



## PCS, PMS Essentials

## ONE LINER

# ONE LINER Capsule™

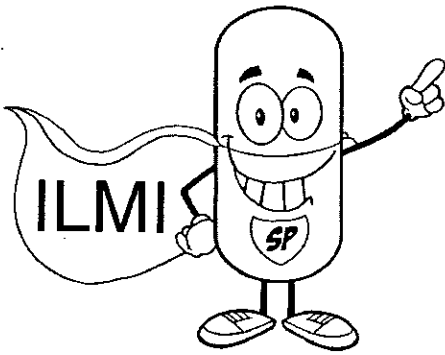
## General Knowledge



RAI MANSAB ALI



ONE LINER



# ***CAPSULE***

*For*

## *General Knowledge*

Rai Mansab Ali



**ILMI**  
KITAB KHANA

**Ilmi Capsule One liner General Knowledge**  
*by Rai Mansab Ali*

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## AUTHOR'S NOTE

ILMI Capsule (revised Edition of 2016) is actually prepared for all types of One paper exams of General Knowledge like NTS, PPSC, FPSC, BPSC, KPPSC, SPSC. & CSS Screening Test, PMS & Screening test. If you want to get maximum result from this capsule you must read it with ***Ilmi General Knowledge*** written by Rai Muhammad Iqbal Kharal.

It can be used in followings types of tests:

- |                                      |                                     |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ■ Deputy Superintendent Police (DSP) | ■ Assistant Director FIA            |
| ■ Land Records Officer               | ■ Assistant Director ISI            |
| ■ TMO & Chief Council Officer        | ■ Assistant Director Passport       |
| ■ District Food Controller           | ■ Assistant Director IB & NAB       |
| ■ A.D Anti-Corruption                | ■ Inspector Anti-Corruption         |
| ■ Excise & Taxation Inspector        | ■ District Zakat Officer            |
| ■ Sub Inspector Police               | ■ Assistant Superintendent Jail     |
| ■ Inspector Police                   | ■ Deputy Superintendent Jail        |
| ■ ASI Police & S.I Police            | ■ Food Grain Inspector              |
| ■ Assistant Director Land Records    | ■ Supervisor in Food Department     |
| ■ AD Ministry of Defence             | ■ Labour Officer & Labour Inspector |
| ■ Population Welfare Officer         | ■ Assistant Registrar Cooperative   |
| ■ Civil Defence Officer              | ■ Inspector Cooperatives            |
| ■ Ziladar                            | ■ Civil Judges Exam                 |
| ■ Tehsildar                          | ■ Patrol Officer                    |
| ■ Naib Tehsildar                     | ■ Assistant Food Controller         |
| ■ AD Narcotics Force                 | & much more.....                    |
| ■ Inspector FIA & ISI                |                                     |

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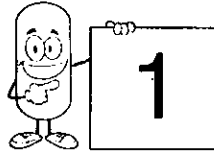
*"The only way to do great work is to love what you do."*

Steve Jobs

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A.Q Abbasi WhatsApp G# 0301-2303762



- ▶ Antonio Manuel de Oliveira Guterres (Portugal) is elected as a new General Secretary of UNO. He will take oath on 1st January 2017 ✓
- ▶ Antonio Manuel de Oliveira Guterres is a former Portuguese politician who was Prime Minister of Portugal from 1995 to 2002. He also served for a time as President of the Socialist International. He served as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from June 2005 to December 2015. ✓
- ▶ Operation Zarb-e-Ahan started by the Rangers Police and army in Kacha area of Rajanpur district against the notorious Chottu Gang. ✓
- ▶ Raja of Mahmudabad was second President of All India Muslim League. What was the Real name of Raja of Mahmudabad (second President of AIML)? Maharaja Sir Mohammad Ali Mohammad Khan, Khan Bahadur
- ▶ What was the Real name of Raja of Mahmudabad who founded All India Muslim Student Federation in 1938? Mohammad Amir Ahmad Khan
- ▶ Maharaja Sir Mohammad Ali Mohammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, KCSI, KCIE was the Raja of Mahmudabad from 28 June 1903 to 23 March 1931 and a noted politician, zamindar of British India. He died in 1931 and was succeeded by his son, Mohammad Amir Ahmad Khan
- ▶ Greece is the only developed country to default on IMF loan ✓
- ▶ Sadiq Khan was the first Muslim who assumed the office of Mayor of London on 9 May 2016 ✓
- ▶ Who authored the book titled "A Call to Mercy: Hearts to Love, Hands to Serve"? Mother Teresa ✓
- ▶ Abdul Sattar Edhi, a prominent Pakistani philanthropist passed away from renal failure at the age of 92, on July 8, 2016 ✓
- ▶ Who wrote the autobiography "A Mirror to the Blind"? Abdul Sattar Edhi. ✓
- ▶ The Hague has ruled in favour of which country in the South China Sea dispute? Philippines
- ▶ The Nobel Peace Prize 2016 was awarded to Juan Manuel Santos of Colombia for his resolute efforts to bring the country's more than 50-year-long civil war to an end
- ▶ Zika virus was first identified in Uganda in 1947 ✓
- ▶ Headquarter of FIFA is located at Zurich, Switzerland ✓
- ▶ Namira Saleem is the first Pakistani to have reached the North Pole in April 2007 and the South Pole in January 2008 ✓
- ▶ The Nobel Prize in Physics 2016 was awarded to David J. Thouless, F. Duncan M. Haldane and J. Michael Kosterlitz "for theoretical discoveries of topological phase transitions and topological phases of matter" ✓
- ▶ The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2016 was awarded to Jean-Pierre Sauvage, Sir J. Fraser Stoddart & Bernard L. Feringa for the design and synthesis of molecular machines
- ▶ Amjad Fareed Sabri (23 December 1976 – 22 June 2016) was a Pakistani singer and a proponent of the Sufi Muslim tradition. Amjad Farid (Fareed) Sabri was a son of Ghulam Farid Sabri
- ▶ Namira Saleem also holds the distinction of being the first Asian and first Pakistani to skydive over Mount Everest during the historic First Everest Skydives 2008. ✓
- ▶ Namira Saleem, being the only Pakistani member of Sir Richard Branson's Virgin Galactic, the world's first commercial space liner, is widely known as the first Pakistani to travel into space.
- ▶ Mir Zafar Ali is a Pakistani movie visual effects artist. He worked in the team that won the Academy Award for best visual effects for the 2007 movie The Golden Compass
- ▶ Rood e kausar book is written by Sheikh Muhammad Ikram

- ▶ BlackBerry is a line of smart-phone devices developed and designed by Research In Motion (RIM).
- ▶ The first BlackBerry smart-phone was released in 1999.
- ▶ BlackBerry Limited, formerly known as Research In Motion Limited (RIM), is a Canadian multinational telecommunication and wireless equipment company
- ▶ Kubla Khan is a poem by Coleridge.
- ▶ A Girl in the River: The Price of Forgiveness is a 2015 documentary film directed by Sharmeen Obaid-Chinoy about honour killings in Pakistan.
- ▶ A Girl in the River won Academy Award on February 28, 2016
- ▶ Sharmeen Obaid-Chinoy born on 12 November 1978 is a Pakistani journalist, filmmaker and activist.
- ▶ Sharmeen Obaid-Chinoy has won two Academy Awards for the documentaries Saving Face (2012) and A Girl in the River (2015)
- ▶ Sharmeen Obaid-Chinoy is the First Pakistani Director to win two Academy Awards
- ▶ Sharmeen Obaid-Chinoy has also won six Emmy Awards
- ▶ Saving Face is a 2012 documentary film directed by Sharmeen Obaid-Chinoy and Daniel Junge about acid attacks on women in Pakistan
- ▶ Recently a copy of William Shakespeare's First Folio been discovered at? Scotland
- ▶ The International Olympic Committee (IOC) launched the Olympic Channel on 21st August 2016
- ▶ One unit of electricity is exactly equal to 1000 Watts of power used for 1 hour.
- ▶ The flag of the Union consists of a circle of 12 golden stars on a blue background.
- ▶ International Olympic Committee was formed in 1894; its head quarter is located in Lausanne (Switzerland).
- ▶ The country that recently inaugurated world's first electric road is - Sweden
- ▶ The International Cricket Council (ICC) was founded as the Imperial Cricket Conference in 1909 by representatives from England, Australia and South Africa.
- ▶ Fatma Samoura is the first female secretary general of FIFA
- ▶ "I have a dream" was a famous speech delivered by Martin Luther King
- ▶ Lactometer is an apparatus used for measuring the purity of milk.
- ▶ Headquarters of ICC is located at Dubai, United Arab Emirates
- ▶ Manometer is used to determine the pressure of a gas.
- ▶ The printing press was invented by Johannes Gutenberg
- ▶ Operation Midnight Jackal was launched to topple Benazir Govt. in 1996
- ▶ What is the Profession of Mahathir Mohamad who was the fourth Prime Minister of Malaysia? Doctor (Physician)
- ▶ Currently Troy is located in which modern country? Turkey
- ▶ The old name of Taiwan was Formosa.
- ▶ Recently Patricia Scotland has been appointed as the first woman Secretary General of the Commonwealth of Nations
- ▶ Montreal is situated on the bank of River Ottawa.
- ▶ The first African-American to win the Pulitzer Prize for fiction, who died in 2016 is - James Alan McPherson
- ▶ Which country is known for the most frequent earthquakes? Japan
- ▶ Manchar Lake is found in Jamshoro District (Jamshoro is separated from Dadu District in 2004)
- ▶ Malala Yousafzai is the youngest person ever to win a Nobel Prize in history, who won Peace Nobel Prize in 2014
- ▶ The author of the novel named "The Drowned Detective" is Neil Jordan
- ▶ What country's civil war was described as a "rehearsal for World War II"? Spain
- ▶ Pakistan became the 54th Member of the International Labour Organization on 30 October 1947
- ▶ The first Sri Lankan player to be inducted into the ICC Cricket Hall of Fame is Muttiah Muralitharan
- ▶ Pakistan became non-permanent member of the Security Council for seven times.

- ▶ Adam Osborne is invented the laptop in 1981 and the first one released was Osborne 1 under Osborne Computer Corporation.
- ▶ DGSE is a secret agency of France ✓
- ▶ Sartaj Aziz earned a Master's degree in Development economics from Harvard University in 1963.
- ▶ Syed Ahmed Shaheed was the founder of Jihad Movement ✓
- ▶ Aab e Kausar book is written by Sheikh Muhammad Ikram
- ▶ Maui-e-Kausar book is written by Sheikh Muhammad Ikram
- ▶ Santosh Kumar was a famous Pakistani film actor. His real name is Syed Musa Raza. He was known as the foreign minister of the Pakistan Film Industry. ✓
- ▶ Peter Mackler Award is related to the field of Journalism
- ▶ The first Nigar Award for best actor in the history of Pakistan was presented to Santosh Kumar in film Waada. ✓
- ▶ Cotopaxi volcano is in Ecuador ✓
- ▶ "He Named Me Malala" is a name of Hollywood movie on the life of Malala Yousafzai ✓
- ▶ Famous painting Guernica painted by Pablo Picasso
- ▶ Famous painting Creation of Adam painted by Michelangelo (Italian)
- ▶ Recently Pakistani film Actor Fowad Khan worked in which Indian movie? Khoobsorat ✓
- ▶ In which province All India Muslim league got maximum seats in 1937 election? Bengal 37 seats (In UP AIML got 26 seats) ✓
- ▶ What is Epistemology? Knowledge ✓
- ▶ Qazi Ka Qartba Drama is written by Imtiaz Ali Taj
- ▶ The Clash of Civilization is written by? Samuel P. Huntington ✓
- ▶ Teri Yad was the first Pakistani Urdu film ✓
- ▶ Abdul Hameed was a captain of Pakistan hockey who won the gold medal at the 1960 Summer Olympics, defeating India in the final by one goal. Who made this goal? Naseer Bunda (Pak defeated India by 1/0) ✓
- ▶ MSS is a secret agency of China, ASIS is a secret agency of Australia, CSIS is a secret agency of Canada and FBS is a secret agency of Russia
- ▶ Pacemaker is used for? Regulates heart beat ✓
- ▶ "Digital Computer" was invented by Howard Aiken (an American). He designed the world's first large-scale digital computer, the Mark I
- ▶ Headquarter of international Red Cross and Red Crescent is in Geneva (Switzerland). ✓
- ▶ US inventor Martin Cooper invented "Mobile Phone" in 1973, Martin Cooper belonged to Motorola
- ▶ "Petra" is the news agency of Jordan ✓
- ▶ The world's largest airship that recently made its maiden voyage in England is - Airlander 10
- ▶ Headquarter of International Environmental Organization "Green Peace" are situated at Amsterdam ✓
- ▶ Which planet rotates clockwise? Venus ✓
- ▶ Picture of Kalashnikov is located on the map of Mozambique
- ▶ National Anthem of Bangladesh and India (both countries) are written by Rabindra Nath Tagore ✓
- ▶ Famous Artist Gul Jee was an Engineer by profession
- ▶ Pakistan Food & Agriculture Organization on September 7, 1947
- ▶ Presidential period of Quaid e Azam in Muslim League is 15 years ✓
- ▶ The country that has recently launched world's largest amphibious aircraft is? China
- ▶ The aircraft that recently completed the first round-the-world solar powered flight is? Solar Impulse 2
- ▶ Who became first women to be member of International Olympic Committee (IOC)? Nita Ambani
- ▶ Steve Jobs was an American and founder of Apple.
- ▶ On 9th July 1950, Pakistan joined IMF. ✓
- ▶ On 11th July 1950, Pakistan joined World Bank
- ▶ Sea of Serenity is located on the moon



- ▶ Mostly American presidents educated from Yale University (USA) ✓
- ▶ Liaquat Nehru Pact signed in 1950 ✓
- ▶ When did Pakistan become member of United Nations? 30th September 1947 as 56th Member
- ▶ The highest literacy rate among the SAARC countries is in Maldives with 99% and Sri Lanka second with 97%. (W. Bank Report) ✓
- ▶ Famous painting Sistine Chapel Ceiling painted by Michelangelo (Italian)
- ▶ Among the SAARC countries, the highest per capita income is of Maldives (W. Bank Report 2015) ✓
- ▶ Which country opposed Pakistan's membership in United Nations? Afghanistan ✓
- ▶ Lightest gas in the world is hydrogen ✓
- ▶ The world's famous bridge "Golden Gate" is located in San Francisco.
- ▶ "Autopsy" is the Post-Mortem examination of a body.
- ▶ China in August 2016 launched the world's first quantum satellite named- Quantum Experiments at Space Scaler (QUESS) satellite
- ▶ Genesis is a last book of Bible. ✓
- ▶ Famous painting Last Supper painted by Leonardo da Vinci
- ▶ Famous painting Starry Night painted by Dutch artist Vincent van Gogh
- ▶ India House is situated in London. ✓
- ▶ "Plutocracy" is form of government controlled by Wealthy Class.
- ▶ "Lexicography" is the branch of science which deals with the process of writing dictionaries.
- ▶ Name the fast-growing grass that soon looks like a tall tree? Bamboo
- ▶ What is the national sport in Brazil? Football
- ▶ Name the world's longest mountain range. Andes
- ▶ The Palio, a famous horse-race, is run in the main square of which Italian city? Siena
- ▶ Which country's blue and white flag represents the country's lakes and snowfields? Finland
- ▶ At which art gallery would you see Leonardo da Vinci's 'Mona Lisa'? Louvre, Paris ✓
- ▶ By 1914 the whole of Africa had either been colonized or supervised by a European power except which two countries? Ethiopia and Liberia
- ▶ The Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, California was the world's longest suspension bridge when it opened in what year? 1937
- ▶ Who invented the word game scrabble? Alfred Mosher Butts
- ▶ The only country in South Asia never to be colonized by any European power was Siam (Thailand) ✓
- ▶ What was the first name of the French sculptor Rodin? Auguste
- ▶ The following elements are actually derived from the following countries: Polonium (Poland), Francium (France), Americium (America) and Germanium (Germany)
- ▶ How long did it take the pilgrims to sail to North America aboard the Mayflower in 1620? 66 days
- ▶ Which element's name was developed from the Greek word for 'Stench'? Bromine
- ▶ Tin melts at 232 degrees, zinc at 419 degrees, iron and steel around 1400-1500 degrees.
- ▶ In Greek Mythology name the beautiful daughter of Zeus and Leda whose abduction by Paris from her husband Menelaus caused the Trojan War? Helen ✓
- ▶ In which ship did Sir Francis Drake circumnavigate the world in 1577-1580? The Golden Hind
- ▶ In golf, what is a score of one stroke over par on a hole? Bogey
- ▶ The Venus de Milo is a statue of whom? Aphrodite
- ▶ Which group of volcanic islands lie west of Morocco in the North Atlantic Ocean? Madeira
- ▶ Which is Scotland's largest city? Glasgow ✓
- ▶ Name the largest river in France? Loire
- ▶ Name the venomous African tree snake?

