lungs
- (C) Large intestine
- (D) Liver

40. Blood is cleaned by

- (A) Lungs
- (B) Liver
- (C) Heart
- (D) Kidneys

41. The position of an element in the Periodic Table is determined by its _____ number.
- (A) Electron
 - (B) Proton
 - (C) Neutron
 - (D) Positron
42. The salinity of sea water is determined by the amount of common salt (Sodium Chloride) in _____ of sea water.
- (A) 1 gram
 - (B) 10 grams
 - (C) 1 kg
 - (D) 10 kg
43. The planet which is easily visible from the Earth is?
- (A) Mercury
 - (B) Venus
 - (C) Mars
 - (D) Jupiter
44. The Great Spot is on the planet
- (A) Saturn
 - (B) Venus
 - (C) Mars
 - (D) Jupiter
45. The Great Spot is a
- (A) Mountain
 - (B) Desert
 - (C) Frozen Carbon dioxide
 - (D) Storm
46. The bodyguard of the Earth is _____ that save the Earth from many Comets and Asteroids.
- (A) Mars
 - (B) Saturn
 - (C) Uranus
 - (D) Jupiter

47. 1 light year = ?

- (A) 9.5×10^6 km
- (B) 9.5×10^9 km
- (C) 9.5×10^{12} km
- (D) 9.5×10^{18} km

48. The planets visible to us without using a telescope are _____.

- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) 6

49. According to Big Bang Theory, the Universe began about _____ billion years ago.

- (A) 10 – 20
- (B) 20 – 30
- (C) 30 – 40
- (D) 40 – 50

50. Biosensor is used to measure?

- (A) Blood glucose level
- (B) The body pH value
- (C) Amount of hemoglobin
- (D) Salinity in Urine

51. Einstein's famous equation which states that mass and energy are interchangeable is?

- (A) $E = mc^2$
- (B) $E = cm^2$
- (C) $M = ec^2$
- (D) $M = ce^2$

52. The SI unit of electric current is?

- (A) Coloumb
- (B) Ampere
- (C) Volt
- (D) Watt

53. The principal constituent of the atmosphere of the Earth is?

- (A) Oxygen
- (B) Carbon
- (C) Hydrogen
- (D) Nitrogen

54. What is Dry Ice?

- (A) Solid Oxygen
- (B) Solid Carbon Dioxide
- (C) Solid Hydrogen
- (D) Solid Nitrogen

55. What are the primary colours?

- (A) White, Black, Blue
- (B) Red, Yellow, Blue
- (C) Red, Orange, Blue
- (D) Red, Green, Blue

56. Digestion of food is completed in the

- (A) small intestine
- (B) large intestine
- (C) stomach
- (D) Liver

57. Carrot is good source of Vitamin?

- (A) A
- (B) B complex
- (C) C
- (D) D

58. For proper formation of teeth, _____ is essential.

- (A) iodine
- (B) copper
- (C) fluorine
- (D) iron

59. Deficiency of _____ causes loss of appetite and poor growth.

- (A) zinc

- (B) iodine
- (C) copper
- (D) iron

60. Meteorology is the study of?

- (A) seasons
- (B) atmosphere
- (C) air and sounds
- (D) winds and clouds

61. The Carbon Dioxide in the atmosphere, by volume, is

- (A) 0.039%
- (B) 3.9%
- (C) 13%
- (D) 30%

62. Diamond is an allotropic form of

- (A) Carbon
- (B) Hydrogen
- (C) Nitrogen
- (D) Silicon

63. The SI unit of Heat is

- (A) Watt
- (B) Volt
- (C) Joule
- (D) Newton

64. The good sources of Vitamin-A are

- (A) green leafy vegetables
- (B) seeds
- (C) fresh vegetables and fruits
- (D) sea foods

65. The good sources of Vitamin-B Complex are

- (A) green leafy vegetables
- (B) seeds

- (C) fresh vegetables and fruits
- (D) sea foods

66. The good sources of Vitamin-C are

- (A) green leafy vegetables
- (B) seeds
- (C) fresh vegetables and fruits
- (D) sea foods

67. The good sources of iodine are

- (A) green leafy vegetables
- (B) seeds
- (C) fresh vegetables and fruits
- (D) sea foods

68. The gas, commonly known as “laughing gas”, is

- (A) Carbon Dioxide
- (B) Sulfur Dioxide
- (C) Nitrous Oxide
- (D) Sodium Oxide

69. The source of oxygen in photosynthesis is

- (A) water
- (B) salts
- (C) minerals
- (D) glucose

70. The instrument used to measure wind speed is

- (A) Anemometer
- (B) Barometer
- (C) Hydrometer
- (D) Hygrometer

71. The natural fats and oils are composed of

- (A) Carbon, Hydrogen and Oxygen
- (B) Carbon, Hydrogen and Nitrogen
- (C) Carbon, Oxygen and Nitrogen

(D) Hydrogen, Oxygen and Nitrogen

72. The energy value of food is measured in

- (A) Joule
- (B) Calories
- (C) Tesla
- (D) Proteins

73. Wind energy is the _____ energy.

- (A) Potential
- (B) Transverse
- (C) Kinetic
- (D) Mechanical

74. Who is considered the founder of meteorology?

- (A) Aristotle
- (B) Plato
- (C) Einstein
- (D) Newton

75. Water covers _____ of the Earth's surface.

- (A) 60%
- (B) 65%
- (C) 70%
- (D) 75%

76. In general, wind speed of 105–137 caused

- (A) minor or no damage
- (B) considerable damage
- (C) severe damage
- (D) extreme damage

77. Acid rain is mainly caused by emissions of _____ in the atmosphere.

- (A) Sulfur Dioxide and Potassium Nitrate
- (B) Sulfur and Charcoal
- (C) Nitrogen Oxide and Potassium Nitrate
- (D) Sulfur Dioxide and Nitrogen Oxide

78. About 50% of the Earth's crust, including the waters on the Earth and atmosphere, is

- (A) Oxygen
- (B) Carbon Dioxide
- (C) Silicon
- (D) Clay

79. The fourth state of matter is

- (A) Water
- (B) Salts
- (C) Vapours
- (D) Plasma

80. The device used to convert Alternate Current into Direct Current is called

- (A) Anemometer
- (B) Battery
- (C) Galvanometer
- (D) Rectifier

81. In night, when photosynthesis is stopped, plants

- (A) take in Carbon Dioxide
- (B) take in Oxygen
- (C) give off Carbon Dioxide
- (D) give off Oxygen

82. During photosynthesis, plants

- (A) take in Carbon Dioxide
- (B) take in Oxygen
- (C) give off Carbon Dioxide
- (D) give off Oxygen

83. _____ are called the powerhouses of the cell.