- Mamba
- ▶ On which Greek island was Prince Philip the Duke of Edinburgh, born? Corfu
- ▶ What is the second sign of the Zodiac? Taurus
- ▶ What is Fenugreek? A Mediterranean plant
- ▶ Karl Wilhelm Scheele was a Swedish chemist
- ▶ Who discovered oxygen? Joseph Priestley
- ▶ Name the city in Uttar Pradesh and site of the Muslim mausoleum, the Taj Mahal? Agra
- ▶ Bouzouki is a Greek long-necked stringed musical instrument?
- ▶ The Taj Mahal is made of White marble ✓
- ▶ Where would you find the 'Sea of Tranquility'? On the moon
- ▶ Longest glacier is Lambert (Antarctica). ✓
- ▶ Simon Bolivar was named 'The Great Liberator' as he led the revolution that freed many South American countries from Spanish control. Venezuela, Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador were liberated along with Colombia
- ▶ Which place name means 'City of Lions'? Singapore ✓
- ▶ Study of birds is called Ornithology ✓
- ▶ "Chubari" a historical place in Lahore was built by Zeb-un-Nisa
- ▶ LED stands for which? Light Emitting Diode ✓
- ▶ Euro Space Centre is located in which country? Belgium ✓
- ▶ The last Emperor of India? George VI ✓
- ▶ Which country expelled PLO in 1970? Jordan
- ▶ Steven Weinberg, S. Lee Glashow & Abdus Salam won Nobel Prize in Physics in 1979
- ▶ The painting 'The Mona Lisa' is also known as La Gioconda
- ▶ The 'Statue of Liberty' in New York Harbour was a present to the US from the people of France as a gift.
- ▶ In which country was Adolf Hitler born? Austria
- ▶ Tasmania is the smallest state of Australia ✓
- ▶ In 1994, Pakistan was the world champion of Cricket, Hockey and Squash and Snooker ✓
- ▶ Famous painting Mona Lisa painted by Leonardo da Vinci (Italian) ✓
- ▶ Human Rights Organization "Freedom House" is based in Washington
- ▶ 'Christ the Redeemer' is among the Seven Wonders of the World located in Rio de Janeiro
- ▶ Blue Yellow & Red are the primary colours ✓  
A mixture of red and blue gives the Purple (Also known violet). A combination of red and yellow gives the Orange colour and yellow with blue gives the Green colour
- ▶ The Bolshevik Revolution is associated with Russia ✓
- ▶ Schwab Klaus was the founder of World Economic Forum
- ▶ Henry Kissinger was the former US Secretary of State
- ▶ Siam was the former name of which country? Thailand
- ▶ Cell phone (invented in 1973) inventor Martin Copper belonged to Motorola Company.
- ▶ Money Paper is mostly made of cotton ✓
- ▶ Longest mountain range is Andes (South America). ✓
- ▶ Death Valley is located in California USA ✓
- ▶ Highest plateau is Pamir in Tibet. ✓
- ▶ Largest port of Europe is Rotterdam (Netherlands). ✓
- ▶ "Etymology" is the study of origin and history of words.
- ▶ "Plague" is a disease, which spreads by rat. ✓
- ▶ "Aramco" is a Saudi Arabian Oil Company ✓
- ▶ "Bikanoor" is a first space centre of world situated in Kazakhstan.
- ▶ The Glorious Revolution started in 1688.
- ▶ The Peking news (China) was the first newspaper of the world ✓
- ▶ Declaration of Human Rights was adopted on Dec 10, 1948.
- ▶ "BIN" is a intelligence agency of ✓

- Indonesia. ▶
- ▶ Pearl Harbour" is situated in the Hawaii State of USA. ✓
- ▶ What is the common name for the star Sirius? Dog Star ✓
- ▶ When a satellite is closest to Earth its position is called what Perigee ✓
- ▶ What is the name of the largest moon of Jupiter-Ganymede ✓
- ▶ First artificial satellite was Sputnik-I sent by Soviet Union on October 4, 1957 ✓
- ▶ Sputnik-II on November 3, 1957 took a female dog Laika into space ✓
- ▶ On July 20, 1969 US Apollo 11 touched down the moon ✓
- ▶ "Queen's House" is the official residency of Sri Lankan President. ✓
- ▶ The Rechtsstaat doctrine (Legal state, State of Right, Constitutional state, constitutional government, Constitutional Democracy) was first introduced in the latest works of the German philosopher Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) ✓
- ▶ According to recent research following factors had played a major role in the demise of the Indus or Harappan civilization? Inter-personal violence, Infectious diseases and Climate change ✓
- ▶ Largest railway station is Grand Central Terminal New York. ✓
- ▶ The Amazon River rises in Peru & Amazon River is largest river in terms of volume ✓
- ▶ Sun is closer to earth in January ✓
- ▶ Moon's rotation period is equal to the Earth's ✓
- ▶ Rotation period of earth is 23hrs, 56min, 4sec ✓
- ▶ Earth rotates around on axis pointing towards the Polar Star ✓
- ▶ Equinox means equal days and nights ✓
- ▶ Sun's energy is called Insulation ✓
- ▶ Mycology is the study of fungus and fungi diseases. ✓
- ▶ Numismatics is the study of coins. ✓
- ▶ Becquerel is a unit of radioactivity ✓
- ▶ Coulomb is a unit of electrical charge ✓
- ▶ Largest river basin is of Amazon River ✓
- ▶ Famous painting Dogs Playing Poker painted by C.M. Coolidge ✓
- ▶ Petrology is the study of rocks in the earth's crust. ✓
- ▶ Famous painting School of Athens painted by Raphael ✓
- ▶ Biggest River is Amazon River. Amazon River carries maximum quantity of water into the sea. ✓
- ▶ Longest river is Nile (Egypt) of the world. After Nile, Amazon is the second longest river of the world. ✓
- ▶ The United States of America has used its veto power more than any other permanent member ✓
- ▶ In 1971 the people republic of China was given membership of UNO by expelling Taiwan. ✓
- ▶ The UN Industrial Development Organization has its headquarters at Vienna. ✓
- ▶ Of the various agencies of the United Nations, the oldest one is Universal Postal Union UPU ✓
- ▶ Egypt is called the Gift of Nile. River Nile passes through Egypt and Sudan. ✓
- ▶ The Qasr al-Nil Bridge (Khedive Ismail Bridge) spans the Nile River in central Cairo, Egypt. ✓
- ▶ Cairo city lies on Nile. Nile River pours its water into Mediterranean Sea. ✓
- ▶ Where do the White and Blue Niles join Khartoum? Sudan ✓
- ▶ Khartoum is situated on the bank of Nile River. ✓
- ▶ Victoria River is a source of River Nile. ✓
- ▶ "On China" recently published book is written by Henry Kissinger ✓
- ▶ The foundation stone of the Sikhism's holiest place "Golden Temple" at Amritsar was laid by Hazrat Mian Mir ✓
- ▶ Marco Polo (Italian) reached China through India. ✓
- ▶ Blue House is the official residence in South Korea ✓
- ▶ Elysee palace is the name of the residence of French President. ✓

- ▶ What country's leader does not have an official residence? Cuba ✓
- ▶ Death Valley desert is in California. ✓
- ▶ Gibson Desert is in Australia. ✓
- ▶ Scientists have discovered human footprints in England that are at least 800,000 years old — the most ancient found outside Africa, and the earliest evidence of human life in Northern Europe in January 2014.
- ▶ Sun is 400 times larger than our moon ✓
- ▶ What did Robert Ballard discover in 1985? ✓  
The Titanic
- ▶ Man eat both plants and animals is called ✓  
Omnivore
- ▶ Pepsin enzyme produced in stomach digests the Proteins
- ▶ Blood sugar level is controlled by hormone ✓  
called Insulin
- ▶ Who gave the theory of evolution? Darwin ✓
- ▶ Polio is caused by Virus ✓
- ▶ Which island appears on its national flag? ✓  
Cyprus
- ▶ Mount Olympus is in Greece.
- ▶ Hummingbird has legs but can't walk ✓
- ▶ Cusec is a measure of flow rate and is ✓  
informal shorthand for "cubic feet per second"
- ▶ Cusec is equal to a volume of water one foot high and one foot wide flowing a distance of one foot in one second. ✓
- ▶ One cusec is equal to 7.48 gallons (28.317 liters) of water flowing each second.
- ▶ Urals Mountain Range in Russia is a boundary between Europe & Asia.
- ▶ Margalla Hills of Islamabad are extension of Himalaya range.
- ▶ Name the only fish that lives largely on land rather than in the water? ✓  
Mudskipper
- ▶ Press day is celebrated on 3rd May. ✓
- ▶ Tears are produced by lachrymal glands
- ▶ Purity of milk is measured by instrument ✓  
called Lactometer
- ▶ In human eye image is formed at Retina ✓
- ▶ A patient is put to Dialysis, when he or she suffers from Kidney ailment
- ▶ Leprosy is caused by Bacteria
- ▶ The largest organ of human body is Skin ✓
- ▶ An instrument used for measuring atmospheric pressure is called Barometer ✓
- ▶ Electromagnetic wave theory of light was proposed by Maxwell ✓
- ▶ Natural radioactivity was discovered by Becquerel in 1896
- ▶ X-rays were discovered by Roentgen ✓
- ▶ Second Law of thermodynamics was given by Kelvin
- ▶ Neutron was discovered by Chadwick ✓
- ▶ First human in space is Yuri Gagarin 1961 ✓  
of USSR
- ▶ Who is considered as first space scientist? ✓  
Henry Cavendish
- ▶ Earth Circumference was determined first time most correctly by Al-Beruni,
- ▶ Telephone was invented by Graham Bell ✓
- ▶ A universal donor's blood group is O ✓
- ▶ The mammal which lays eggs is Duck- ✓  
billed platypus
- ▶ Parliament of Japan is called Diet. ✓
- ▶ Parliament of Denmark is called Folketing.
- ▶ Kangaroo is native animal of Australia ✓
- ▶ World health day is observed on 7th April. ✓
- ▶ Universal children's day is observed on 20 November.
- ▶ Mark Zuckerberg is an American computer ✓  
programmer and internet entrepreneur. He is best known as one of five co-founders of the social networking website Facebook along with his college roommates and fellow Harvard University students Eduardo Saverin, Andrew McCollum, Dustin Moskovitz and Chris Hughes.
- ▶ Big Bang theory holds that our universe ✓  
began 13.7 billion years ago, in a massive expansion that blew space up like a balloon.
- ▶ India makes the most films per year ✓
- ▶ What city underground has the most stations? New York
- ▶ First man to set foot on five continents- ✓  
Captain Cook
- ▶ Who was the pilot in the first fatal air crash? Orville Wright

- ▶ Euclid called is Father of Geometry ✓
- ▶ Herodotus called is Father of History
- ▶ Where was the world's first oil well drilled- ✓  
Pennsylvania (USA)
- ▶ What was the first country to recognize the  
US as independent? Morocco ✓
- ▶ On what are the world's smallest paintings  
painted? Pin Heads
- ▶ Who was the first person to wear a  
wristwatch? Queen Elizabeth 1 ✓
- ▶ Which instrument converted mechanical  
energy into electrical energy? Generator
- ▶ Which instrument converted heat energy  
into mechanical energy? Heat engine or  
steam engine
- ▶ Famous painting The Maids of Honor  
painted by Diego Velazquez
- ▶ Famous painting Whistler's Mother painted  
by James McNeill Whistler
- ▶ Largest sea bird is Albatross. ✓
- ▶ Parliament of Sweden is called Riksdag.
- ▶ Oldest parliament in the world— Althing ✓  
(Iceland)
- ▶ Largest space centre is Cape Kennedy  
(USA).
- ▶ Name the longest river of Pakistan is ✓  
Indus
- ▶ The first Nishan-e-Haider was won by ✓  
Capt. Raja Sarwar
- ▶ Name the first Lady Major General in the ✓  
Pakistan Army? Dr. Shahida Malik
- ▶ Name the first Governor of Sindh from  
August 1947 to October 1948? Ghulam  
Hussain Hidayatullah
- ▶ Name the first Governor of NWFP from  
August 1947 to April 1948? Sir George  
Cunningham
- ▶ First Martial Law was imposed in October ✓  
1958
- ▶ When was the first five year plan  
implemented in Pakistan? From 1955 to  
1960
- ▶ Name the first President of Pakistan? ✓  
Iskandar Mirza
- ▶ Who was the first Captain of Pakistan  
Cricket Team? Abdul Hafeez Kardar
- ▶ Which is the hottest place in Pakistan? ✓
- Jacobabad ✓
- ▶ Who was elected first Chief Minister of ✓  
Gilgit Baltistan? Syed Mehdi Shah
- ▶ When first elections were held in "Gilgit-  
Baltistan"? 12th November 2009 ✓
- ▶ Second constitution assembly approved ✓  
first constitution of Pakistan
- ▶ The first Constituent Assembly originally  
consisted of 69 members subsequently  
the number of members was increased to  
79
- ▶ Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was  
elected first President of the Constituent  
Assembly of Pakistan
- ▶ Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah  
elected as the first President of the  
Constituent Assembly on August 11, 1947 ✓
- ▶ Pakistan's first Constituent Assembly was  
passed the objective resolution on March  
12, 1949
- ▶ First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan  
was dissolved on October 24, 1954 ✓
- ▶ Malik Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the  
first Constituent Assembly? ✓
- ▶ First Constitution of Pakistan was enforced  
on March 23, 1956
- ▶ Second Constitution of Pakistan was  
enforced on June 8, 1962
- ▶ Third Constitution of Pakistan was  
enforced on August 14, 1973
- ▶ Sakander Mirza imposed the first Martial  
Law on October 7, 1958
- ▶ Mian Abdur Rashid was the first Chief  
Justice of Pakistan
- ▶ Benazir Bhutto was the first Women Prime  
Minister of Pakistan ✓
- ▶ Begum Rana Liaquat Ali was the first  
female Governor of Pakistan
- ▶ Sir Zaffarullah Khan was the first Foreign  
Minister of Pakistan
- ▶ According to the constitution of Pakistan,  
the Head of the Government is Prime  
Minister
- ▶ The Lower House of the Parliament is  
National Assembly
- ▶ The Upper House of the Parliament is  
Senate
- ▶ The Speaker is the Presiding head of the

## National Assembly

- ▶ The Presiding head of the Senate is Chairman ✓
- ▶ The Constitutional Chief of a Province is called Governor ✓
- ▶ The Administrative Chief of a Province is called Chief Minister ✓
- ▶ The highest court of Pakistan is called Supreme Court ✓
- ▶ The Pakistani Parliament consists of Bicameral ✓
- ▶ Article 50 of the constitution established Bicameral Parliament? ✓
- ▶ The tenure of the National Assembly is 5 years ✓
- ▶ The Senate consists of 104 members ✓
- ▶ Member of the National Assembly must be at least 25 years of age ✓
- ▶ 18th amendment has ceased the powers of the President to dissolve the National Assembly ✓
- ▶ Eighteenth amendment abolished 58 (2-B) article of the constitution ✓
- ▶ Famous painting The Kiss or Der Kuss painted by Gustav Klimt ✓
- ▶ Famous painting The Son of Man painted by Rene Magritte ✓
- ▶ The Senate is a continuous body. Its members are elected for a term of 6 years. Half of them (Senators) are retired after every 3 years ✓
- ▶ The Governor may dissolve the Provincial Assembly at the advice of the Chief Minister ✓
- ▶ The designation of Governor-General was changed to President in 1956 ✓
- ▶ Under the Constitution of 1956 Urdu and Bengali languages were declared as the national language ✓
- ▶ Members of a National Finance Commission is appointed by President ✓
- ▶ The first constituent assembly of Pakistan was inaugurated on August 10, 1947 ✓
- ▶ Total membership of the national assembly is 342 ✓
- ▶ A member of the Senate must be at least 30 years of age ✓
- ▶ The Chairman of Senate is elected for a term of 3 years ✓
- ▶ A Money Bill originates in The National Assembly ✓
- ▶ Meetings of the Provincial Assembly are presided by Speaker ✓
- ▶ The second draft of the basic principle committee was present to the constituent assembly by Prime Minister Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din ✓
- ▶ The first constituent assembly was dissolved by governor general Ghulam Muhammad ✓
- ▶ One Unit came into force on 14th October 1955 ✓
- ▶ The constitution of 1956 contained 234 articles ✓
- ▶ The constitution of 1956 provided for Parliamentary form of government ✓
- ▶ The constitution of 1956 was abrogated on October 7, 1958 ✓
- ▶ The constitution of 1962 provided for unicameral parliament ✓
- ▶ Ayub Khan resigned on 25th March 1969 ✓
- ▶ Z.A. Bhutto promulgated an interim constitution on 12th April 1972 ✓
- ▶ Zia-ul-Haq was replaced by Ghulam Ishaq Khan ✓
- ▶ General Pervez Musharraf is 10th President of Pakistan ✓
- ▶ According to the original constitution of 1973, the system of government is Parliamentary system of government ✓
- ▶ Under article 91 of the constitution election procedure for Prime Minister ✓
- ▶ The basic institution under the 2nd Constitution (1962) was the Electoral College, consisting of 80000 People ✓
- ▶ 5 years term of National Assembly under the Constitution of 1962 ✓
- ▶ Official language of Pakistan under 1962 Constitution was Bengali and Urdu ✓
- ▶ The system of government introduced by the 1962 Constitution was Presidential ✓
- ▶ The 1962 Constitution was abrogated in 1969 ✓
- ▶ Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was the first and the only civil Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan? ✓



- ▶ The Constitution making committee formed by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto consisted of 25 members of National Assembly ✓
- ▶ Constitution of 1973 was approved by the National Assembly on 10<sup>th</sup> April, 1973 ✓✓
- ▶ According to the 1973 constitution the president is the head of the state, assisted by Prime Minister ✓
- ▶ The age of the presidential candidate must not be less than 40 years ✓
- ▶ The president is elected for a term of 5 years ✓
- ▶ The president takes the oath of his office before the Chief Justice ✓
- ▶ 8<sup>th</sup> amendment in the constitution has tilted the balance of power in favour of President ✓
- ▶ President Zia-ul-Haq enforced an Interim Constitution in 1981 ✓
- ▶ President Zia-ul-Haq constituted Majlis-e-Shoora (National Assembly) in December 1981 ✓
- ▶ Nawaz Sharif became the Prime Minister of Pakistan as a result of October 1990 elections ✓
- ▶ Pervaiz Musharraf took over the government after removing Nawaz Sharif on 12<sup>th</sup> October, 1999 ✓
- ▶ According to constitution of 1973, Prime Minister is appointed by the National Assembly ✓
- ▶ The federal cabinet consists of federal ministers and State Minister ✓
- ▶ The Prime Minister emerged the real executive after the withdrawal of 58(2) (b) ✓
- ▶ Federal capital is represented by 4 senators ✓
- ▶ As a result of 1997 elections Nawaz Sharif became the Prime Minister of Pakistan ✓
- ▶ Famous painting Sunflowers painted by Dutch Vincent van Gogh ✓
- ▶ 1956 Constitution for the first time made it compulsory for the head of state to be a Muslim ✓
- ▶ First Constitution (1956) was abrogated and Martial Law was proclaimed on 7 October, 1958 ✓
- ▶ Markazi Majlis Ammal is an alliance of 6 Religious parties in 2002 elections ✓
- ▶ Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf presented his local government plan on August 14, 2000. ✓
- ▶ The Chief Justice of Pakistan is appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister ✓
- ▶ A person is appointed judge of the Supreme Court if he has been a judge of a high court for at least 5 years ✓
- ▶ The chairman of the Islamic Ideology council is appointed by President ✓
- ▶ After the elections of 1985 Muhammad Khan Junejo was elected the Prime Minister of Pakistan ✓
- ▶ After the death of Zia-ul-Haq on 17<sup>th</sup> August, 1988 Ghulam Ishaq Khan became the President of Pakistan ✓
- ▶ MRD was organized to oppose Zia-ul-Haq government ✓
- ▶ Pakistan People's Party got majority in the elections of 1988 ✓
- ▶ Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismissed the Government of Benazir Bhutto in 1990? ✓
- ▶ Islami Jamhoori Ittehad party won the elections of October 1990 ✓
- ▶ Prime Minister is the chairman of the national economic council ✓
- ▶ National finance commission is constituted by President ✓
- ▶ Basic democracies in Pakistan were inaugurated by Basic democracy order of 1959 ✓
- ▶ First Pakistan Constituent Assembly of Pakistan constituted on July 20 1947 ✓
- ▶ 69 members were there in the Constituent Assembly when it was set up ✓
- ▶ 10 members were later added to the Constituent Assembly ✓
- ▶ Quaid-e-Azam Address the Constituent Assembly for the first time on 11 August 1947 ✓
- ▶ Quaid-e-Azam was the first President of the Constituent Assembly ✓
- ▶ Chief Minister is the executive head of the province ✓
- ▶ Supreme Court is the highest court in Pakistan ✓
- ▶ How many years the 1st Constituent Assembly lasted? 7 ✓

- ▶ Muhammad Ali Bogra who took over after the dismissal of Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din ✓
- ▶ Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the first Federal Assembly on 24 October, 1954 ✓
- ▶ In federal government, the chief Executive of the federation shall be Prime Minister ✓
- ▶ In a Pakistan federal system all citizens have Single citizenship ✓
- ▶ In Pakistan, the federal legislative or Parliament is a Bicameral ✓
- ▶ A Judge of the Supreme Court may hold office until he reaches at the age of 65 years ✓
- ▶ 2nd Constituent Assembly passed Act of One Unit merging all the provinces of West Pakistan into one unit ✓
- ▶ Pakistan became member of United Nations on September 30, 1947 ✓
- ▶ The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction from appeals of High Court ✓
- ▶ Under article 209 of the Constitution a Supreme Judicial Council was established ✓
- ▶ Judges may be removed by Supreme Judicial Council ✓
- ▶ Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din was the second Governor-General of Pakistan ✓
- ▶ Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din was the second Prime Minister of Pakistan ✓
- ▶ the anthem of San Marino has no official lyrics. ✓
- ▶ the anthem of the Republic of Kosovo has no lyrics. ✓
- ▶ The first Asian laureate, Rabindranath Tagore, wrote the words and music of Jana Gana Mana and Amar Shonar Bangla, later adopted as the anthems of India and Bangladesh respectively. ✓
- ▶ Father of Astronomy is Copernicus ✓
- ▶ After Lord Mountbatten Raj Gopal Acharya became the Governor General of India ✓
- ▶ Father of Relativity is Albert Einstein ✓
- ▶ Laser produce light of one particular wavelength and it is a single, pure colour. ✓
- ▶ Laser stands for Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation ✓
- ▶ Quartz-halogen bulbs are used in overhead projectors and spotlights ✓
- ▶ Helium is used to pressurize hydrogen fuel in rockets and the air in diver's air tanks ✓
- ▶ Apart from radon, which is radioactive, the noble gases are used in lighting. ✓
- ▶ The noble gases have very low boiling points. ✓
- ▶ Gun powder was first invented in China ✓
- ▶ Velocity of light was measured by Michelson ✓
- ▶ Archimedes gave laws about Floatation of Bodies ✓
- ▶ Balloon fly up in air according to Archimedes's principle ✓
- ▶ Dr. Christian Bernard was first to perform heart transplant in 1967 in cape town (SA) ✓
- ▶ First man to receive artificial heart was Dr. Barney B. Clark ✓
- ▶ During World War Two, what was the name given to the alliance of Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy and Japan? Axis ✓
- ▶ Father of Economics is Adam Smith & Father of Biology is Aristotle ✓
- ▶ Which country's name means 'land of many rivers'? Guyana ✓
- ▶ Who was the first English writer to be awarded the Nobel prize for literature? Rudyard Kipling in 1907 ✓
- ▶ Barometer was invented by Pascal ✓
- ▶ Who wrote the novel 'To the Lighthouse' (1927)? Virginia Woolf ✓
- ▶ Which is the largest state in the USA by area? Alaska ✓
- ▶ 'The Flintstones' is set in the city of Bedrock in which county? Cobblestone County ✓
- ▶ Which treaty was signed for establishing peace with England? Treaty of Amiens ✓
- ▶ Napoleon was the Emperor of France. He was the king of which country? Italy ✓
- ▶ Which countries were defeated at Austerlitz? Austria and Russia ✓
- ▶ Where did Napoleon spend his last years? St. Helena ✓
- ▶ What caused Napoleon's death? Arsenic poisoning ✓
- ▶ Kuwait gain independence from UK? 1961 ✓
- ▶ In which US state is its highest mountain? Alaska – Mount McKinley ✓



- Which European city has the tomb of the three wise men? Cologne
- Punjab University, Lahore was established in 1882
- Government College, Lahore was established in 1864
- The Emergence of Pakistan is written by Mohammad Ali Choudhry
- Which English monarch was first to make Xmas day broadcast? George V
- China is constructing world's largest building. After completion it will be the tallest in the world
- NRO was promulgated on October 5 2007 and has 7 sections.
- Name the first web browser publicly available NCSA Mosaic
- Allama Iqbal Open University Islamabad was established in 1974
- Who built the world's first film studio? Thomas Alva Edison
- Which American state has the longest borders with Canada? Montana
- Coal is also known as Black Diamond
- The largest museum in the world is the American Museum of Natural History.
- Who was the mother of Castor and Pollux? Helen of Troy
- What were the first false teeth made from? Ivory
- Which leader lives in the Potola? Dalai Lama
- In which city was the first public opera house opened? Venice
- Which country invented the concentration camp? Britain - Boer war
- In computing what does EPOS stand for? Electronic Point of Sale
- Who created the animated characters Wallace and Grommet? Nick Parks
- Father of Chemistry is Antoine Lavoisier
- Binet was the founder of Intelligence Test.
- The country known as the Land of Cakes is Scotland.
- First Camp David Accord was signed in 1967 between Israel and Egypt.
- The place known as the Garden of England is Kent.
- Where is Red Square situated? Moscow
- Where was Albert Einstein born? Germany
- "Kishan Ganga Dam" of India is building up on river Neelam in Kashmir.
- Name the only training school of Pakistan which has a forensic lab? Police Training College in Sihala
- First women-police station was established in Islamabad on January 25, 1994 & inaugurated by PM Benazir Bhutto
- Name the first Caliph of Islam who introduced the Police Department? Hazrat Umar (R.A)
- Name the first Caliph of Islam who introduced the Jail Department? Hazrat Umar (R.A)
- The Organization of the Islamic Cooperation is the new name of the OIC.
- "Dalai Lama" is a spiritual leader of Buddhism in Tibet.
- Father of Botany is Theophrastus
- The first war fought between Arab and Israel in 1948.
- Knesset is the Parliament of Israel;
- "Asiana" is an airline of South Korea.
- "Gomal Zam Dam" is a hydro-electric power and irrigation project in northwest Pakistan. It sits on the Gomal River in the South Waziristan Agency.
- "Dammam" is an important seaport of Saudi Arabia and is the largest seaport on the Persian Gulf.
- "Teges" is the currency and Astana is the capital of Kazakhstan.
- The slave Dynasty was founded in India in 1206
- Qatub-u-din Aibek became the first ruler of Islamic state of India in 1206
- Qatub-u-Din Aibek died during playing Polo
- The first Muslim ruler in India was Muhammad Ghori
- Who was the first and the last woman ruler of Delhi? Razia Sultana
- Qatub-u-Din Aibek died in 1210
- Slave Dynasty in India was ended in 1290

- ▶ Famous poet Amir Khusrau was nicknamed as 'Parrot of India' ✓
- ▶ The Great Bath of the Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in Mohenjodaro ✓
- ▶ The Khilji Dynasty was founded in India in 1290 ✓
- ▶ Khilji Dynasty in India was ended in 1320 ✓
- ▶ There are similarities between the seals found at Mohenjodaro and Sumeria ✓
- ▶ The Thughlaq Dynasty was founded in India in 1320 ✓
- ▶ From which site was the famous Bull-seal of Indus Valley found? Mohenjodaro ✓
- ▶ The Sultan of Delhi who is reputed to have built the biggest network of canals in India was Firoz Shah Tughlaq ✓
- ▶ Saddat Dynasty was founded in India in 1414 ✓
- ▶ The Delhi Sultanate virtually ended due to the invasion of Nadir Shah ✓
- ▶ Father of Quantum mechanics is Max Planck ✓
- ▶ Erwin Johannes Eugen Rommel popularly known as the Desert Fox ✓
- ▶ The first Muslim invasion of India was led by Muhammad-bin-Qasim ✓
- ▶ Timurlung invaded India in 1398 ✓
- ▶ Thughlaq Dynasty in India was ended in 1414 ✓
- ▶ The Arab conquest of Sindh took place in 712 A.D. ✓
- ▶ Al Beruni came to India along with Mahmud of Ghazni ✓
- ▶ Saddat Dynasty in India was ended in 1451 ✓
- ▶ The Lodhi Dynasty was founded in India in 1451 ✓
- ▶ Which Sultan of Delhi has been described by the historians as the 'mixture of opposites'? Muhammad Tughluq ✓
- ▶ Alauddin Khalji introduced market reforms to maintain a large army economically ✓
- ▶ Which ruler died while playing 'Chugan'? Qutab-ud-Din Aibak ✓
- ▶ Accession of Babur took place in Fraghana in 1494 ✓
- ▶ First voyage of Vasco da Gama to India (discovery of seas route to India via the Cape of Good Hope) was in 1498 ✓
- ▶ The first Muslim conquest of the Hindu Kingdoms of Deccan was effected by the forces of Alauddin Khilji ✓
- ▶ Which was the major source of royal income in medieval north India? Jaziyah ✓
- ▶ The 'Shahnama' was written by Firdausi ✓
- ▶ Father of Classical mechanics is Isaac Newton ✓
- ▶ Which battle was fought in 1192 A.D.? Second Battle of Tarain ✓
- ▶ The Lodhi Dynasty was ended in 1526 ✓
- ▶ Who was the last ruler of Lodi dynasty? Ibrahim Lodi ✓
- ▶ The founder of the first Afghan dynasty in India was Bahlol Lodi ✓
- ▶ First Battle of Panipat fought was in 1526 ✓
- ▶ Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in 1526 ✓
- ▶ Mughal dynasty was founded by Babur in 1526 ✓
- ▶ Babar came to India originally from Ferghana ✓
- ▶ Babar laid the foundation of Mughal empire in 1526 by defeating Ibrahim Lodi ✓
- ▶ The first Mughal emperor to issue a firman in favour of the British to open a factory at Surat was Jahangir ✓
- ▶ In Battle of Khanwa, Babur defeated Rana Sanga in 1527 ✓
- ▶ "Twelfth Night" is a Comedy by William Shakespeare ✓
- ▶ "Our foot is stuck on the accelerator and we are heading towards an abyss" Who sounded this warning about global warming? Al-Gore ✓
- ▶ The victim of the Lockerbie bombing in 1988 which killed over 200 passengers was Swiss Air Flight ✓
- ▶ Most Subways in which country has? USA ✓
- ▶ What city has the longest metro system? London ✓
- ▶ Which is the largest sugar producing country in the world? India (report of 2015) ✓
- ▶ World's oldest religion is Hinduism. ✓
- ▶ Largest number of Palestinian refugees ✓

- are in Jordan.
- ▶ Kazakhstan is the largest country in Central Asia.
- ▶ Detroit (USA) is famous for car manufacturing.
- ▶ Glasgow is biggest ship building centre.
- ▶ The world's largest producer of tea is China.
- ▶ 'Uranium' is extracted in Pakistan from area of Dera Gazi Khan.
- ▶ Day and Night are equal at the Equator.
- ▶ Each Province has Unicameral legislature.
- ▶ Louis Braille is the inventor of a system of writing and printing for the blind.
- ▶ Allama Mashriqi was the founder of Khaksar Tehreek.
- ▶ The shortest continuous war was between UK and Zanzibar, which lasted from 90 a.m to 9:45 am on 27th august 1896.
- ▶ USA is the country with largest number of nuclear reactors.
- ▶ Which country grows the most fruit? China.
- ▶ Canal Street is the widest street in USA.
- ▶ Fastest animal is cheetah.
- ▶ Biggest bell is Great bell at Moscow.
- ▶ Father of Computer is Charles Babbage.
- ▶ Bird that never makes its nest is Cuckoo.
- ▶ Wingless bird is Kiwi.
- ▶ Highest capital is La Paz (Bolivia).
- ▶ 'Bala Hissar' (The elevated Fort) is situated at Peshawar.
- ▶ The most abundant mineral in the human body is Calcium.
- ▶ Study of blood is called Haematology.
- ▶ Nicolas Copernicus is known as the 'Father of Modern Astronomy'.
- ▶ Strait of Babel Mandeb is called The Gate of Tears.
- ▶ "Al-Jazeera" television network is based in Qatar.
- ▶ Netherlands is situated below the sea level.
- ▶ In Pakistan, the largest share of electricity comes from the source of Thermal.
- ▶ "Pre-emptive attack" is an attack before enemy's attack.
- ▶ Which gas is mainly causing global warming? Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ The light coming from stars give the idea of their temperature.
- ▶ Chile is the largest copper producing country in the world.
- ▶ Largest Ginger producing nation is Indonesia.
- ▶ Lithuania was the first Soviet Republic of the former Soviet Union which declared itself independent.
- ▶ India leads in export of Mica in the world.
- ▶ New Zealand was the first country to propose Carbon Tax to address global warming.
- ▶ The North Atlantic Route is the largest and busiest of the ocean trade routes.
- ▶ A light year is equal to 9.46 trillion km.
- ▶ Mercury is nearest to the sun, smallest and fastest planet, with shortest rotation time.
- ▶ Venus is the brightest, hottest, closest to earth and earth's twin in size and mass, has largest quantity of CO<sub>2</sub>.
- ▶ Earth is most dense, watery, bios planet.
- ▶ Which instrument is used for measuring the altitude of a celestial body? Sextant.
- ▶ Gulf Cooperation Council was founded on 25th May 1981.
- ▶ Biggest oil refinery is at Abadan (Iran).
- ▶ Hong Kong is called as Pearl of the Orient.
- ▶ Which world's city is known as The Golden City? Prague Czech.
- ▶ What countries name translates as lion mountains? Sierra Leone.
- ▶ What place is nicknamed as "The City of Lilies"? Florence.
- ▶ Mesopotamia means- Between two Rivers.
- ▶ Tashkent is a capital of Uzbekistan.
- ▶ Land of milk and honey is called to Lebanon.
- ▶ Land of morning calm is called to Korea.
- ▶ Father of Zoology is Aristotle.
- ▶ William Henry "Bill" Gates III is an American business magnate, investor, programmer, inventor and philanthropist.