- (A) Mitochondria
- (B) Vesicles
- (C) Lungs
- (D) Liver

84. Mitochondria contain their own supply of

(A) DNA

(B) Amino acids

(C) Vitamins

(D) Oxygen

85. The first chemical explosive, Gunpowder, is a mixture of

(A) Sulfur, Charcoal and Nitrogen Oxide

(B) Sulfur, Charcoal, and Potassium Nitrate

(C) Sulfur and Charcoal

(D) Charcoal and Potassium Nitrate

86. The number of oscillations per second is called the

(A) hertz

(B) waves

(C) pitch

(D) frequency

87. Sound waves from a loudspeaker are caused by

(A) frequency

(B) vibrations

(C) pitch

(D) amplitude

88. The guitar has _____ strings.

(A) 4

(B) 5

(C) 6

(D) 7

89. The device used to measure movements of the heart is

(A) Cardiograph

(B) Seismograph

(C) Hydrometer

(D) Hygrometer

90. The unit used to measure 'Pressure' is

(A) pascal

- (B) newton
- (C) watt
- (D) tesla

91. There are _____ methods of heat transfer.

- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) 6

92. Which from the following is NOT a method of heat transfer?

- (A) Conduction
- (B) Convection
- (C) Radiation
- (D) All are methods of heat transfer

93. If we heat one end of metallic rod, the other end gets hot. The method of heat transfer is

- (A) Conduction
- (B) Convection
- (C) Radiation
- (D) None of these

94. A person seated in front of a fire receives heat by

- (A) Conduction
- (B) Convection
- (C) Radiation
- (D) None of these

95. The unit used to measure 'magnetic flux' is

- (A) pascal
- (B) farad
- (C) weber
- (D) henry

96. Battery was invented by

- (A) Volta
- (B) Hero

- (C) Fermi
- (D) Maiman

97. The most abundant element in the earth's crust is oxygen. The second most abundant element in the earth's crust is

- (A) Hydrogen
- (B) Nitrogen
- (C) Brass
- (D) Silicon

98. The nearest planet to the Sun is

- (A) Mercury
- (B) Venus
- (C) Mars
- (D) Jupiter

99. Bronze is an alloy of

- (A) Iron, Carbon
- (B) Copper, Tin
- (C) Nickel, Zinc
- (D) Mercury, Lead

100. Molecules with identical molecular formulae but with different structural formulae are called

- (A) Isotopes
- (B) Isomers
- (C) Electrode
- (D) Compound

101. One way of transfer of heat energy is 'convection' which occurs in

- (A) Liquids only
- (B) Gasses only
- (C) Liquids and gasses
- (D) Liquids, gasses and solids

102. Which from the following is incompressible

- (A) Solids

- (B) Liquids
- (C) Gasses
- (D) All are compressible

103. The key factor in determining the weather is the quantity of _____ in the atmosphere.

- (A) Water vapour
- (B) Oxygen
- (C) Carbondioxide
- (D) Hydrogen

104. The entropy of the universe is

- (A) Increasing
- (B) Decreasing
- (C) Constant
- (D) None of these

105. Which from the following methods of heat transfer can take place in a vaccum?

- (A) Canduction
- (B) Convection
- (C) Radiation
- (D) All of the above

106. Neutrons were discovered by

- (A) Einstein
- (B) James Chadwick
- (C) F.W. Aston
- (D) Rutherford

107. Mass Spectrograph was invented by

- (A) Einstein
- (B) James Chadwick
- (C) F.W. Aston
- (D) Rutherford

108. Nucleus was discovered by

- (A) Einstein
- (B) James Chadwick

- (C) F.W. Aston
- (D) Rutherford

109. Which is the process of science?

- (A) Observation > Experiments > Hypothesis
- (B) Hypothesis > Observations > Experiments
- (C) Observation > Hypothesis > Experiments
- (D) Experiments > Observations > Hypothesis

110. Salty water can be made pure by the method of

- (A) filtration
- (B) evaporation
- (C) chromatography
- (D) distillation

111. The unit of efficiency is

- (A) Volt
- (B) Watt
- (C) Joules
- (D) None of these

112. Which from the following is NOT a stored energy?

- (A) Thermal
- (B) Gravitational
- (C) Elastic potential energy
- (D) Chemical

113. Energy can be converted from one form to another, but all energy ends up as

- (A) Kinetic energy
- (B) Potential energy
- (C) Heat energy
- (D) Chemical energy

114. A battery converts _____ into electrical energy.

- (A) Potential energy
- (B) Chemical energy
- (C) Nuclear energy

(D) Mechanical energy

115. Which from the following is NOT a renewable energy resource?

- (A) Geothermal
- (B) Biomass
- (C) Solar
- (D) Nuclear

116. Which from the following is NOT a non-renewable energy resource?

- (A) Coal
- (B) Natural gas
- (C) Nuclear
- (D) Geothermal

117. Current is the flow of

- (A) Electrons
- (B) Protons
- (C) Neutrons
- (D) Voltage

118. The unit of current is

- (A) Volt
- (B) Ampere
- (C) Ohm
- (D) Watt

119. To prevent electric shocks, a/an _____ is placed in the circuit.

- (A) Ammeter
- (B) Voltmeter
- (C) Fuse
- (D) Diode

120. Electrons were discovered by

- (A) James Chadwick
- (B) J.J. Thomson
- (C) F.W. Aston
- (D) Rutherford

- 121.** When molten rock cools and solidifies, the _____ are formed.
- (A) igneous rocks
 - (B) sedimentary rocks
 - (C) metamorphic rocks
 - (D) none of these
- 122.** Molten rock below the surface of the Earth is called?
- (A) Lava
 - (B) Magma
 - (C) Crystals
 - (D) Granite
- 123.** Molten rock above the surface of the Earth is called?
- (A) Lava
 - (B) Magma
 - (C) Crystals
 - (D) Granite
- 124.** The metal which is liquid at room temperature is?
- (A) Zinc
 - (B) Nickel
 - (C) Lead
 - (D) Mercury
- 125.** Between the melting point and boiling point of a substance, the substance is a?
- (A) Solid
 - (B) Liquid
 - (C) Gas
 - (D) Crystal
- 126.** The boiling point of alcohol is
- (A) 78 °C
 - (B) 86 °C
 - (C) 94 °C
 - (D) 100 °C
- 127.** The visible cloud of dust and gas in space is called?

- (A) White Dwarf
- (B) Supernova
- (C) Nebula
- (D) Galaxy

128. The average salinity of the Earth's oceans in 1 kilogram of sea water is about _____ grams of salt.

- (A) 90
- (B) 25
- (C) 30
- (D) 35

129. The most abundant substance that constitutes the mass of the Earth is?

- (A) Iron
- (B) Oxygen
- (C) Nitrogen
- (D) Silicon

130. The Earth's atmosphere is divided into _____ main layers.

- (A) 4
- (B) 5
- (C) 6
- (D) 7

131. Rocks which are formed by high temperature and pressure on existing rocks over a period of time are called _____ rocks.