- ▶ Bill Gates is the former chief executive and current chairman of Microsoft, the world's largest personal-computer software company, which he co-founded with Paul Allen.
- ▶ Lawrence "Larry" Page is an American computer scientist and Internet entrepreneur who is the co-founder of Google, alongside Sergey Brin.
- ▶ Page is the inventor of PageRank, the foundation of Google's search ranking algorithm, and he and Brin own approximately 16 percent of Google's stock.
- ▶ Made in the times of Bhoj, an idol of 'Vakdevi' is at present preserved in the British Museum.
- ▶ The Jain temples of Dilwara were constructed during the period of Parmars.
- ▶ Qutubuddin was purchased as a slave in his childhood by Qazi Fakruddin Abdul Aziz Koofi.
- ▶ Qutubuddin did not issue coins or got 'Khutba' read in his name after accession to Delhi throne.
- ▶ Qutubuddin Aibak was buried at Lahore after his death.
- ▶ Iltutmish organized the group of his 40 slaves which is famous in history as Turkan-i-Chahalgami.
- ▶ Yalduz and Nasiruddin Qubacha were prominent rivals of Iltutmish.
- ▶ Father of Comedy is Aristophanes
- ▶ Iltutmish organized the 'Iqta army'.
- ▶ Iltutmish issued the coins—'Taka' of silver and 'Jeetal' of copper.
- ▶ Iltutmish was the first Sultan who issued pure Arabic coins.
- ▶ On 18th February, 1229, the representatives of the Caliph of Baghdad came to Delhi and they gave the Investiture of the Caliph to Iltutmish. The Caliph thus accepted him as the Sultan of Delhi. Now Delhi became a free state legitimately.
- ▶ According to Barni, Balban organized his Court on the Iranian pattern.
- ▶ Balban started the system of 'Sijda' and 'Paibos' during his reign.
- ▶ Balban's theory of kingship was based upon—Power, Prestige and Justice. His main objective was to maintain his control upon the administrative officials.
- ▶ Study of heredity is called Genetics ✓
- ▶ The Mongol leader Changez Khan was known as the 'Curse of God'.
- ▶ The coronation of Jalaluddin Feroz Shah was done in 1290 at the Kilokhari Apurna Palace built by Kaikubad.
- ▶ At the time of his accession on the Delhi Sultanate, Alauddin Khalji assumed the title of Abul Muzaffar Sultan Alauddinia and Deen Mohammad Shah Khalji.
- ▶ Women enjoyed honourable status. Many of them learnt the art of warfare. They were appointed as bodyguards.
- ▶ Gold coins were used and they were called 'Barah'.
- ▶ Mixed metal coins were called Partab.
- ▶ Kabir who adopted the Gyanashrayi branch of the Nirgun sect, was the disciple of Ramanand.
- ▶ Sabad refer to the composition related to Yog Sadhana.
- ▶ Guru Nanak was born in a small village Talwandi near Lahore. ✓
- ▶ To reform a society ridden with ritualism and superstitious, he preached the Nirguna sect.
- ▶ The fifth Sikh Guru Arjundeo systematized the composition of Guru Nanak in 'Guru Granth Sahib'.
- ▶ Malik Mohammad Jayasi earned great name and fame for his work Padmavat.
- ▶ The first invasion of Babar on India was conducted in 1519. ✓
- ▶ Babar again invaded India in 1526, for the fifth time and he did not go back this time. He founded the Moghul empire in India. ✓
- ▶ The first coronation of Aurangzeb was performed on 31 July, 1658 and the second coronation took place on 15 June, 1659.
- ▶ Aurangzeb passed an order and prohibited the repairs of the temples by the Hindus.
- ▶ Aurangzeb appointed Subedars and Muhtasibs to check the spread of education and Hinduism.
- ▶ Aurangzeb again levied Jazia upon

Hindus

- ▶ Under Aurangzeb, the Hindu traders paid 5% tax on goods while the Muslim traders were free from this tax.
- ▶ Aurangzeb issued orders to prohibit the celebration of Holi, Diwali and Basant etc. in the Mughal Court.
- ▶ Study of muscles is called Myology
- ▶ Micrometer is an instrument used for converting sound
- ▶ Microphone is an instrument used for converting sound waves into electrical vibrations.
- ▶ Microscope is an instrument which is used for magnifying minute objects by a lens system.
- ▶ Microtome is used for cutting an object into thin parts for microscopic inspection.
- ▶ Mughal King Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodhi by adopting his trusted war tactics of Tulughma.
- ▶ Babar used Artillery for the first time in the battle of Panipat.
- ▶ Babar defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar in the battle of Khanva in 1527. He scored a victory over Afghans in battle of 'Ghaghara' in 1529.
- ▶ Babar wrote his autobiography Tujuk-i-Babri in Turkish language.
- ▶ Mirza Haider Speaks about numerous qualities of Babar in his book—Tarikh-i-Rashidi.
- ▶ Babar's daughter Gulbadan Begum enumerated the qualities of Babar in her book, Humayun Nama.
- ▶ Babar wrote Risala-i-Validiya in Turkish poetry which was originally the work of Khwaja Obei-dullah.
- ▶ Babar learnt the use of artillery from Ustad Ali and Mustafa—his two Turkish officers.
- ▶ The name of Humayun's mother was Maham Sultana.
- ▶ Maria Yuryevna Sharapova is a Russian professional tennis player
- ▶ Roger Federer is a Swiss professional tennis player. He won 17 Grand Slam singles titles
- ▶ Sania Mirza is a professional Indian tennis player
- ▶ Father of English poetry is Geoffrey Chaucer
- ▶ Ana Ivanovic is a Serbian tennis player. She beat Dinara Safina to win the 2008 French Open
- ▶ Venus Williams is an American professional tennis player who is a former World No. 1.
- ▶ Dinara Mikhailovna Safina is a former World No. 1 Russian professional tennis player.
- ▶ Martina Hingis is a Swiss professional tennis player who spent a total of 209 weeks as world no. 1.
- ▶ The Grand Slam itinerary consists of the Australian Open in mid January, the French Open in May/June, Wimbledon in June/July, and the US Open in August/September.
- ▶ Winning the Olympic gold medal in addition to the four majors in a one calendar year is known as a "Golden Grand Slam" or more commonly the "Golden Slam".
- ▶ The first definitive Grand Slam, of the current four majors, was accomplished when Don Budge won all four men's singles Majors in 1938. To date, 17 players have completed a Grand Slam. Of these players, three have won multiple Grand Slams
- ▶ Stefanie Maria "Steffi" Graf is a former World No. 1 German tennis player.
- ▶ Andre Kirk Agassi is an American retired professional tennis player and former World No. 1, who was one of the game's most dominant players from the early 1990s to the mid-2000s.
- ▶ Rodney George "Rod" Laver is an Australian former professional tennis player who holds the record for most singles titles won in the history of tennis, with 200 career titles.
- ▶ John Donald ("Don" or "Donnie") Budge was an American tennis champion who was a World No. 1 player for five years, first as an amateur and then as a professional.
- ▶ Margaret Court AO, also known as Margaret Smith Court, is a retired World No. 1 professional tennis player and Christian minister from Australia.



- ▶ What's a golfer said to have if he is entitled to tee off first? The Honor
- ▶ What 1960 Olympic champion lit the torch to start Atlanta's 1996 Olympic festivities? Muhammad Ali
- ▶ What year was the first summer Olympiad televised live? 1960
- ▶ What racket sport involves bashing a bird? Badminton
- ▶ What is the name of our galaxy? The Milky Way
- ▶ What is the brightest star in the night sky? Sirius
- ▶ Which is the nearest spiral galaxy to our own? Andromeda
- ▶ What shape is our own galaxy? Spiral
- ▶ What distinctive phenomenon can light not escape from? A black hole
- ▶ What is the name of the phenomenon where receding light has an increased wavelength? Red shift
- ▶ What is the most abundant element in the universe? Hydrogen
- ▶ In which year did Einstein die? 1955
- ▶ What was the nationality of Galileo? Italian
- ▶ Which US scientist has a space telescope named after him? Hubble
- ▶ Who's law states planets move in elliptical orbits? Kepler's law
- ▶ Father of Periodic table is Dmitri Mendeleev
- ▶ Who discovered Pluto? Percival Lowell
- ▶ Who wrote the Art of War? Sun Tzu
- ▶ Who painted the Birth of Venus? Botticelli
- ▶ Who painted the Laughing Cavalier? Franz Hals
- ▶ What country was created in 1920 from the remains of the Hapsburg Empire? Austria.
- ▶ What Asian country boasts the largest Muslim population in the world? Indonesia.
- ▶ What island was Abel Tasman the first European to land on, in 1642? Tasmania
- ▶ What African country's name is from the Latin for "free"? Liberia
- ▶ What republic is sandwiched between Lithuania and Estonia? Latvia.
- ▶ What Central American nation flies a flag with one blue and one red star? Panama
- ▶ What country is home to 21 percent of the world's people? China
- ▶ What country is bordered by Austria, France, Slovenia and Switzerland? Italy
- ▶ What city was the site of the last Moorish Kingdom in Spain? Granada
- ▶ What Pacific atoll got its name from its location between the Americas and Asia? The Midway Islands
- ▶ What Tuscan city do Italians know as Firenze? Florence
- ▶ What Nepalese city name means "wooden temples"? Katmandu
- ▶ What Scandinavian country last fought in a war in 1814? Sweden
- ▶ What former Soviet republic joined Russia as one of the world's ten largest countries? Kazakhstan
- ▶ What continent has the fewest flowering plants? Antarctica
- ▶ What country lies on the western side of the Iberian Peninsula? Portugal
- ▶ What volatile nation was the first Caribbean country to gain independence? Haiti
- ▶ What Berlin landmark had lost over 60 tons in shipments to the U.S. by 1990? The Berlin Wall
- ▶ What was the biggest city in America until 1755? Boston
- ▶ What West African nation's name means "Lion Mountain"? Sierra Leone
- ▶ What's the world's second largest archipelago, after Indonesia? The Philippines
- ▶ What nation has had a monarchy the longest? Japan
- ▶ What Italian city is considered "the fashion capital of the world"? Milan
- ▶ What British town got its name from its proximity to the Cam River? Cambridge
- ▶ What ocean are the Maldives in? The Indian Ocean
- ▶ What two countries lay claim to the name Maclean? Scotland and Ireland
- ▶ What body of water is approximately nine



times saltier than ocean water? The Dead Sea

- ▶ What city did Sigmund Freud call home? Vienna
- ▶ What English-speaking Caribbean island has a Spanish name meaning "Bearded"? Barbados
- ▶ What continent has the most countries represented in the U.N.? Africa.
- ▶ The cornea is the only living tissue in the human body that does not contain any blood vessels.
- ▶ The first computer was invented by Charles Babbage in the year 1822.
- ▶ Ada Lovelace, was the first programmer for this computer.
- ▶ The first patent for working computers was done by ENIAC in 1952.
- ▶ The first microprocessor was Intel 4004 and was developed by Ted Hoff.
- ▶ A pointing device Mouse used in computer which functions by detecting the motion, consisting of one or more buttons was invented by Douglas Engelbart at the Stanford Research Institute in 1963.
- ▶ The first printer was developed by Remington Rand.
- ▶ In 1973, internet was developed by American scientist V. Cerf, who was assigned a project by ARPA. He needed to link the ARPANET to link their Universities and research labs.
- ▶ Study of coins and medals is called Numismatics
- ▶ The inventor of www is Tim Berner Lee. It is the most popular service on the internet. It is a system for organizing as well as linking internet files, resources, and services and providing access to them.
- ▶ Bill Gates and Paul Allen are the founders of Microsoft. It was founded in the year 1975 at Albuquerque, New Mexico. Microsoft was founded to develop BASIC interpreters for the Altair 8800
- ▶ The very first micro processor was invented in 1970 for the use in the electronic calculators.
- ▶ Father of Homeopathy is Heinemann
- ▶ C programming language was developed by Dennis Ritchie in 1972 at Bell

Telephone laboratories to use in Unix operating system.