- (A) igneous
- (B) metamorphic
- (C) sedimentary
- (D) crystal

132. Marble and slate are examples of

- (A) igneous rocks
- (B) metamorphic rocks
- (C) sedimentary rocks
- (D) crystals

133. Sandstone and limestone are examples of

- (A) igneous rocks
- (B) metamorphic rocks
- (C) sedimentary rocks
- (D) crystals

134. Absolute zero, which is the lower limit of the thermodynamic temperature scale, is equivalent to _____ on the Celsius scale.

- (A) 273 °C
- (B) 0 °C
- (C) 100 °C
- (D) 973 °C

135. The diameter of the Earth's equator is larger than the pole-to-pole diameter by

- (A) 40 km
- (B) 43 km
- (C) 46 km
- (D) 49 km

136. The Tectonic Plates of the Earth lies in

- (A) Inner Core
- (B) Outer Core
- (C) Lithosphere
- (D) Asthenosphere

137. There are _____ major tectonic plates.

- (A) 4
- (B) 5
- (C) 6
- (D) 7

138. The fresh water on the Earth is _____ of the total water.

- (A) 2.5%
- (B) 5%
- (C) 7.5%
- (D) 10%

139. The Ozone Layer lies in the

- (A) troposphere
- (B) stratosphere
- (C) mesosphere
- (D) thermosphere

140. The Earth's atmosphere is divided into _____ layers.

- (A) 4
- (B) 5
- (C) 6
- (D) 7

141. Which type of rock may contain fossils?

- (A) Igneous
- (B) Metamorphic
- (C) Sedimentary
- (D) Crystals

142. The mass is highly concentrated form of

- (A) Weight
- (B) Energy
- (C) Force
- (D) Momentum

143. The whole Earth can be covered by _____ geo-stationary satellites.

- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) 6

144. The ozone layer is at height of _____ kilometers from the surface of the Earth.

- (A) 10 to 20
- (B) 20 to 30
- (C) 30 to 40
- (D) 40 to 50

145. The ozone layer was discovered by

- (A) F.W. Aston and J.J Thomson
- (B) Albert Einstein
- (C) Rutherford
- (D) Charles Fabry and Henri Buisson

146. The interior structure of the Earth is divided into _____ layers.

- (A) 4
- (B) 5
- (C) 6
- (D) 7

147. We live on the Earth's

- (A) Inner core
- (B) Outer core
- (C) Crust
- (D) Mantle

148. The thickest layer of the Earth is

- (A) Crust
- (B) Inner core
- (C) Outer core
- (D) Mantle

149. The outermost layer of the Earth is

- (A) Crust
- (B) Inner mantle
- (C) Outer mantle
- (D) Core

150. The Earth's crust ranges from _____ km in depth.

- (A) 0 – 5
- (B) 5 – 10
- (C) 5 – 70
- (D) 10 – 70

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

21	D	22	A	23	B	24	C	25	B	26	C	27	A	28	A	29	A	30	B
31	A	32	C	33	A	34	D	35	B	36	C	37	B	38	A	39	A	40	D
41	B	42	C	43	B	44	D	45	D	46	D	47	C	48	C	49	A	50	A
51	A	52	B	53	D	54	B	55	D	56	A	57	A	58	C	59	A	60	B
61	A	62	A	63	C	64	A	65	B	66	C	67	D	68	C	69	A	70	A
71	A	72	B	73	C	74	A	75	C	76	A	77	D	78	A	79	D	80	D
81	C	82	D	83	A	84	A	85	B	86	D	87	B	88	C	89	A	90	A
91	A	92	D	93	A	94	C	95	C	96	A	97	D	98	A	99	B	100	B
101	C	102	B	103	A	104	A	105	C	106	B	107	C	108	D	109	C	110	D
111	D	112	A	113	C	114	B	115	D	116	D	117	A	118	B	119	C	120	B
121	A	122	B	123	A	124	D	125	B	126	A	127	C	128	D	129	A	130	B
131	B	132	B	133	C	134	A	135	B	136	C	137	D	138	A	139	B	140	B
141	C	142	B	143	A	144	B	145	D	146	B	147	C	148	D	149	A	150	C

COMPUTER SCIENCE



The word computer once meant a person who did “computations” or “Compute”, but now it almost always refers to “automated electronic devices”. Computers can do much more than calculator, however. They are now used in all sorts of ways to better control or automate products and processes.

Def : “Computer is an advanced electronic device that takes raw data as (**input**) from the user and processes these data under the control of set of instructions (**called program**) and gives the result (**output**) and saves output for the future use. It can process both numerical and non-numerical (arithmetic and logical) calculations”.

A computer has four functions:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| ➤ Accepts data | Input |
| ➤ Processes data | Processing |
| ➤ Produces output | Output |
| ➤ Stores results | Storage |

Input Devices.

Computer is an electronic device. It is made of many parts. It works in three basic steps. INPUT, PROCESSING and OUTPUT. Input is a computer term. Which means to put data in computer. Different computer parts are used to put data into a computer. They are called input devices.

Input is the raw information entered into a computer from the input devices. It is the collection of letters, numbers, images etc.

Ex. Typical examples include keyboards, mouse, trackballs, pointing sticks, joysticks, digital tablets, touch pads, scanners etc.

Output Devices.

Output is the result by a computer after data processing. Computer output devices show us text, Pictures and give out Sounds. Output is also called as Result. We can save these results in the storage devices for the future use.

Ex. Monitor, Printer, Speakers, Projector and Modem are the output devices.

Data Storage Devices.

Data storage is a unique feature of computer. Once we store data in our computer, we can re-open it, copy it or get its printout whenever we like. We can also transfer data to any other computer or memory device. Computer stores data in electronic signals. That is why, a

copied data is 100% the same as the original one. We can make so many copies in a short time.

Computer Hardware and Software

Our computer is the combination of Hardware and Software. Hardware is the parts of computer that we can touch. Software is the computer programs that we cannot see. We cannot touch software programs.

Ex. A cassette is the hardware. The recording of cassette is Software.



Relationship between Hardware and Software.

- Hardware and software are mutually dependent on each other. Both of them must work together to make a computer produce a useful output.
- Software cannot be utilized without supporting hardware.
- Hardware without set of programs to operate upon cannot be utilized and is useless.
- To get a particular job done on the computer, relevant software should be loaded into the hardware
- Hardware is a one-time expense.
- Software development is very expensive and is a continuing expense.
- Different software applications can be loaded on a hardware to run different jobs.
- A software acts as an interface between the user and the hardware.
- If hardware is the 'heart' of a computer system, then software is its 'soul'. Both are complimentary to each other.