- ▶ Email which stands for Electronic Mail was invented by Ray Tomlinson in the year 1971 and initiated in using "@" sign for separating user name and machine.
- ▶ EBay managed by an American company was started by Pierre Omidyar, on September 3, 1995.
- ▶ Wiki, as the name suggests, is an online guide or dictionary for anyone to access information online. Wikipedia was invented by Jimmy Wales and Larry Sanger in the year 2001 and previously known Nupedia from 1996-97.
- ▶ MySpace is a social networking website is invented by Tom Anderson. It was launched in August 2003 and the headquarters is based in Beverly Hills, California.
- ▶ Google was founded by Lawrence E. Page and Sergey M. Brin while they were students at Stanford University. Google Inc was incorporated on September 4, 1998.
- ▶ The first Apple computer, Apple-I was invented by Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak in the year 1976 under the company name Apple Computers Inc.
- ▶ Bluetooth technology was firstly introduced by telecommunication manufacturer Ericsson, based in Sweden in 1994.
- ▶ USB (Universal Serial Bus) was invented and developed by Vijay Bhatt in 1996.
- ▶ Study of skin is called Dermatology
- ▶ Study of insects is called Entomology
- ▶ Study of earthquakes is called Seismology
- ▶ Study of poisons is called Toxicology
- ▶ Which country will be setting up a world Biggest Telescope? China
- ▶ "Lisbon Treaty" is the treaty adopted by the members of European Union
- ▶ Beri-Beri is the deficiency disease caused by the vitamin B1
- ▶ Who is called the "Grand Old Man Of India"? Dadabhai Naoroji
- ▶ Cabinet Mission came to India in which year? 1946
- ▶ Which animal is the biggest of the marsupials? Kangaroo



- ▶ The woodchuck is the alternative name for which animal? Groundhog
- ▶ Adrenal glands release adrenaline
- ▶ The Galapagos Islands belong to Ecuador. Galapagos is Spanish for what? Tortoise
- ▶ Name the closed, four-wheeled horse-drawn carriage having a glass front? Clarence
- ▶ What is the device used by the police to burst car tyres? Stinger
- ▶ What type of motorway is an 'autostrada'? Italian
- ▶ Who was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for the novel 'The Good Earth' on 2 May 1932? Pearl Buck
- ▶ In 1918 Russia introduced the Gregorian calendar which was already used by most of the Western world. Which Pope introduced this solar dating system in 1582? Gregory XIII
- ▶ Las Vegas is in which American state? Nevada
- ▶ Who wrote 'The Tale of Peter Rabbit'? Beatrix Potter
- ▶ What was the name of the first animal in space? Laika (Bitch)
- ▶ Into which sea does the River Danube flow? Black Sea
- ▶ What was the nationality of the composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart? Austrian
- ▶ What is the capital of Mauritius, an island in the Indian Ocean? Port Louis
- ▶ The Geiger counter is used to measure radioactivity and was developed by German nuclear physicist Hans Geiger.
- ▶ On 16th September 1908, General Motors formed by a merger of which two companies? Buick and Oldsmobile
- ▶ On which country's flag would you see a lion, a dove, coconut palms, bananas and sugar cane? Fiji
- ▶ Name the largest lizard in the world today? Komodo dragon
- ▶ Which character did Charles Schulz create? Snoopy
- ▶ Which creature is the world's second largest land-dwelling animal? Hippopotamus
- ▶ Who wrote 'The Wizard of Oz'? L. Frank Baum
- ▶ What country was known as 'Malagasy Republic' from 1958-1975? Madagascar
- ▶ What is the Italian name for Rome? Roma
- ▶ Name the Caribbean island owned by Sir Richard Branson? Necker
- ▶ Name the town in Israel which was the home of Jesus in his youth. Nazareth
- ▶ Who was a Greek hero of the Trojan War who was the son of Telamon? Ajax
- ▶ Vexillology is the study of Flags
- ▶ Father of Pentium Chip is Vinod Dham
- ▶ On what day of the year was William the Conqueror crowned king of England? Christmas Day
- ▶ Rudyard Kipling received Literature Nobel Prize in 1907
- ▶ In Rudyard Kipling's the Jungle Book, what was the name of the tiger? Shere Khan
- ▶ Which country derives its name from 'Mountain Vomiting Water'? Guatemala
- ▶ The novel 'Les Miserables' was written by Victor Hugo
- ▶ How many bones are there in total in the two human ears? 6
- ▶ The novel 'Lady Chatterley's Lover' is written by D.H. Lawrence.
- ▶ Who designed the 'Queen's House' at Greenwich and the 'Banqueting House' in Westminster? Jones Inigo
- ▶ The 'Zulu Wars' occurred in which country? South Africa
- ▶ In which country does the international airport 'Vitoria' serve? Spain
- ▶ Who wrote the book 'The Prince and the Pauper'? Mark Twain
- ▶ Who was the author of the book 'The Bonfire of the Vanities'? Tom Wolfe
- ▶ Upon which river does Dallas in Texas stand? Trinity
- ▶ Which major country consists of the most islands? Indonesia
- ▶ What was the name of the only painting Vincent Van Gogh sold during his lifetime for 400 francs? The Red Vineyard
- ▶ The French Revolution began in the same year as which of the following world

- events? The Mutiny on the Bounty
- ▶ Philippines has 7100 islands
  - ▶ The Red Vineyard is now in the Pushkin museum in Moscow.
  - ▶ What fraction of an iceberg is hidden under the surface of the sea? Nine-tenths
  - ▶ Who wrote the play called 'The Mousetrap'? Agatha Christie
  - ▶ Name the 1924 novel by E.M. Forster? A Passage to India
  - ▶ The Sea of Galilee is located in which country? Israel
  - ▶ In which continent would you find the vampire bat? South America
  - ▶ Which nationality of people sometimes call their country L'Hexagone (The Hexagon) because of its six-sided shape? French
  - ▶ Who was the creator of 'Paddington Bear'? Michael Bond
  - ▶ Which animal can turn its stomach inside out? Starfish
  - ▶ In which country would you find Casablanca? Morocco
  - ▶ What is the capital of Switzerland? Bern
  - ▶ In which part of the world would you find a duck-billed platypus? Australia and New Guinea
  - ▶ Name the biggest city in Australia with about three million people? Sydney
  - ▶ The 9th Guru of the Sikh order, Guru Tegh Bahadur openly protested against the religious policy of Aurangzeb.
  - ▶ Shivaji was the founder of Maratha State. He fought against the state of Deccan, as well as the Mughal empire. He was a great administrator.
  - ▶ Shivaji was succeeded by Sambhaji who was captured and put to death by Aurangzeb.
  - ▶ After the death of Raja Ram Maratha war of independence was carried on by his wife Tarabai.
  - ▶ From 1505 to 1509, Almeda remained in India as the first Portuguese Governor.
  - ▶ Albukirk was the successor of Almeda in India. His objective was to establish a Portuguese colony in India by intermarrying with Indians.
  - ▶ After coming to India, the Dutch established their trade centres at Surat, Bharuch, Cambay, Ahmedabad, Chinsura, Kasim Bazar, Patna, Balasore, Nagapattanam, Kochin, Masulipattanam and Agra.
  - ▶ In 1608, under the leadership of Captain Hawkins, the English fleet reached India.
  - ▶ In 1717 the Mughal King Farrukh Siyar granted a Firman to the British giving them the trade rights.
  - ▶ In 1692, the Nawab of Bengal issued an order to the French Company and they established a commercial Factory at Chandranagar.
  - ▶ Facebook was founded on 4th February 2004 by Mark Zuckerberg with his college roommates and fellow Harvard University students Eduardo Saverin, Andrew McCollum, Dustin Moskovitz and Chris Hughes.
  - ▶ Victoria Azarenka is a Belarusian professional tennis player.
  - ▶ Novak Djokovic is a Serbian professional tennis player.
  - ▶ Stanislas Wawrinka is a Swiss professional tennis player. He has won Australian Open singles title in 2014.
  - ▶ Li Na is a Chinese professional tennis player. Recently she has won Australian Open singles title in 2014
  - ▶ Agnieszka Radwańska is a Polish professional tennis player.
  - ▶ Serena Jameka Williams is an American professional tennis player.
  - ▶ Minaret Qutub Minar is in Delhi (238 feet)
  - ▶ David Ferrer is a Spanish professional tennis player.
  - ▶ Rafael Nadal is a Spanish professional tennis player. His success on clay has earned him the nickname "King of Clay".
  - ▶ Andrew Barron "Andy" Murray is a Scottish professional tennis player
  - ▶ Lord Wavell presided over the Simla Conference in 1945
  - ▶ The Hindu had launched "Swadeshi Movement" (to boycott English made goods) against Partition of Bengal 1905
  - ▶ King of Malaysia is the only king in the world who is elected for 5 years term.

- ▶ Largest oil company belong to USA is The Exxon Corporation.
- ▶ The busiest shopping centre of London is Oxford Street
- ▶ Sierra Leone has the lowest GDP per capita and Luxembourg has the highest per capita.
- ▶ Jericho, situated in the Jordan valley (dead Sea) is the oldest town of the world.
- ▶ Petroleum is the most traded product in the world
- ▶ The Pirpur Report on the brutalities of the Congress ministries 1937, was compiled by Raja Muhammad Mehdi
- ▶ Lord Linlithgow was the Viceroy who made 'August Offer' in 1940
- ▶ Total planets in solar system are 8
- ▶ Outer surface of sun is called photosphere
- ▶ Sun has 90% hydrogen, 8% helium and 2% other elements.
- ▶ Temperature at surface of sun is 6000K and at its center 20 million K
- ▶ Venus reflects highest percentage of light
- ▶ Largest gorge is Grand Canyon.
- ▶ Highest melting point is of Tungsten, 3410° C.
- ▶ Venus is called Morning star and also referred as Evening Star
- ▶ Rhea is the fifth natural satellite of Saturn.
- ▶ The only planet which rotates on its axis from East to West is Venus
- ▶ Uranus is called lopsided planet
- ▶ Uranus contain atmosphere of Hydrogen and Helium
- ▶ Period of rotation of earth on axis is 1 day or 23 hrs, 56 minutes & 4 seconds.
- ▶ Largest Island is Greenland.
- ▶ The largest tides of the world occur in Bay of Fundy (Canada).
- ▶ Sudan is the second largest country in Africa area wise.
- ▶ Khan Mehtarzai is the highest railway station in Pakistan.
- ▶ Largest mammal is Blue whale.
- ▶ Maximum quantities of diamonds are found in Africa.
- ▶ Light is the fastest thing in the universe. It travels at a phenomenal speed of 187,000 miles per second.
- ▶ Takla Makan desert is in China in Asia.
- ▶ Period of revolution of Earth around Sun is 365 days, 6 hrs, 9 minutes & 10 seconds.
- ▶ Parliament of Iraq is National Assembly.
- ▶ Parliament of Morocco is Majlis al Nuwab.
- ▶ Rings of Saturn were discovered by Galileo in 1610
- ▶ Titan, the largest moon in solar system is of Saturn
- ▶ Triton is a satellite of Neptune
- ▶ Kanpur Mosque tragedy had taken place in 1913
- ▶ The first Pakistani who became the judge of "International Court of Justice" was Sir Zafarullah Khan
- ▶ Pakistan elected non-permanent member of United Nations Security Council for seventh Time
- ▶ The World's oldest surviving monarchy is in Japan
- ▶ In 1681, Akbar, the son of Aurangzeb revolted against him.
- ▶ "Digital Computer" was invented by Howard Aiken
- ▶ Baghdad lies on Tigris River & Bahawalpur lies on Sutlej River.
- ▶ World Bank supervised Indus Basin Treaty in 1960 between Pakistan and India
- ▶ India is the World's largest importer of weapons
- ▶ The Constitution of the All India Muslim League was drafted by a Committee in 1907 headed by Mualana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
- ▶ Quaid said, Hindu India and Muslim India parted India forever after Nehru Report
- ▶ Highest military award of Britain is Victoria Cross.
- ▶ In 1922, Manjho Daro historical site was discovered
- ▶ Duration of National Anthem is 80 Seconds
- ▶ Nawab Liaquat Ali Khan led the Objective

## Resolution in constitutional Assembly

- ▶ Indonesia consists of largest number of volcano
- ▶ Arab Spring movement in Middle East countries started from Tunis country
- ▶ Mamoon observatory was established during the reign of Caliph Mamoon
- ▶ The Seven-year war (1756-1763) was fought between England and France
- ▶ Swat Valley is situated in the mountain range of Hindukush
- ▶ 1 metric ton is equal to 1000 kg
- ▶ Corona is the outer most part of the Sun.
- ▶ Mercury and Venus are without Satellites.
- ▶ A 'shooting star' is a meteor.
- ▶ The pulsating universe theory explains the evolution of universe.
- ▶ The American Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson
- ▶ Thomas Hobbes wrote the book Leviathan
- ▶ NFC award awarded how many times till now? 7 times
- ▶ After creation Karachi was the Pakistan's First Radio Station
- ▶ Asia Watch is the Human rights organization
- ▶ Biggest city (by population) is Shanghai.
- ▶ City largest by area is Kiruna (Sweden).
- ▶ Largest coral formation is The Great Barrier Reef (Australia).
- ▶ Highest desert is Atacama (Chile).
- ▶ Biggest flower is Rafflesia (Java, Indonesia).
- ▶ Reko Dik located in Balochistan
- ▶ Gypsum is used in cement and plaster of Paris
- ▶ The first biography on the life of Holy Prophet (PBUH) is written by Ibn-e-Hisham
- ▶ The Holy Prophet was a direct descendant of Hazrat Ismaeel (AS)
- ▶ Name the first finance minister of Pakistan was Ghulam Mohammad
- ▶ Famous Pakistani woman player Maria Toor is associated with the game of

## Squish

- ▶ Quaid-e-Azam resigned from the Indian National Congress due to Non Cooperation Movement
- ▶ "The Politics" is considered as the first book on the art of government, authored by Aristotle
- ▶ The largest producer of solar energy in the world is USA
- ▶ Paris and What other capital had the world's first telephone link? Brussels
- ▶ What is the largest country in Africa? Algeria
- ▶ What was the world's first passenger jet aircraft-Comet
- ▶ In what city was the world's first blood bank opened 1940-New York? Richard Charles Drew
- ▶ What county first used pepper? China
- ▶ What is the oldest known science? Astronomy
- ▶ What is the last element alphabetically? Zirconium
- ▶ What is the world's most popular first name?-Mohammed
- ▶ What is the fastest swimming ocean fish over 60 mph-Sailfish? Marlin
- ▶ A Muslim majority area awarded to India during partition is Feroz pur
- ▶ Picture of Faisal mosque is printed on the back of 5000 rupees
- ▶ Present constitution assembly of Pakistan is 14<sup>th</sup>
- ▶ Pakistan joined NAM in 1979
- ▶ Wikipedia is an online encyclopedia
- ▶ Guantanamo Bay prison is in Cuba
- ▶ The court call to person in law is called Summons
- ▶ Sir Syed Ahmad Khan retired from the British service as a Judge
- ▶ Gandhi-Jinnah Talks took place in 1944
- ▶ Umar Marvi is a folk story of Sindh
- ▶ Faiz Ahmad Faiz was convicted in Rawalpindi Conspiracy case
- ▶ Europe's only Islamic states are Albania and Kosovo.

- ▶ New Zealand is close to International Date Line.
- ▶ In which city there is the largest stock exchange of the world? New York.
- ▶ Bird largest in size is Ostrich
- ▶ Oldest parliament in the world is Althing of Iceland
- ▶ The last King of Afghanistan was Zahir Shah
- ▶ Aquiline is the world's longest under-sea tunnel (15.1 km long) bridge and tunnel express-way for motor vehicles across Tokyo Bay.
- ▶ Arabia is the largest peninsula.
- ▶ The only Hindu kingdom of the World was Nepal. But after recently Nepal declared herself as secular state
- ▶ UK is known as "Mistress of Seas"
- ▶ Dome of Rock is located in Jerusalem
- ▶ Dengue is also known as Break-bone fever
- ▶ Constantinople was the capital of Byzantine Empire
- ▶ Only planet whose day is longer than its year is Venus
- ▶ Brightest visible star is Sirius
- ▶ Atmosphere of sun has 3 layers
- ▶ In 28 days moon returns to the same position in its orbit
- ▶ Earth's surface temperature has increase mainly because of Higher level of CO<sub>2</sub> concentration
- ▶ Hudson Bay is largest bay and is in Northern Canada.
- ▶ Largest gulf is Gulf of Mexico.
- ▶ Which instrument converted electrical energy into mechanical energy? Electrical Motor
- ▶ Which instrument converted electrical energy into sound energy? Loudspeaker
- ▶ Which instrument converted sound energy into electrical energy? Microphone
- ▶ Helium and neon called Noble Gases
- ▶ Davis Strait separates Greenland from Baffin Island.
- ▶ Messina strait separates Italy from Sicily.
- ▶ Plymouth & Cardiff Seaports are in UK.
- ▶ Oldest mountain system is Araveli of India in the world.
- ▶ Youngest mountain system is Himalaya Range.
- ▶ Siachen glacier and Baltoro glacier are in Karakoram Range.
- ▶ Hispar glacier is in Hunza
- ▶ Le Harve Seaport is in France.
- ▶ Johor strait separates Malaysia from Singapore.
- ▶ Grand Canal is oldest man made canal for shipping purpose in China.
- ▶ Circulation of blood was described by a Muslim scientist name Abn e Nafis
- ▶ Al-Khwarizimi was first person who used zero.
- ▶ English Channel separates England from France.
- ▶ Gulf of Sidra is in Libya.
- ▶ Gordian knot means a very difficult task
- ▶ Rubicon means a significant boundary
- ▶ 1480, 00,000 km is the distance from sun to earth.
- ▶ Temperature of Sun is 6000 degree C.
- ▶ Planet with ring is Saturn
- ▶ Norman Borlaug was Agricultural Scientist who developed high yielding varieties of wheat and got Peace Nobel Prize
- ▶ The Tomb of Anarkali in Lahore is located in Department of Punjab Archives in Punjab Secretariat Lahore
- ▶ Basra lies on Shatt-al-Arab & Bedford lies on Danube.
- ▶ Murphy's Law, briefly is "Everything that could go would do so"
- ▶ First fully sequenced human genome was completed in April 2003
- ▶ Death of Babur and accession of Humayun in 1530
- ▶ Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun and became India's emperor 1540
- ▶ Sher Shah Suri died in 1545
- ▶ The court language of Mughals was Persian
- ▶ When was the second battle of Panipat