Computer Hardware

Def : The physical elements of a computer is called hardware which we can touch, hardware is generally divided into the central processing unit (**CPU**), and main memory (or random-access memory, **RAM**). The last class encompasses all sorts of input and output (I/O) devices: keyboard, display monitor, printer, disk drives, network connections, scanners, and more.

Examples of Hardware are following:

Input Devices.

Output Devices.

Data Storage Devices.

Internal components.

Computer Software

Def : “A set of instructions that directs a computer's hardware to perform a task is called a program, or software program.”

Our computer is the combination of Hardware and Software. Hardware is the part of computer that we can touch. Software is the computer programs that we cannot touch. Software is the set of instructions which tells the computer what to do. A computer cannot work without software.

There are two basic types of software. System Software and Application Software.

System Software.

System software is a large program which gives instructions to all computer parts. System software also controls application software.

When we work on application software, the application software communicates with the system software.

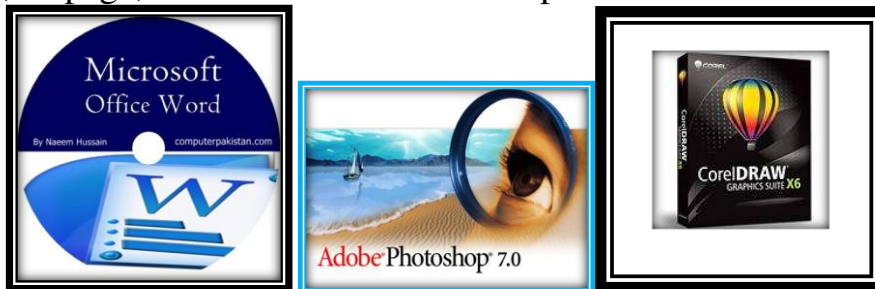
Ex. Windows is the best and very popular system software. The system gives instructions to the computer parts to act on our instructions.



Application Software.

Application software is like a tool. We cannot work on a computer without installing application software. We need different types of software to perform different works.

Ex. Microsoft Office, In-page, Coral Draw and Photoshop etc.



Computer Fundamentals MCQs

1) A source program is the program written in which level language?

- A. English
- B. Symbolic
- C. High-Level
- D. Machine

2) Which of the following operating systems do you choose to implement a client server network?

- A. MS DOS
- B. Windows 95

- C. Windows 98
- D. Windows 2000

3) Which has the maximum capacity?

- A. Floppy disk
- B. Zip disk
- C. jaz-cartridge
- D. super disk

4) Which is a non-standard version of computing language?

- A. PROLOG
- B. APL
- C. ARMY
- D. PL/1

5) A co-processor

- A. is relatively easy to support in software
- B. causes all processes to function equally
- C. works with any application
- D. is quite common in modern computers

6) All of the following are example of input device except

- A. COM(Computer Output Microfilm)
- B. CRT(cathode ray tube)
- C. Optical scanners
- D. Voice recognition device

7) The time for which a peace of equipment operation is called?

- A. seek time
- B. effective time
- C. access
- D. real time

8) Number cruncher is the informal name for ..

- A. mini computer
- B. super computer
- C. micro computer

D. mainframe computer

9) The two types of RAM are

- A. Volatile and non-volatile
- B. erasable and programmable
- C. static and dynamic
- D. none of the above

10) The range of frequencies available for data transmission is known as

- A. Baud
- B. Bandwidth
- C. Frequency range
- D. Bits

11) Each model of a computer has a unique

- A. Assembly language
- B. Machine language
- C. High level language
- D. All of the above

12) The two types of auxiliary storage devices are

- A. random and sequential access
- B. MDIA and MIDI
- C. VGA and SVGA
- D. None of the above

13) A file containing relatively permanent data is

- A. Random file
- B. Transaction file
- C. Master file
- D. Sequential file

14) Which of the following is the slowest in accessing data?

- A. zip disk
- B. hard disk
- C. floppy disk
- D. magnetic disk

15) Which computer peripherals are mounted in a frame?

- A. Micro computer
- B. Mainframe computer
- C. Mini computer
- D. Super computer

16) The only function of a not gate is to

- A. stop a signal
- B. re-complement a signal
- C. invert an output signal
- D. act as a universal gate

17) A computer in which data is represented by a continuously variable physical quantity is

- A. Digital computer
- B. Analog computer
- C. Hybrid computer
- D. Machine inbuilt computer

18) Which of the following is generally used for back-up?

- A. CD-ROM
- B. Hard disk
- C. Floppy disk
- D. Magnetic tape

19) The instruction for starting the computer are housed on

- A. Random access memory
- B. CD-ROM
- C. Read only memory chip
- D. All of the above

20) The operating system manages

- A. Memory
- B. Processes
- C. Disks and I/O devices
- D. All of the above

Answers

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

- 1) Separate Read/Write heads are required in which of these memory access schemes.
 - A. Random Access
 - B. Sequential Access
 - C. Direct Access
 - D. None of these
- 2) The ALU of a computer response to the commands coming from
 - A. Primary memory
 - B. Control memory
 - C. External memory
 - D. Cache memory
- 3) What allows you to print on both sides of the printers?
 - A. Fuser
 - B. Duplexer
 - C. Toner
 - D. Paper swapping unit
- 4) A register organized to allow to move left or right operations is called a
 - A. Counter
 - B. Loader
 - C. Adder
 - D. Shift register
- 5) Before a disk drive can access any sector record, a computer program has to provide the record's disk address what information does this address specify?
 - A. Track number
 - B. Sector number
 - C. Surface number

D. All of the above

6) Laser Jet Printer speeds are measured in pages per minute(PPM), what do we use to measure dot-matrix printers?

- A. Lines per inch
- B. Lines per sheet
- C. Characters per inch
- D. Characters per second

7) Which of the following have the fastest access time?

- A. Semiconductor Memories
- B. Magnetic Disks
- C. Magnetic Taps
- D. Compact Disks

8) Which printer is very commonly used for desk to publishing?

- A. Laser Printer
- B. Ink jet printer
- C. Daisy wheel printer
- D. Dot matrix printer

9) What is a common language that computers use to talk with one another on a network?

- A. Client
- B. Adapter
- C. Protocol
- D. Operating Systems

10) A hard disk is divided into tracks, which are further subdivided into ...

- A. Clusters
- B. Sectors
- C. Vectors
- D. Heads

11) The bar-code which is used on all types of items, is ready by a scanning device directly into the computer. What is the name of this scanning?

- A. Laser scanner
- B. Wand

- C. OCR
- D. MICRO

12) Which of the following are characteristics of peer to peer networking?

- A. Limited number of computers involved
- B. Computer acting as both a client and a server
- C. Centralized security and admin
- D. Both A and B

13) Which of the following devices send and receive information from other devices?

- A. Parallel port
- B. Serial port
- C. Video port
- D. Both A and B

14) What is the name of the reading device which makes use of photo sensors and laser technologies to interpret printed types of even handwritten data directly from the source document?

- A. MICR
- B. OCR
- C. MARK SENSING
- D. ATM

15) Modem use transmission.

- A. synchronous
- B. asynchronous
- C. timed interval
- D. PPP

16) Which of the following is a type of preventive maintenance used on a hard drive?

- A. Disk diagnostics
- B. Head alignment diagnostics
- C. Initializing
- D. Un-initializing

17) The storage location in the internal storage of a CPU are called ...

- A. Contents

- B. Address
- C. Locations
- D. Mask

18) What are alternative names for the internal storage of a computer?

- A. real storage
- B. primary memory
- C. main memory
- D. Both A and B

19) During the normal PC boot process, which of the following is active first?

- A. RAM BIOS
- B. ROM BIOS
- C. CMOS
- D. Hard disk information

20) Which of the following chips can be reprogrammed with special electric pulses?

- A. EPROM
- B. PROM
- C. ROM
- D. EEPROM

Answers

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

1) Processors of all computers, whether micro, mini or mainframe must have ...

- A. ALU
- B. Primary storage
- C. Control Unit
- D. All of the above

2) The hardware in which data may be stored for a computer system is called ...

- A. Register

- B. Bus
- C. Control Unit
- D. Memory

3) 1 bytes is equal to

- A. 4 bits
- B. 10 bits
- C. 8 bits
- D. None of the above

4) The term 'memory' applies to which one of the following ...

- A. Logic
- B. Storage
- C. Control
- D. Input device

5) The first electronic digital computer contained ..

- A. Electronic valves
- B. Vacuum tubes
- C. Transistors
- D. Semiconductor memory

6) The metal disks, which are permanently housed in, sealed and contamination free containers are called

- A. Hard disk
- B. Floppy disk
- C. Winchester disk
- D. Flexible disk

7) Which can read data and convert them to a form that a computer can use?

- A. Logic
- B. Storage
- C. Control
- D. Input device

8) Which of the following registers is loaded with the contents of the memory location pointed by the PC?

- A. Memory Address Register
- B. Memory Data Register
- C. Instruction Register
- D. Program Counter

9) 4 bits are equal to

- A. Nibble
- B. Data
- C. Bit
- D. Bytes

10) Which is not true of primary storage?

- A. Information must be transferred to primary storage
- B. It allows very fast access to data
- C. It is the part of the CPU
- D. All of the above

11) The unit of a computer system that executes program communicates with and often controls the operation of other subsystems of the computer is known as

- A. CPU
- B. control unit
- C. I/O unit
- D. peripheral unit

12) Which of the following registers is used to keep track of address of the memory location where the next instruction is located?

- A. Memory address register
- B. Memory data register
- C. Instruction register
- D. Program counter

13) Primary storage is as compared to secondary storage.

- A. slow and inexpensive
- B. fast and inexpensive
- C. fast and expensive
- D. slow and expensive

14) A memory bus is mainly used for communication between

- A. Processor and memory
- B. Processor and I/O memory
- C. Input device and output device
- D. None of the above

15) What is the name of the reading device which makes use of photo sensors and laser technologies to interpret printed, typed or even hand written data directly from the source document?

- A. MICR
- B. OCR
- C. Mark sensing device
- D. ATM

16) Which is widely use in academic testing?

- A. MICR
- B. POS
- C. OCR
- D. OMR

17) The OCR stands for

- A. Out-sized character reader
- B. Optical character recognition
- C. Operational character reader
- D. Only character reader

18) Hard disks and diskette are ...

- A. Direct access devices
- B. Sequential access devices
- C. Rarely used with micro computers
- D. Both A and B

19) Magnetic tape can serve as

- A. Input media
- B. Output media
- C. Secondary media
- D. All of the above

20) RAM is used as short memory because it

- A. is volatile
- B. is very expensive
- C. has small capacity
- D. is programmable

Answers

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

1. Binary code “0” means

- A) State of absence
- B) State of presence
- C) State of Negative
- D) State of Positive

2. is compulsory part of HTML.

- A)

- B) <body>
- C) <tr>
- D)

3. CAI stands for

- A) Computer Aided Instruction
- B) Computer Aided information
- C) Cost Added Information
- D) Computer Aided Infrastructure

4. Maximum font size in HTML is

- A) 6
- B) 7
- C) 5
- D) 8

5. MICR reader is an device.

- A) Input
- B) Output
- C) Electric
- D) Storage

6. Internet is

- A) Network of Networks
- B) Networks of Communication
- C) Networks of Data
- D) Group of LAN

7. is a standalone tag.

- A)
- B) <body>
- C) <head>
- D) <p>

8. FTP stands for

- A) Folder Transfer Protocol
- B) File Transfer Process
- C) File Transfer Protocol
- D) File Text Protocol

9. Hexadecimal number system hasbase.

- A) 16
- B) 14
- C) 12
- D) 08

10. HTML stands for

- A) Hypertext Mass up language
- B) Hypertext Markup language
- C) Hypertext Move up language
- D) Hypertext Mark of language

11. The default setting for a horizontal rule is

- A) shaded
- B) unshaded
- C) both
- D) none of the above

12. tag is used to embed image in a webpage.

- A) ``
- B) ``
- C) ``
- D) None of the above

13. This is a global collection of high-powered computer that are connected together with cables, telephone lines, microwave dishes, satellites etc.

- A) Arpanet
- B) Internet
- C) Network
- D) All of the above

14. is used to pointing / selecting the screen co-ordinates by detecting the light.

- A) Light Pen
- B) Bar Code Reader
- C) Digital Camera
- D) Smart Cards

15. displays the information about the active document such as page number, section number, number of pages, insertion point, position, etc.

- A) View Bar
- B) Menu Bar
- C) Status Bar
- D) Ruler Line

16. a record means a new record to the file.