fought? 1556

- ▶ Which ruler fought the fourth Anglo-Mysore war in which he was killed? Tipu Sultan
- ▶ The earliest Surat factories were established by the English
- ▶ The first fort which the British constructed in India was St. George Fort
- ▶ Death of Akbar and accession of Jehangir was in 1605
- ▶ First Ambassador of England Sir Thomas Roe visits Jehangir 1616
- ▶ Shah Jahan became emperor of India in 1628
- ▶ *The deficiency of Vitamin E causes sterility in men and women.*
- ▶ *"Magnum opus" meaning a great work, especially a literary or artistic masterpiece.*
- ▶ "Makli Hill" is a burial place of some 125,000 local rulers, Sufi saints and others in Thatta, the capital of lower Sind until the seventeenth century.
- ▶ Istana Merdeka is the official residence of President of Indonesia.
- ▶ Who was the first Inspector-General of Punjab after creation of Pakistan? Khan Qurban Ali Khan
- ▶ Hygrometer is instrument used for measuring humidity of air.
- ▶ Clinical thermometer usually measures in Fahrenheit.
- ▶ Ammeter is used for measuring current strength
- ▶ Muhammad Bin Qasim, the first Muslim Commander entered India as conqueror in 712
- ▶ What was original name of Tansen? Ramtanu Pande
- ▶ Which country has 11 official languages? South Africa
- ▶ When did China get back Hong Kong? 1997
- ▶ Name the first Pakistani who got Ramon Magsaysay Award? Akhtar Hameed Khan
- ▶ At the time of World War II there were three dictators in Europe. Two were Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini. The third dictator did not take part in World War II. Who was he? Francisco Franco
- ▶ Who was the monarch of United Kingdom from 1837 to 1901? Victoria
- ▶ Who was the member of the Jacobin Club of France? Tipu Sultan
- ▶ Which country is considered a renegade province by China? Taiwan
- ▶ When did China get back Macao? 1999
- ▶ Currently in which island there is a demand for independence from France? Corsica
- ▶ India's earliest contact with Islam came through Arab merchants on Malabar Coast
- ▶ Timur invaded India during the reign of Nasiruddin Mehmud
- ▶ With which country Kuwait shares Divided Zone? Saudi Arabia
- ▶ Which club was founded by Walter Scott? Bannatyne Club
- ▶ Dreams from My Father is written by Barack Obama
- ▶ When was William Shakespeare born? 23 April 1564
- ▶ Where was William Shakespeare born? Stratford-on-Avon
- ▶ Who laid the foundation of the first independent Turkish kingdom in India? Qutubuddin Aibak
- ▶ First invasion of Sultan Mahmood of Ghazni in subcontinent was took place in 1000
- ▶ 17th attack of Sultan Mahmood Ghazni on India was took place in 1027
- ▶ The most important feature in the economic measures pursued by Alauddin Khilji was Market control
- ▶ Somnat temple was destroyed by Mahmood Ghazni in 1026
- ▶ Sultan Mahmood Ghazni died in 1030
- ▶ Mohenjodaro is also known as Mound of the Dead
- ▶ Ali Makhdum Hajwari popularly known as Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh came to India with Sultan Masud of Gazni
- ▶ Sultan Mohammed Ghorii defeated Prithvi Raj at the second battle of Tarain and founded the Muslim rule in India 1192
- ▶ Who was the last ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate? Nasir-ud-



Din-Mahmud

- ▶ Which Sultan of the slave Dynasty reigned for the longest period? Shams-ud-din Iltutmish
- ▶ First Islamic state was established in India in 1206
- ▶ The English permitted to trade in India (in Bengal) in 1634
- ▶ Shalimar Bagh was constructed by Shahjahan in 1642
- ▶ Construction of Taj Mahal was completed in 1647
- ▶ Accession of Aurangzeb, Shahjahan imprisoned in 1658
- ▶ Death of Shahjahan in 1666
- ▶ Construction of Badshahi Mosque in Lahore in 1674
- ▶ Shah Waliullah was born in 1703
- ▶ Who was the last Mughal emperor to sit on the peacock throne? Muhammad Shah
- ▶ Who built the mausoleum of Jahangir and where? Nur Jahan at Lahore
- ▶ The Peacock throne was made for Shahjahan
- ▶ Mughal King Aurangzeb died in 1707
- ▶ Nadir Shah invades India in 1739
- ▶ Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757
- ▶ Third Battle of Panipat was fought in 1761
- ▶ Death of Shah Wali-ullah in 1763
- ▶ Battle of Buxar was fought between Britishers and Mir Qasim in 1764
- ▶ Clive appointed Company's Governor in India 1765
- ▶ Haji Shariat Ullah the founder of Faraizi Movement was born in 1781
- ▶ Syed Ahmed Shaheed was born in 1786
- ▶ Third Mysore War was fought between English men and Tipu Sultan in 1790-92
- ▶ Death of Tipu Sultan was in 1799
- ▶ Fourth Mysore War in 1799
- ▶ Sikhs conquered the Punjab in 1800
- ▶ Fort William College was established at Calcutta in 1800
- ▶ Black Hole episode in which 146 English prisoners were confined in the very small room and only 23 survived, occurred during the regime of Siraj-ud-Daula
- ▶ Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born in 1817
- ▶ Who united all the Sikhs and founded a kingdom in the Punjab? Ranjit Singh
- ▶ Syed Ahmad Shaheed wrote Sirat-i-Mustaqim in 1818
- ▶ Sher Shah's real name was in Farid
- ▶ The capital of the Mughal Empire was shifted from Agra to Delhi by Shahjahan
- ▶ Din-e-Ilahi founded by Akbar in 1582
- ▶ East India Company established in 1600
- ▶ Bernier visited India during the reign of Shahjahan
- ▶ Fraizi Movement was started in Bangal in 1828
- ▶ During the Mughal period which traders first came to India? Portuguese
- ▶ The first Indian ruler to organize Haj pilgrimage at the expense of the state was Akbar
- ▶ Syed Ahmad Shaheed was martyred at Balakot in 1831
- ▶ Urdu declared as official language in 1832
- ▶ Sayyid-ul-Akhbar started by Sayyid Muhammad Khan in 1837
- ▶ Death of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's father, Sayyid Muhammad Muttaqi in 1838
- ▶ Sir Syed Ahmad Khan appointed as Naib Munshi at Agra in 1839
- ▶ The most significant battle in the establishment of British supremacy in India was that of Buxar
- ▶ The Governor of Bengal from 1760-65 was Warren Hastings
- ▶ The first Governor-General of Bengal was Warren Hastings
- ▶ The Governor-General of Fort William became the Governor-General of India under the Charter Act of in 1833
- ▶ Sir Syed Ahmad Khan received the title of Jawad-ud-Daula Arif Jung from the Mughal court in 1842
- ▶ Death of Syed Muhammad Khan, brother of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in 1845
- ▶ Who followed the policy of 'masterly inactivity' towards Afghanistan? Sir John

## Lawrence

- ▶ On whose request Ahmad Shah Abdali attacked India and defeated Marhattas at Panipat? Shah Wali Ullah
- ▶ Which religious scholar translated Quran in Persian which was known as Fateh Rehman Fi Tarjman-al-Quran? Shah Wali Ullah
- ▶ Second Battle of Panipat was fought between Hemubikal and Akbar in 1556
- ▶ Hazrat Mujadid Alf Sani was born in 1564
- ▶ Humayun recaptured the throne of Delhi in 1555
- ▶ Battle of Haldighati was fought in 1576
- ▶ Name the author of "Almos-ul-Mustafa", a commentary on the Book of Aadith "Mota"? Shah Wali Ullah
- ▶ Which religious scholar tried to eradicate different innovations from the religion? Haji Shariat Ullah
- ▶ First edition of Asar-us-Sanadid appeared in 1846
- ▶ Sir Syed Ahmad Khan became Chief Judge in 1846
- ▶ British Governemnt sold Kashmir to Galab Singh in 1846
- ▶ Doctrine of Lapse under which adoption of son by rulers in the absence of their natural heirs was banned was introduced in Subcontinent in 1848
- ▶ East India Company occupied Punjab in 1849
- ▶ The most famous court-poet (in Hindi literature) of Akbar was Abdur-Rahim-Khan-i-Khanan
- ▶ Sher Shah is well-known for his administrative skill, especially his Land revenue system
- ▶ After Shariat Ullah who made the Faraizi Movement strong and popular? Dadhu Mian
- ▶ Nadir Shah invaded India during the reign of Muhammed Shah
- ▶ The Mughal emperor, who died to sudden fall from the staircase, was Humayun
- ▶ Who lost his kingdom in Hindustan but retrieved it after about 15 years in exile? Hummayun
- ▶ The coin *rupia* was first issued by Sher

## Shah Suri

- ▶ Who was the founder of Faraizi Movement? Haji Shariat Ullah
- ▶ Who was the ruler of medieval India who is credited with the building of the Grand Trunk Road? Sher Shah Suri
- ▶ Who as the Afghan ruler of India whose administrative system was emulated by the British? Sher Shah
- ▶ Din-e-Ilahi founded by Akbar in 1582
- ▶ East India Company established in 1600
- ▶ The most famous musician at the court of Akbar was Tansen. His original name was Ramtanu Pande
- ▶ The tomb of Babar is at Kabul
- ▶ The first census was conducted in India at the time of Lord Mayo
- ▶ When was the monopoly of East India Company in trade brought under the control of the British Crown? 1773 A.D.
- ▶ Englishman who was honoured by Jahangir with the title of 'Khan'? William Hawkins
- ▶ The battle of Dharmat was fought between Aurangzeb and Dara Shikoh
- ▶ Tobacco was introduced for cultivation during the reign of Jahangir
- ▶ Which was the first Mughal emperor to allow Britishers to establish trade links with India? Jahangir
- ▶ British defeated Tipu Sultan in 1799
- ▶ Mujahideen Movement was launched under the leadership of Syed Ahmad Shaheed
- ▶ Syed Ahmad Shaheed alongwith Shah Ismail was martyred in a battle with Sikhs at Balakot in 1831
- ▶ When Shah Wali Ullah was born? 1703
- ▶ What was the actual name of Shah Wali Ullah? Ahmad
- ▶ Who wrote a letter to Najib-ud-Daula asking him to give support and help to the Muslims against the tyranny of Sikhs and Marhattas? Shah Wali Ullah
- ▶ East India Company is formed in 1600
- ▶ Anglo-Maratha War was fought in 1805
- ▶ Anglo-French War in India was fought in 1748



- ▶ Beside emphasizing the need for carrying out Faraiz, Faraizi movement also paid attention to save whom from the tyranny of Hindu landlords? Peasants
- ▶ When the East India Company came into existence, England was ruled by the Tudors
- ▶ Which Indian king requested Napoleon for help to drive the British from India? Tipu Sultan
- ▶ Anglo-Sikh War was fought in 1846
- ▶ Sir Syed was born in Delhi on 17th October 1817
- ▶ Sir Syed Ahmad Khan started government job in the Commissioner's office in 1837 as Naib Munshi
- ▶ Sir Sayyid was elevated to the position of Chief Judge in 1846
- ▶ Which book was written by Sir Syed in 1846? Asar us-Sanadid
- ▶ War of Independence was fought in 1857
- ▶ The British ascended the Indian throne and the direct British rule was imposed on India in 1858
- ▶ British East India Company was abolished in 1858
- ▶ During the 1857 war Sir Syed was working in Bijnaur
- ▶ Sir Syed Ahmed set up first school at Moradabad in 1859
- ▶ Indian Legislative Councils Act was introduced which envisaged association of Indians with the administration at higher level in 1861
- ▶ Legislative Council Act, 1861 the first ever constitutional structure was formulated in 1861
- ▶ Sir Syed set up a Scientific Society in Gazipur which translated the modern works from English to Urdu and Persian in 1864
- ▶ British Indian Association was founded by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in 1866
- ▶ Dar-ul-Uloom-i-Deoband began functioning in a small mosque at Deoband in 1867
- ▶ Statue of Liberty is in New York.
- ▶ Longest swimming course is English Channel, UK.
- ▶ Copper is used in making brass, bronze and German silver.
- ▶ Parliament of India is called Congress
- ▶ Parliament of Iran is Majlis-e-Shoura-e-Islam.
- ▶ The charge on an electron is Negative and charge on a proton is Positive
- ▶ Fluorine is used to prevent tooth decay.
- ▶ Hydrogen is the lightest element of the periodic table
- ▶ Dhaka is the largest city of population wise at the time creation of Pakistan
- ▶ Nawab Liaquat Ali Khan joined All India Muslim League as a member in 1923
- ▶ Punjab Govt will install Coal project with help of China at Gadani Baluchistan under agreement, 10 plants of 660 megawatt each will be set up at Gadani.
- ▶ Dick Cheney was the Vice President of USA during Junior Bush Administration
- ▶ Israr Ahmad was real name of Ibn-e-Safi
- ▶ The Asteroid Belt is found between Mars and Jupiter
- ▶ The visible part of the Sun is called Photosphere
- ▶ Jinnah is a film about the life of the founder of Pakistan, Muhammad Ali Jinnah. It was directed by Jamil Dehlavi; and written by Akbar S. Ahmed and Jamil Dehlavi. The film was released in 1998 in the United Kingdom and Pakistan.
- ▶ Ibn baitar was a Muslim Botanist
- ▶ Kitab al Manazar on optical works was written by Ibn al Haitham
- ▶ Justice Muhammad Munir wrote the book "Jinnah to Zia"
- ▶ A tale of two cities book related to French Revolution (Two cities Paris and London)
- ▶ Which country recognized Pakistan first? Iran
- ▶ Which country's head visit to Pakistan first? Indonesia
- ▶ Pakistan won T20 in 2009 and at that time Younas Khan was Captain
- ▶ People's republic of China has the largest army in the world.
- ▶ The Cambodian language is a language which has a total number of 74 alphabets.

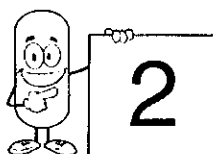
- ▶ The Sumerian civilization is considered to be the oldest civilization of the world.
- ▶ UN Secretary Ban Ki Moon offered to become granter to solve Kashmir Issue on 13<sup>th</sup> August 2013.
- ▶ Spain won FIFA world cup 2010
- ▶ Germany won FIFA world cup 2014
- ▶ Portugal won Euro World Cup 2016
- ▶ Shakhira is famous for Singing
- ▶ Meat gives the largest number of proteins
- ▶ Ibrahim Lincoln was the 16<sup>th</sup> President of USA
- ▶ OIC 2nd summit held in Pakistan in 1974
- ▶ Major object of Pak foreign Policy is Integrity of Country
- ▶ Petroleum is the largest-import item of Pakistan
- ▶ Largest industry of Pakistan is Textile
- ▶ Noor-ul-amin is the only Pakistan's Voice President
- ▶ Ch. Pervez Elahi is the first Deputy Prime Minister of Pakistan
- ▶ Union Jack is the flag of UK
- ▶ North Korea country celebrated 60ht victory against USA in 2013
- ▶ Russia Afghan War ended through Geneva Accord, which was signed on 14th April 1988 and USSR withdraw all its Army in Feb 1989 from Afghanistan
- ▶ Pakistan purchased Gawadar from Oman in 1958
- ▶ Law of gravity is given by Isaac Newton
- ▶ Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah joined All India Muslim League in 1938
- ▶ Lahore Resolution of 23rd March 1940 was seconded from Sindh Province by Abdullah Haroon
- ▶ Lunar eclipse occurs at full moon.
- ▶ Congress launched "Quit India Movement" against the British Government in 1942 and Quaid e Azam launched Divide and Quit.
- ▶ Gandhi- Jinnah talks were held in 1944 to discuss the C.R Formula, prepared by Raj Gopal Acharia
- ▶ After Sir Agha Khan, the next President of Alt India Muslim League was Raja Sahib of Mahmoodabad
- ▶ In 1544 Humayun took shelter with Shah Tahmasp, the ruler of Iran.
- ▶ In July 1555, Humayun again occupied the throne of Delhi.
- ▶ Humayun died on 27 January, 1556 as a result of a sudden fall from the stairs of the Din-Panah Library.
- ▶ Parliament of Oman is Consultative Assembly.
- ▶ Parliament of Qatar is Advisory Council.
- ▶ From 1556 to 1560 the reins of Mughal administration remained in the hands to Bairam Khan.
- ▶ When Maham Anga died, the so-called short Petticoat government of Akbar's time ended.
- ▶ In 1562 Akbar abolished the slavery system.
- ▶ Akbar was the first Muslim ruler who got maximum success in Rajasthan.
- ▶ In 1595 during Akbar's time. Muzaffar Hussain was the Persian Governor of Qandahar.
- ▶ Raja Birbal died fighting on the royal side in the Afghan-Baluchi rebellion during Akbar's time.
- ▶ Impressed by Zoroastrianism, the holy fire was kept burning in Akbar's palace.
- ▶ In Akbar's time, the Prime Minister was known Wazir or Wakil-i-Mutlaq.
- ▶ In Akbar's time, the Finance Minister was called Wazir or Deewan.
- ▶ "Pedagogy" is a science of Teaching
- ▶ The Old City of Aleppo is the historic city of Syria.
- ▶ Study of dictionaries is called Lexicography
- ▶ Akabar introduced Mansabdari system with its ranks of Jat and Sawar based on decimal system.
- ▶ According to Blochman the Sawar meant the definite number of cavalry.
- ▶ Mulla Shah Mohammad translated in Persian Raj Tarangini of Kalhan.
- ▶ Abul Fazal translated Panch Tantra in Persian.
- ▶ The first country in the world to ban

deforestation is Norway

- ▶ Faizi translated the story of Nal Damayanti in Persian.
- ▶ The history of Islam was compiled in Tarikh-i-Alfi. It is a famous book.
- ▶ Mohammad Hussain, the famous author of Akbar's Court was adorned with the title of Zari Qalam.
- ▶ Akbar built the Fort of Allahabad.
- ▶ The first building of Akbar's time was Humayun's tomb at Delhi built under the guidance of his step mother Haji Begum.
- ▶ The main mason who built Humayun's tomb belonged to Iran and his name was Mirza Meerak Ghyas.
- ▶ Gyroscope is an instrument used to illustrate dynamics of rotating bodies.
- ▶ Akbar was born on Sunday. Hence Jahangir declared Sunday as a pious day.
- ▶ Nur Jahan was an educated lady. She was especially interested in music, painting and poetry. She composed poetry in Persian.
- ▶ The first Englishman to come to the Mughal Court was captain Hawkins.
- ▶ Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana was the guardian and tutor of Jahangir.
- ▶ Asia's largest technology trade show COMPUTEX was started on 31 May 2016 in- Taipei
- ▶ Gotthard Base Tunnel, world's longest railway tunnel, was recently inaugurated in - Switzerland
- ▶ The English ambassador Sir Thomas Roe came to India during Jahangir's time.
- ▶ Yale is one of the World's top most universities. It is based in New Haven Connecticut (USA)
- ▶ The country that declared the launch of first quantum communication through a satellite in the world is China
- ▶ Imam Khomeini spent longest period of exile in Iraq
- ▶ First female president of Taiwan who was sworn-in on 20 May 2016? Tsai Ing-wen
- ▶ The Old City of Aleppo is the historic city centre of Aleppo, Syria.
- ▶ The Theban Necropolis is an area of the west bank of the Nile, opposite Thebes (Luxor) in Upper Egypt.
- ▶ Timbuktu is a historical and still-inhabited city in the West African nation of Mali.
- ▶ Kilimanjaro National Park is a Tanzanian national park.
- ▶ In Akbar's time, Amal Guzar was the officer who collected the revenue from the districts.
- ▶ Abu Mena was a town, monastery complex and Christian pilgrimage center in Late Antique Egypt
- ▶ Axum or Aksum is a city in the northern part of Ethiopia. It is one of the oldest continuously inhabited places in Africa
- ▶ Portugal beat France to list the maiden major international trophy at Euro 2016?
- ▶ Last Supper is a famous Renaissance painting by Leonardo da Vinci.
- ▶ Leningrad is a famous town in Russia situated on the bank of river Neva.
- ▶ LIBOR is the basic interest rate on interbank loans in London.
- ▶ The most famous painting of Pablo Picasso was Guernica
- ▶ The first woman Prime Minister of Britain was Margaret Thatcher
- ▶ The sculptor of the statue of Liberty was Frederick Auguste Bartholdi
- ▶ John F. Kennedy was assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald
- ▶ The first British University to admit women for degree courses was London University
- ▶ The country known as the Land of Thunderbolts is Bhutan
- ▶ Yagaoan-30 recently launched which is remote sending satellite by China
- ▶ Muzaffar Khan was the first to be appointed as Wazir during Akbar's time.
- ▶ The officer who managed the royal treasury was known as Mushrif-i-Khazana.
- ▶ NASA's spacecraft has begun orbiting Jupiter, a key triumph for the USD 1.1 billion mission to uncover origins of the largest planet in the solar system? Juno

# جنرل نانج کیپسول اردو میں بھی دستیاب ہے

- ✓ اگلے ایشیائی کھیل 2018ء میں انڈونیشیا میں منعقد ہونگے
- ✓ آزادی کی شاہراہ (Long Walk to Freedom) نلسن منڈیلا کی آپ بیتی کا نام ہے۔
- ✓ عبدالستار ایدھی نے آٹھ جولائی 2016 کو کراچی میں وفات پائی۔
- ✓ مشہور سوشل ورکر عبدالستار ایدھی کی آپ بیتی کا کیا نام ہے؟ "A Mirror to the Blind"
- ✓ پاکستان نے گوار کا علاقہ اومان (مقط) سے 1958 میں خریدا۔
- ✓ دس جولائی 2015ء، پاکستان شگھائی تعاون تنظیم کا مستقل رکن بن گیا
- ✓ پاکستان نے پہلی مرتبہ اولمپکس میں ہاکی میں بھارت کو ایک صفر سے ہرا کر گولڈ میڈل حاصل کیا۔ یہ ایک گول کس نے کیا؟ نصیر بندانے
- ✓ جبرس اور جرمنی سے انگریزی زبان میں ایکوادی اسلام میگزین کس مسلمان راہنما نے جاری کیا؟ مولانا محمد علی جوہر
- ✓ قوم یا جوج کو کس پیغمبر نے دو پہاڑوں میں قید کیا تھا؟ حضرت ذوالقرنین علیہ السلام
- ✓ برصغیر کے کونے بادشاہ پولو چوگان کھیلتے ہوئے مرے۔ قطب الدین ایبک
- ✓ نمبرہ سلیم پہلی خاتون پاکستانی اور پہلی ایشیائی خاتون ہیں جنہوں نے ماؤنٹ ایورسٹ پر سکائی ڈائیونگ کی ہے۔
- ✓ 10 جنوری 2008ء کو جنوبی فرانس میں مقیم پاکستان سے تعلق رکھنے والی 35 سالہ مہم جو خاتون نمبرہ سلیم نے قطب جنوبی پر قدم رکھا اور وہاں پہلی مرتبہ پاکستان کا پرچم لہرانے کا اعزاز حاصل کیا۔
- ✓ نمبرہ سلیم اس سے قبل 21 اپریل 2007ء کو قطب شمالی میں بھی پاکستان کا پرچم لہرا چکی تھیں۔ وہ پرچم انہیں 29 جنوری 2007ء کو صدر جنرل پرویز مشرف نے عطا کیا تھا۔
- ✓ شرمین عبید چنائے 1978ء کو کراچی، پاکستان میں پیدا ہونے والی ایک صحافی اور فلمساز ہیں۔ آسکر اعزاز حاصل کرنے والی پہلی خاتون ہیں۔ شرمین عبید چنائے نے دو دفعہ آسکر اعزاز حاصل کیا۔
- ✓ دنیا کا سب سے مختصر ترین آئین کس ملک کا ہے؟ امریکا
- ✓ گاڑیوں کی ہیڈ لائٹ اور نارچ میں Concave Mirror استعمال ہوتے ہیں
- ✓ کس کھیل میں کھلاڑی کو 'میناڈور' (Matador) کہا جاتا ہے؟ بل فائٹنگ میں
- ✓ بل فائٹنگ کس کا قوی کھیل ہے؟ سپین
- ✓ کس ملک کا آئین غیر تحریری ہے؟ برطانیہ
- ✓ کس ملک کا آئین غیر تحریری ہے؟ برطانیہ
- ✓ انٹرنیشنل آؤٹک انرجی ایجنسی کا ہیڈ کوارٹر Vienna میں ہے۔
- ✓ انٹرنیشنل آؤٹک انرجی ایجنسی کا ہیڈ کوارٹر وینا میں ہے۔
- ✓ سپین میں مسلمانوں کی حکومت کب ختم ہوئی؟ 1492 میں
- ✓ ایلی محل فرانس کے صدر کی رہائش گاہ کا نام ہے۔
- ✓ ٹرانسپیرنسی انٹرنیشنل کا ہیڈ کوارٹر برلن میں ہے۔
- ✓ ٹرانسپیرنسی انٹرنیشنل کا ہیڈ کوارٹر کہاں ہے؟ لندن
- ✓ پیننا گون امریکہ کا ڈیفنس آفس کا نام ہے۔
- ✓ ٹرانسپیرنسی انٹرنیشنل کا قیام 1993 میں آیا تھا۔



- ▶ The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2016 was awarded to Yoshinori Ohsumi of Japan for his discoveries of mechanisms for autophagy ✓
- ▶ First translation of the Quran in Latin language ✓
- ▶ Gestapo was the secret police organization and BND is the secret agency of Germany. ✓
- ▶ Australia is the largest wool producing country. ✓
- ▶ Official religion of Japan is Shintoism. ✓
- ▶ Deficiency of Vitamin C causes Scurvy. ✓
- ▶ When the Simla Accord was signed? July 3, 1972 ✓
- ▶ What document was firstly drafted to give pace to constitution making process? Objective Resolution (12th March 1949) ✓
- ▶ When first constitution of Pakistan was enforced? 23rd March 1956 ✓
- ▶ In which constitution Bicameral Legislature was provided for the first time? 1973 ✓
- ▶ Author of "Paradise Lost & Paradise Regained" was John Milton. ✓
- ▶ Mount Everest is the highest mountain located in Himalaya (Nepal). ✓
- ▶ Sher Shah's real name was Farid Khan. ✓
- ▶ Nightingale Florence (belongs to France) was a Nurse. ✓
- ▶ Pakistan won gold medal for the first time in Olympics 1960. ✓
- ▶ 'Latakia' is the seaport of Syria. ✓
- ▶ Mahan Airline belongs to Iran. ✓
- ▶ Paris is the capital of France situated on the bank of Seine. ✓
- ▶ MI6 and MI5 are the secret agencies of UK. ✓
- ▶ Don is river of Russia and Darling is river of Australia. ✓
- ▶ Hitler party which came into power in 1933 is known as Nazi Party. ✓
- ▶ Epsom (England) is the place associated with Horse racing ✓
- ▶ First human heart transplant operation conducted by Dr. Christian Bernard on Louis Washkansky, was conducted in 1967 ✓
- ▶ Each year World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day is celebrated on May 8 ✓
- ▶ Fire temple is the place of worship of Zoroastrianism (Parsi Religion) ✓
- ▶ Ecology deals with Relation between organisms and their environment ✓
- ▶ First International Peace Congress was held in London in 1843 AD ✓
- ▶ Dr. Zakir Hussain was the first Muslim president of India ✓
- ▶ Fathometer is used to measure Ocean depth ✓
- ▶ For galvanizing iron Zinc metals is used ✓
- ▶ If speed of rotation of the earth increases, weight of the body decreases ✓
- ▶ What is the actual name of F-16? Fighting Falcon ✓
- ▶ The largest Agency of FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas) by area is: South Waziristan ✓
- ▶ In the absence of President, who becomes the acting President of Pakistan: Chairman of the Senate ✓
- ▶ The Headquarters of the UN Security Council is located at: New York ✓
- ▶ Petronas towers are located in: Kuala Lumpur ✓
- ▶ 3rd May International Press Freedom Day ✓
- ▶ One unit dissolved on 1st July 1970 ✓
- ▶ Fraizi Movement was started by Haji Shariat Ullah in Bangal in 1828 ✓
- ▶ What is the old name of Pakpattan? Ajudhan ✓
- ▶ Merani Dam is built on Dasht River ✓
- ▶ When was the Qisas and Diyat ordinance enforced in Pakistan? October 13, 1990 ✓
- ▶ The first successful evening paper from Lahore is Sahafat ✓

- ▶ The book 'verdict on India' was written by ✓  
Beverly Nickolas.
- ▶ The founder of Two Nations Theory is Sir ✓  
Syed Ahmad Khan.
- ▶ Friday was declared for the first time as an ✓  
official weekly holiday by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.
- ▶ Satparalake is located near Skardu. ✓
- ▶ What is the meaning of Karakoram? ✓  
crumbling rock
- ▶ Pakistan established its first Atomic Energy ✓  
Institute on January, 1955.
- ▶ Pakistan was declared as great ally of Non ✓  
NATO in 2004.
- ▶ When Pakistan got first loan from USA? ✓  
1952
- ▶ Seismograph is an instrument used for ✓  
recording earthquake shocks.
- ▶ Spectrometer is a type of spectroscope ✓  
suitable for the precise measurements of  
refractive indices.
- ▶ Who is the author of "Hunter par Hunter"? ✓  
Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- ▶ The Indian forces occupy the state of ✓  
Jammu and Kashmir on Oct. 27, 1947
- ▶ "A New History of Indo-Pakistan" is written ✓  
by K. Ali
- ▶ Quaid-e-Azam became the permanent ✓  
president of Muslim League 1934
- ▶ The Cabinet Mission announced their plan ✓  
on 16th May 1946
- ▶ Dutch East Indies is the old name of ✓  
Indonesia.
- ▶ Which US state has the sugar maple as its ✓  
state tree and is the leading US producer of  
maple sugar? Vermont.
- ▶ In which city was the world's first ✓  
underground train was service opened in  
1863? London.
- ▶ What is the main port of Italy? Genoa. ✓
- ▶ In which state is Harvard University? New ✓  
Jersey.
- ▶ "Tripoli" is the capital of Libya. ✓
- ▶ Brazil is the world's largest producer of ✓  
coffee.
- ▶ The Palk Strait separates which two ✓  
countries? India and Sri Lanka.
- ▶ Who discovered penicillin? Alexander ✓  
Fleming.
- ▶ Banks were nationalized in Pakistan 1974. ✓
- ▶ "Brussels" is the headquarters of European ✓  
Economic Community.
- ▶ Anjuman-i-Hamayat-Islam was established ✓  
in subcontinent 1884 and Khalifa Hamid-ud-  
Din is the first president.
- ▶ James Prescott Joule was discovered the ✓  
'First Law of 'Thermodynamics'.
- ▶ "Decline of the West" book was written by ✓  
German Philosopher Spengler
- ▶ Who is called Father of International law? ✓  
Hugo Grotius
- ▶ Who is known as the Father of Chemistry? ✓  
Jabir bin Hayan
- ▶ Which city is known as Switzerland of ✓  
Pakistan? Swat
- ▶ Masjid Mahabat Khan is situated at ✓  
Peshawar.
- ▶ Masjid Wazir Khan is situated at Lahore. ✓
- ▶ National Assembly consists of 342 Muslim ✓  
members and the Senate consists of 104  
members.
- ▶ The second constitution of Pakistan was ✓  
promulgated on 8 June 1962.
- ▶ The third constitution of Pakistan was ✓  
promulgated on 14 August 1973.
- ▶ Lightest gas is hydrogen. ✓
- ▶ Largest island of the world is Greenland. ✓
- ▶ Who was the first and the last woman ruler ✓  
of Delhi? Razia Sultana
- ▶ Slave Dynasty in India was ended in 1290 ✓
- ▶ Al Beruni came to India along with: ✓  
Mahmud of Ghazni
- ▶ First voyage of Vasco da Gama to India ✓  
1498
- ▶ The Lodhi Dynasty was ended in 1526 ✓
- ▶ Who was the last ruler of Lodi dynasty? ✓  
Ibrahim Lodi
- ▶ The founder of the first Afghan dynasty in ✓  
India was: Bahlol Lodi
- ▶ First Battle of Panipat fought was in 1526 ✓
- ▶ Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in 1526 ✓
- ▶ Mughal dynasty was founded by Babur ✓  
1526
- ▶ Babar laid the foundation of Mughal empire