- A) Amending
- B) Updating
- C) Editing
- D) Appending

17. To move the cursor to end of the document, press

- A) Ctrl+End
- B) End
- C) Alt+End
- D) Shift+End

18. SMTP stands for

- A) Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
- B) Simple Mail Transport Protocol
- C) Sample Mail Transfer Protocol
- D) Sample Mail Transport Protocol

19. JPEG stands for

- A) Joint Photo Experts Group
- B) Joint Photogenic Experts Group
- C) Joint Photographic Experts Group
- D) Joint Photoelectric Experts Group

20. The short cut key to start a new line without starting a new paragraph is

- A) Ctrl+Enter
- B) Shift+Enter
- C) Alt+Enter
- D) Enter

Answers

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

1) Central Processing Unit is combination of

- A. Control and Storage Unit
- B. Control and Output Unit
- C. Arithmetic Logic and Input Unit

D. Arithmetic Logic and Control Unit

2) The octal equivalent of 111010 is

A. 81

B. 72

C. 71

D. None of the above

3) Programs designed to perform specific tasks is known as

A. System Software

B. Application Software

C. Utility Software

D. Operating Software

4) Analog Computer works on the supply of

A. Continuous electrical pulses

B. Electrical pulses but not continuous

C. Magnetic strength

D. None of the above

5) Time during which a job is processed by a the computer is

A. Delay times

B. Real time

C. Execution time

D. Down time

6) Which of the following chips can be reprogrammed with special electric pulses?

A. EPROM

B. PROM

C. ROM

D. EEPROM

7) Hexadecimal number system have ...

A. One stable stage

B. Two stable state

C. Eight Stable state

D. Sixteen Stable state

8) The mostly commonly used standard data code to represent alphabetical, numerical and punctuation character used in electronic data processing system is called ...

- A. ASCII
- B. EDCDII
- C. BCD
- D. All of the above

9) The term gigabyte refers to ...

- A. 1024 bytes
- B. 1024 kilobytes
- C. 1024 megabytes
- D. 1024 terabytes

10) Seek time is

- A. Time to position the head over proper track
- B. Time to position the head over proper sector
- C. Time to position the head over proper cylinder
- D. None of the above

11) Which is considered a direct entry input device?

- A. Optical scanner
- B. Mouse and digitizer
- C. Light pen
- D. All of the above

12) Group of instructions that directs a computer is called ...

- A. Storage
- B. Logic
- C. Memory
- D. Program

13) A type of memory chip whose contents can not be saved when a computer is turned off

- A. ROM
- B. PROM
- C. RAM
- D. EPROM

14) In latest generation computers, the instructions are executed

- A. Parallel only
- B. Sequentially only
- C. Both sequentially and parallel
- D. All of the above

15) Which of the following terms is the most closely related to main memory?

- A. None volatile
- B. Permanent
- C. Control unit
- D. Temporary

16) Which language is directly understood by the computer without translation program ...

- A. Machine language
- B. Assembly language
- C. High level language
- D. None of the above

17) Which of the following is used only for data entry and storage, and never of processing?

- A. Mouse
- B. Dumb terminal
- C. Micro computer
- D. Dedicated data entry system

18) Who is called called the “GrandFather” of the computer?

- A. Blaise Pascal
- B. Charles Babbage
- C. Joseph Jacquard
- D. Dr. Herman Hollerith

19) The translator program used in assembly language is called ...

- A. Computer
- B. Interpreter
- C. Assembler
- D. Translator

20) A modern electronic computer is a machine that is meant for

- A. Doing quick mathematical calculation
- B. Input, storage, manipulation and outputting of data
- C. Electronic Data processing
- D. Performing repetitive task accurately

Answers

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

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THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

1. The Great Pyramid at Giza, Egypt.
2. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
3. The Statue of Zeus at Olympia, Greece.
4. The Temple of Artemis at Ephesus.
5. The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus.
6. The Colossus of Rhodes.
7. The Lighthouse at Alexandria, Egypt.

1).GREAT PYRAMID AT GIZA.



The Great Pyramid at Giza was constructed between 2584 and 2561 BCE for the Egyptian (**Pharaoh**) Khufu (known in Greek as 'Cheops') and was the tallest man-made structure in the world for almost 4,000 years. Excavations of the interior of the pyramid were only initiated in earnest in the late 18th and early 19th centuries CE and so the intricacies of the interior which so intrigue modern people were unknown to the ancient writers. It was the structure itself with its perfect symmetry and imposing height which impressed ancient visitors.

HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON.

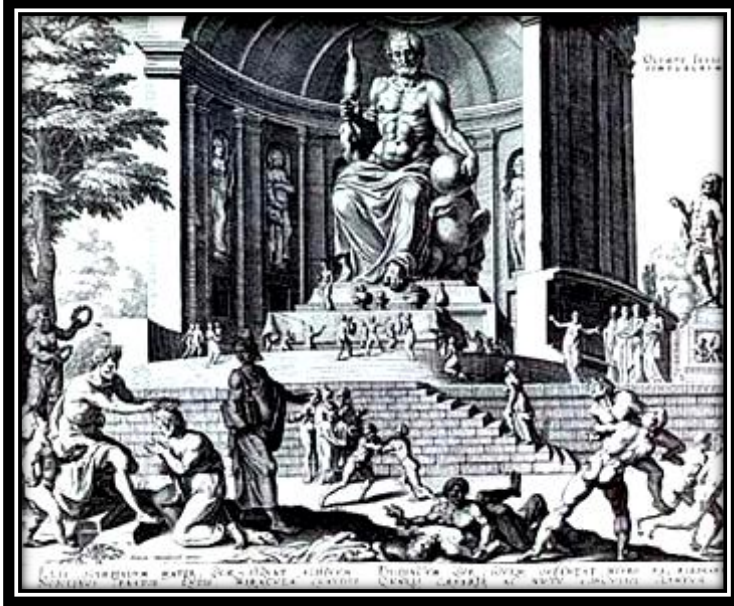


The Hanging Gardens of Babylon, if they existed as described, were built by **Nebuchadnezzar II** between 605-562 BCE as a gift to his wife. They are described by the ancient writer Diodorus Siculus as being self-watering planes of exotic flora and fauna reaching a height of over **75 feet (23 metres)** through a series of climbing terraces. Diodorus wrote that Nebuchadnezzar's wife, Amtis of Media,

missed the mountains and flowers of her homeland and so the king commanded that a mountain be created for her in Babylon. The controversy over whether the gardens existed comes from the fact that they are nowhere mentioned in Babylonian history and that Herodotus, 'the Father of History', makes no mention of them in his descriptions of Babylon. There are many other

ancient facts, figures, and places Herodotus fails to mention, however, or has been shown to be wrong about. Diodorus, Philo, and the historian Strabo all claim the gardens existed. They were destroyed by an earthquake sometime after the 1st century CE.

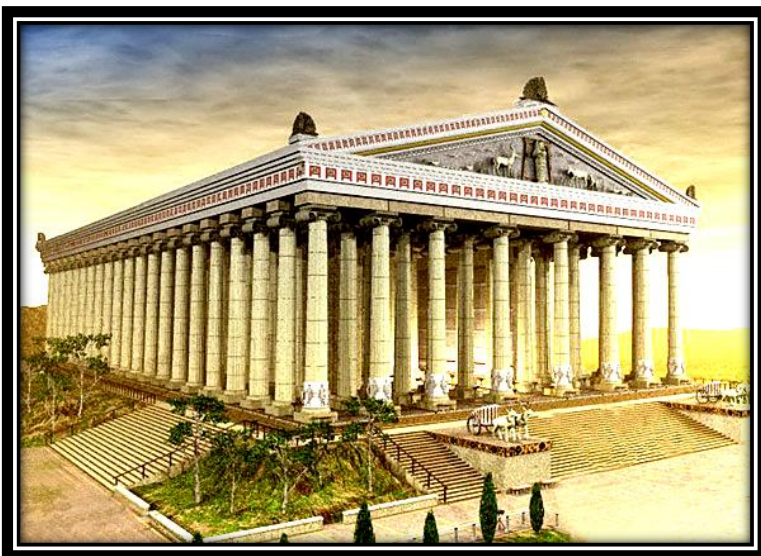
STATUE OF ZEUS AT OLYMPIA.



The Statue of Zeus at Olympia was created by the great Greek sculptor Phidias (known as the finest sculptor of the ancient world in the **5th century BCE**, he also worked on the Parthenon and the statue of Athenathere in Athens). The statue depicted the god Zeus seated on his throne, his skin of ivory and robes of hammered gold, and was **40 feet (12 m)** tall, designed to inspire awe in the worshippers who came to the Temple of Zeus at Olympia. Not everyone was awestruck by the statue, however. Strabo reports, “Although the temple itself is very large, the sculptor is criticized for not having appreciated the correct proportions.

He has shown Zeus seated, but with the head almost touching the ceiling, so that we have the impression that if Zeus moved to stand up he would unroof the temple” (Seven Wonders). The Temple at Olympia fell into ruin after the rise of Christianity and the ban on the Olympic Games as ‘pagan rites’. The statue was carried off to Constantinople where it was later destroyed, sometime in either the 5th or 6th centuries CE, by an earthquake.

TEMPLE OF ARTEMIS AT EPHEOS



The Temple of Artemis at Ephesus, a Greek colony in Asia Minor, took over 120 years to build and only one night to destroy. Completed in 550 BCE, the temple was 425 feet (about 129 m) high, 225 feet (almost 69 m) wide, supported by 127 60 foot (about 18 m) high columns. Sponsored by the wealthy King Croesus of Lydia, who spared no expense in anything he did (according to Herodotus, among others) the temple was so magnificent that every

account of it is written with the same tone of awe and each agrees with the other that this was among the most amazing structures ever raised by humans. On July 21, 356 BCE a man named Herostratus set fire to the temple in order, as he said, to achieve lasting fame by forever being associated with the destruction of something so beautiful. The Ephesians decreed that his name should never be recorded nor remembered but Strabo set it down as a point of interest in the history of the temple. On the same night the temple burned, Alexander the Great was born and, later, offered to rebuild the ruined temple but the Ephesians refused his generosity. It was rebuilt on a less grand scale after Alexander's death but was destroyed by the invasion of the Goths. Rebuilt again, it was finally destroyed utterly by a Christian mob lead by Saint John Chrysostom in 401 CE.

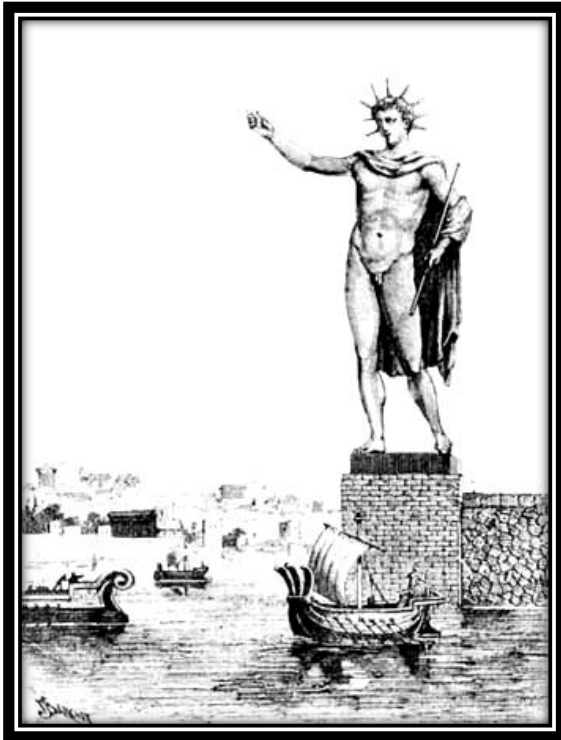
MAUSOLEUM OF HALICARNASSUS.



The Mausoleum of Halicarnassus was the tomb of the Persian Satrap Mauslos, built in 351 BCE. Mauslos chose Halicarnassus as his capital city, and he and his beloved wife Artemisia went to great lengths to create a city whose beauty would be unmatched in the world. Mauslos died in 353 BCE and Artemisia wished to create a final resting place worthy of such a great king. Artemisia died two years after Mauslos and her ashes were entombed with his in the mausoleum (Pliny the Elder records that the craftsmen continued work on the structure after her death, both as a tribute to their

patroness and knowing the work would bring them lasting fame). The tomb was 135 feet (41 m) tall and ornately decorated with fine sculpture. It was destroyed by a series of earthquakes and lay in ruin for hundreds of years until, in 1494 CE, it was completely dismantled and used by the Knights of St. John of Malta in the building of their castle at Bodrum (where the ancient stones can still be seen today). It is from the tomb of Mauslos that the English word 'mausoleum' is derived.

COLOSSUS OF RHODES.



The Colossus of Rhodes was a statue of the god Helios (the patron god of the island of Rhodes) constructed between 292 and 280 BCE. It stood over 110 feet (just over 33 m) high overlooking the harbor of Rhodes and, despite fanciful depictions to the contrary, stood with its legs together on a base (much like the Statue of Liberty in the harbor off New York City in the United States of America, which is modeled on the Colossus) and did not straddle the harbour. The statue was commissioned after the defeat of the invading army of Demetrius in 304 BCE. Demetrius left behind much of his siege equipment and weaponry and this was sold by the Rhodians for 300 talents (approximately 360 million U.S. dollars) which money they used to build the Colossus. The statue stood for only 56 years before it was destroyed by an earthquake in 226 BCE. It lay in impressive ruin for over 800 years, according to Strabo, and was still a tourist

attraction. Pliny the Elder claims that the fingers of the Colossus were larger than most statues of his day. According to the historian Theophanes the bronze ruins were eventually sold to “a Jewish merchant of Edessa” around 654 CE who carried them away on 900 camels to be melted down.

LIGHTHOUSE OF ALEXANDRIA.



The Lighthouse at Alexandria, built on the island of Pharos, stood close to **440 feet (134 m)** in height and was commissioned by Ptolemy I Soter. Construction was completed sometime around 280 BCE. The lighthouse was the third tallest human-made structure in the world (after the pyramids) and its light (a mirror which reflected the sun’s rays by day and a fire by night) could be seen as far as **35 miles** out to sea. The structure rose from a square base to a middle octagonal section up to a circular top and those who saw it in its glory reported that words

were inadequate to describe its beauty. The lighthouse was badly damaged in an earthquake in 956 CE, again in 1303 CE and 1323 CE and, by the year 1480 CE, it was gone. The Egyptian

fort Quaitbey now stands on the site of the Pharos, built with some of the stones from the ruins of the lighthouse.

NEW 7 WONDERS OF THE WORLD

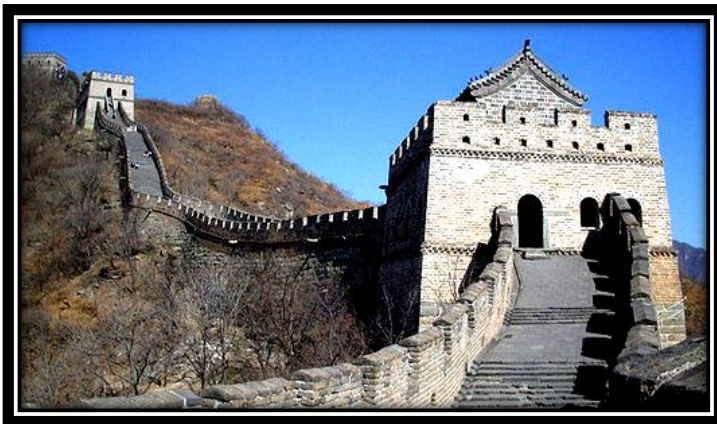
CHRIST REDEEMER: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil



This statue of Jesus stands some 38 meters tall, atop the Corcovado mountain overlooking Rio de Janeiro. Designed by Brazilian Heitor da Silva Costa and created by French sculptor Paul Landowski, it is one of the world's best-known monuments. The statue took five years to construct and was inaugurated on October 12, 1931. It has become a symbol of the city and of the

warmth of the Brazilian people, who receive visitors with open arms.

WALL OF CHINA: China



The Great Wall of China was built to link existing fortifications into a united defense system and better keep invading Mongol tribes out of China. It is the largest man-made monument ever to have been built and it is disputed that it is the only one visible from space. Many thousands of people must have given their lives to build this colossal construction.

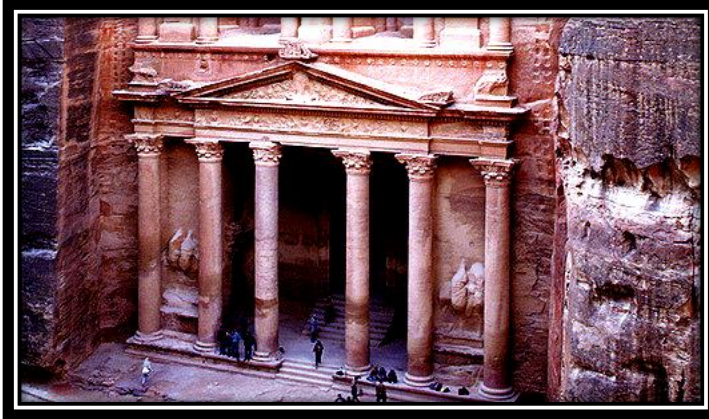
MACHU PICCHU: Peru



In the 15th century, the Incan Emperor Pachacutec built a city in the clouds on the mountain known as Machu Picchu ("Old Mountain"). This extraordinary settlement lies halfway up the Andes Plateau, deep in the Amazon jungle and above the Urubamba River. It was probably abandoned by the Incas because of a smallpox outbreak and, after the

Spanish defeated the Incan Empire, the city remained 'lost' for over three centuries. It was rediscovered by Hiram Bingham in 1911.

PETRA: Jordan



On the edge of the Arabian Desert, Petra was the glittering capital of the Nabataean empire of King Aretas IV (9 B.C. to 40 A.D.). Masters of water technology, the Nabataeans provided their city with great tunnel constructions and water chambers. A theater, modelled on Greek-Roman prototypes, had space for an audience of 4,000. Today, the Palace Tombs of Petra, with the 42-meter-high Hellenistic temple facade on the El-Deir Monastery, are impressive examples of

Middle Eastern culture.

PYRAMID AT CHICHEN ITZA: Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico



Chichen Itza, the most famous Mayan temple city, served as the political and economic center of the Mayan civilization. Its various structures – the pyramid of Kukulcan, the Temple of Chac Mool, the Hall of the Thousand Pillars, and the Playing Field of the Prisoners – can still be seen today and are demonstrative of an extraordinary commitment to architectural space and composition. The pyramid itself was the last, and arguably the

greatest, of all Mayan temples.

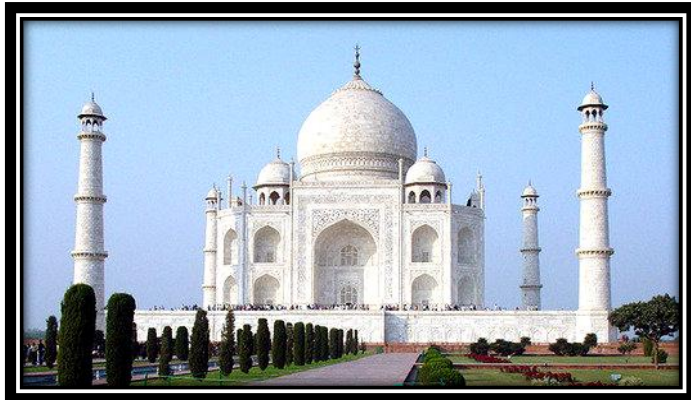
ROMAN COLOSSEUM: Rome, Italy



This great amphitheater in the centre of Rome was built to give favors to successful legionnaires and to celebrate the glory of the Roman Empire. Its design concept still stands to this very day, and virtually every modern sports stadium some 2,000 years later still bears the irresistible imprint of the Colosseum's original design. Today, through films and history books, we are even more aware of the cruel fights and games that took

place in this arena, all for the joy of the spectators.

TAJ MAHAL: Agra, India



Mausoleum was built on the orders of Shah Jahan, the fifth Muslim Mogul emperor, to honor the memory of his beloved late wife. Built out of white marble and standing in formally laid-out walled gardens, the Taj Mahal is regarded as the most perfect jewel of Muslim art in India. The emperor was consequently jailed and, it is said, could then only see the Taj Mahal out of his small cell window.



THE END

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