- in 1526 by defeating: Ibrahim Lodi ✓
- ▶ When was the second battle of Panipat fought? 1556 ✓
- ▶ The first Governor-General of Bengal was: Warren Hastings ✓
- ▶ War of Independence was fought in 1857 ✓
- ▶ When M.A.O. College was established in Aligarh? 1877 ✓
- ▶ When did Sir Sayyed set M.A.O. High School in Aligarh? 1875 ✓
- ▶ Who inaugurated M.A.O. College in 1877? Lord Lytton ✓
- ▶ Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan died on 27th March, 1898 ✓
- ▶ Who introduced Two-Nation Theory for the first time? Sir Syed Ahmad ✓
- ▶ Al Hilal was a newspaper started by Abul Kalam Azad ✓
- ▶ Who was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan? Liaquat Ali Khan ✓
- ▶ Runn off Kuchh boundary line is called 24th Parallel line ✓
- ▶ Monsoon season in Pakistan starts in July and end in September ✓
- ▶ Jacobabad is the hottest place in Pakistan ✓
- ▶ Murree is the rainiest place of Pakistan ✓
- ▶ The upper Indus plain ends at Mithankot ✓
- ▶ The highest point above the sea level in Pakistan is K-2 ✓
- ▶ K-2 is also called as Goodwin Austin is in Karakoram range ✓
- ▶ Nanga Parbat is located in Himalayas ✓
- ▶ Speedometer: is an instrument which indicates speed at which a vehicle is moving. ✓
- ▶ Which range is called roof of the world? Pamir ✓
- ▶ Which is the highest peak of Pakistan? K-2 ✓
- ▶ Which is the second highest peak of the world? K-2 ✓
- ▶ Which range separates China from Pakistan? Karakoram Range ✓
- ▶ Range which separates Pakistan from Afghanistan? Hindu Kush Range ✓
- ▶ Which is the highest peak of Himalayas range in Pakistan? Nanga Parbat ✓
- ▶ The highest peak of Hindu Kush range is Tirich Mir ✓
- ▶ Name the longest glacier of Pakistan? Siachen ✓
- ▶ Chiantar glacier is located in the region of Chitral ✓
- ▶ The highest of Koh-e-Sulaiman range is Takhat-e-Sulaiman ✓
- ▶ Siachen glacier is located in the region of Baltistan ✓
- ▶ Baltoro glacier is situated in the mountain range of Karakoram ✓
- ▶ Name the highest glacier of Pakistan? Siachen ✓
- ▶ Which pass connects Abbotabad and Gilgit? Babusar Pass ✓
- ▶ Which pass connects Peshawar with Chitral? Malakand Pass ✓
- ▶ Which pass connects Dir and Chitral? Lawari Pass ✓
- ▶ Which pass connects Sindh Plain with Quetta? Bolan Pass ✓
- ▶ Which pass connects Peshawar with Afghanistan? Khyber Pass ✓
- ▶ Kachura Lake is situated in: Skardu ✓
- ▶ In which District of Punjab Kallar Kahar Lake is situated? Chakwal ✓
- ▶ Sat Para lake is situated in: Baltistan ✓
- ▶ Which Lake is located near Thatta (Sindh)? Keenjher ✓
- ▶ The capital of Argentina is Buenos Aires. ✓
- ▶ Which is the world's largest emitter of Carbon Dioxide in the atmosphere? China ✓
- ▶ The headquarters of Green Peace International is located at Amsterdam. ✓
- ▶ "ANTARA" is the news agency of Indonesia. ✓
- ▶ "Helmand" is the largest opium producer province in Afghanistan. ✓
- ▶ One US barrel is equal to 159 litres. ✓
- ▶ The first President of America who made an official visit to Pakistan was Dwight D. Eisenhower. ✓
- ▶ The 'Aid to Pakistan Consortium' meets every year in Paris. ✓
- ▶ Which International Organizations has no formal structure and secretariat? G-8 ✓

- ▶ Headquarter of the Amnesty International located in London. ✓
- ▶ Asian Development Bank (ADB) was established in 1966 and its headquarters is located at Manila in Philippine. ✓
- ▶ The permanent Secretariat of SAARC is established at Kathmandu in Nepal. ✓
- ▶ Six official working languages are recognized by UNO. ✓
- ▶ The term of office of a judge of the International Court of Justice is nine years. ✓
- ▶ Alliance among India, Germany, Japan and Brazil to support each other's bid for permanent seat on UN Security Council is called G 4. ✓
- ▶ The Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline is also known as Peace Pipeline. ✓
- ▶ "Silk Air" is an airline of Singapore. ✓
- ▶ Which categories of Nobel Prize was established in 1968? Economics ✓
- ▶ 2016 Summer Olympics will be held at Rio de Janeiro ✓
- ▶ "Kyat" is the currency of Myanmar. ✓
- ▶ Environment Treaty Kyoto Protocol will be expired in 2012. ✓
- ▶ "Hutu" is the majority ethnic group of both Burundi and Rwanda. ✓
- ▶ In which country is the ancient city of Tarsus? Turkey. ✓
- ▶ Which six countries border the Black Sea? Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russia, Turkey and Ukraine. ✓
- ▶ Kathmandu is the capital of which country? Nepal. ✓
- ▶ The Barents Sea is part of which ocean? Arctic Ocean. ✓
- ▶ What is the longest river of England? Thames. ✓
- ▶ What is the name of the milky fluid obtained from trees which is used to produce rubber? Latex. ✓
- ▶ What is the longest river in India? Ganges. ✓
- ▶ Manama is the capital of which country? Bahrain. ✓
- ▶ Mother Teresa won the Nobel prize for peace in 1979. ✓
- ▶ Who sailed in Santa Maria? Christopher Columbus. ✓
- ▶ What name is given to the stiffening of the body after death? Rigor mortis. ✓
- ▶ Which country was formerly known as Malagasy Republic? Madagascar. ✓
- ▶ Addis Ababa is the capital of which country? Ethiopia. ✓
- ▶ Sphygmomanometer: an instrument used for measuring arterial blood-pressure. ✓
- ▶ The name of which North African city literally means 'white house'? Casablanca. ✓
- ▶ Which Asian country was divided at the 38th parallel after World War II? Korea (North Korea and South Korea). ✓
- ▶ Which African animal's name means 'river horse'? Hippopotamus. ✓
- ▶ What is the capital of Austria? Vienna. ✓
- ▶ Which is the world's windiest continent? Antarctica. ✓
- ▶ Vienna stands on which river? Danube. ✓
- ▶ What is the central colour of a rainbow? Green. ✓
- ▶ Which French city is a meeting place for the European Parliament? Strasbourg. ✓
- ▶ Which strait separates the North and South islands of New Zealand? Cook Strait. ✓
- ▶ What is the capital of Poland? Warsaw. ✓
- ▶ Ice-cream was first produced in which country in the 17th century? Italy. ✓
- ▶ What is the capital of Morocco? Rabat. ✓
- ▶ Which team has a soccer team called Ajax? Amsterdam. ✓
- ▶ Which Dutch explorer discovered New Zealand? Abel Tasman. ✓
- ▶ Which country fought on both sides during World War II? Italy. ✓
- ▶ What is the longest river in France? Loire. ✓
- ▶ Novel 'War and Peace' is written by Leo Tolstoy ✓
- ▶ Novel 'Dr. Zhivago' is written by Boris Pasternak ✓
- ▶ 'Shahnama' is written by Firdausi ✓
- ▶ 'Return of the Native' is written by Thomas Hardy ✓
- ▶ 'The Prince' is written by Machiavelli ✓
- ▶ Pride and Prejudice is written by Jane Austen ✓



- ▶ 'Faust' is written by J.W. Goethe ✓
- ▶ 'Apple Cart' is written by G.B. Shaw ✓
- ▶ 'The Prologue' is written by Geoffrey Chaucer ✓
- ▶ 'The Odyssey' is written by Homer ✓
- ▶ 'For whom the bell tolls' is written by Ernest Hemingway ✓
- ▶ "Congo river" crosses the equator twice. ✓
- ▶ "Atacama" (Chile) desert is the world's driest place. ✓
- ▶ Hudson Bay is the largest bay of the world situated in Northern Canada ✓
- ▶ Strait of Bosphorous connects Black sea and Sea of Marmara. ✓
- ▶ Strait of Malacca is the largest strait of the world and it separates --- Malaysia and Indonesia ✓
- ▶ Straits separate Malaysia from Singapore? Johor Strait ✓
- ▶ Sea of Marmara and Aegean sea are connected by the strait Dardanelles ✓
- ▶ Paris is the capital of France situated on the bank of river Seine ✓
- ▶ The largest producer of Silk is China. ✓
- ▶ English channel separates England from France ✓
- ▶ Great Victoria desert is present in Australia ✓
- ▶ Largest sea in the world? South China Sea ✓
- ▶ The deepest point in the ocean is? Mariana trench ✓
- ▶ The origin of earth dates back to approximately? 4.6 billion year ✓
- ▶ Which town (city) is situated at the highest altitude? Lhasa ✓
- ▶ The shortest day is? 22 December ✓
- ▶ Which continent is without glaciers? Australia ✓
- ▶ Which gas is most predominant in the sun? Hydrogen ✓
- ▶ The first Prime minister of Bangladesh was Mujibur Rehman ✓
- ▶ The highest mountain in the world is the Mount Everest in Nepal ✓
- ▶ The country also known as "country of Copper" is Zambia ✓
- ▶ The largest producer of Rice is China. ✓
- ▶ The name of border which separates Pakistan and Afghanistan is Durand line ✓
- ▶ The Japanese call their country as Nippon ✓
- ▶ The world's oldest known capital is Damascus ✓
- ▶ The city which is also known as the City of Canals is Venice ✓
- ▶ The country called the Land of Rising Sun is Japan ✓
- ▶ The Gurkhas are the original inhabitants of Nepal ✓
- ▶ The world's largest diamond producing country is South Africa ✓
- ▶ The earlier name of New York city was New Amsterdam ✓
- ▶ The Red Cross was founded by Jean Henri Durant in 1864 ✓
- ▶ The first Industrial Revolution took place in England ✓
- ▶ World Environment Day is observed on 5th June ✓
- ▶ The first Republican President of America was Abraham Lincoln ✓
- ▶ The country famous for Samba dance is Brazil ✓
- ▶ The independence day of South Korea is celebrated on 15th August ✓
- ▶ The first President of Egypt was Mohammed Nequib ✓
- ▶ Stethoscope: is an instrument to hear and analyze movements of heart and lungs. ✓
- ▶ The founder of modern Germany is Bismarck ✓
- ▶ The country known as the land of the midnight sun is Norway ✓
- ▶ The founder of the Chinese Republic was San Yat Sen ✓
- ▶ The first Pakistani to receive the Nobel Prize was Abdul Salam in 1979 (physics) ✓
- ▶ The first woman Prime Minister of Britain was Margaret Thatcher ✓
- ▶ New York is popularly known as the city of Skyscrapers ✓
- ▶ The country known as the Land of White Elephant is Thailand ✓
- ▶ The country known as the Land of Morning Calm is Korea ✓

- ▶ The highest waterfall in the world is the Salto Angel Falls, Venezuela
- ▶ Formosa is the old name of Taiwan.
- ▶ The national flag of Pakistan was designed by Amir ud din Kidwai.
- ▶ The Average weight of man's brain is 4.8 ounces.
- ▶ The coldest planet is Neptune.
- ▶ Scandinavian Countries are Sweden, Denmark, Norway.
- ▶ Norway is the only European Country which is the member of OPAC.
- ▶ The largest silver producer country is Mexico.
- ▶ IMF was established 1945 and has head office in Washington
- ▶ ASEAN was established August 09, 1967 and has head office in Jakarta
- ▶ OPEC (organization of petroleum exporting countries) has head office in Algeria
- ▶ OIC (organization of Islamic Cooperation) was established May 1969 has 57 members
- ▶ Arab League was established on March 22, 1945 with headquarters in Cairo
- ▶ WTO established January 01, 1995
- ▶ North Atlantic treaty organization (NATO) was established in 1949 (head office in Brussels ) (28 member countries)
- ▶ Blue whales are the largest living animals.
- ▶ What type of acid is used in car batteries? Sulphuric Acid
- ▶ Most spoken language is Mandarin Chinese.
- ▶ Oldest civilization is Sumerian civilization (Mesopotamia).
- ▶ Oldest town is Jericho (Dead Sea).
- ▶ Longest strait is the Strait of Malacca.
- ▶ Tallest animal is Giraffe.
- ▶ Smallest bird is humming bird.
- ▶ Where was the first annual session of the Muslim League held? Karachi 1907
- ▶ The most populous Islamic country of the world is Indonesia
- ▶ The largest producer of Jute is India
- ▶ The smallest country of the world by area and population is Vatican city
- ▶ The smallest republic of the world is Nauru
- ▶ Boundary between India and China is called McMahon Line
- ▶ Boundary line between North and South Vietnam is called 17<sup>th</sup> Parallel Line
- ▶ Boundary line between North and South Korea is 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel Line
- ▶ Boundary line between Canada and United States is 49<sup>th</sup> Parallel Line
- ▶ Thailand is also called the 'Land of White Elephants'.
- ▶ Finland is also known as the 'Land of Thousand Islands'.
- ▶ Abyssinia is the old name of Ethiopia
- ▶ Ceylon is the old name of Sri Lanka
- ▶ Persia is the old name of Iran
- ▶ Nippon is the old name of Japan
- ▶ The largest producer of cotton is India (Report of 2015)
- ▶ The largest producer of Steel is USA.
- ▶ Polio is caused by Virus
- ▶ Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming
- ▶ Copper is used in making brass, bronze and German silver.
- ▶ Composition of bronze is Copper and Tin
- ▶ An instrument used for measuring atmospheric pressure is called Barometer
- ▶ Electromagnetic wave theory of light was proposed by Maxwell
- ▶ Natural radioactivity was discovered by Becquerel in 1896
- ▶ Neutron was discovered by Chadwick
- ▶ The orbits of sun, moon and planets were determined firstly by Ptolemy
- ▶ Unit of work in SI units is Joule
- ▶ Unit of Power in SI unit is Watt
- ▶ The rate of change of displacement is called Velocity
- ▶ Ohm is unit of which quantity? Resistance
- ▶ Who invented printing press? John Guttenberg
- ▶ Energy in sun produced by hydrogen nuclei is the result of Fusion
- ▶ How much time does the sun light take to

- reach the Earth? 8.5 minutes
- ▶ Which planet is closest to the Earth? Venus
- ▶ Which is the closest planet to the Sun? Mercury
- ▶ The largest producer of Sugar is India.
- ▶ The largest producer of Tea is China
- ▶ The largest producer of Wool is Australia.
- ▶ The largest producer of gold is China
- ▶ The largest producer of oil is Saudi Arabia.
- ▶ The world's leading banking center is Zurich
- ▶ Which is the brightest planet in the Solar System? Venus
- ▶ The smallest, fastest and smallest diameter planet is Mercury.
- ▶ Which planet has the maximum number of satellites? Jupiter
- ▶ Which instrument is used to measure blood pressure? Sphygmomanometer
- ▶ Which instrument is used to measure minute electrical currents? Galvanometer
- ▶ Hydrometer is the device that measures: The specific gravity of a liquid
- ▶ Hygrometer is used to measure: humidity
- ▶ What is used for detecting and measure earthquakes? Seismograph
- ▶ Current total SAARC members are eight. Afghanistan was the last country joined the SAARC in its 13<sup>th</sup> conference at Dhaka.
- ▶ Thermocouple: an instrument based on thermo-electricity used for measuring temperatures.
- ▶ Thermometer: is an apparatus used for measuring temperature.
- ▶ Talbul project is disputed between Pakistan and India.
- ▶ National Police Bureau consists on how many members including chairman? Six
- ▶ N.I.P.A (National Institute of Public Administration) is located in Lahore
- ▶ The Police Order 2002 has renamed the chief/head of the police force in the provinces as Provincial Police Officer (PPO)
- ▶ Capital City Police Officer (CCPO), recruited from among the officers normally the rank of: Additional Inspector General of Police
- ▶ Then each city district has a City Police Officer (CPO), recruited from officers at least of Deputy Inspector General of Police
- ▶ The head of police in every district is a District Police Officer (DPO) of the rank of Senior Superintendent of Police
- ▶ Criminal Investigation Department and Counter Terrorism Branch of police is divided into two major wings
- ▶ The first ever women police station was established in Islamabad
- ▶ Who is usually In-charge of a police station? Inspector of Police
- ▶ Who is usually In-charge of a smaller police station/post? Sub-Inspector of Police
- ▶ There are how many police training schools in Punjab? Five
- ▶ Largest peninsula is Arabian Peninsula.
- ▶ Mariana Trench is the deepest part of Pacific.
- ▶ Tallest Light house "Steel Marine Tower" is in Japan.
- ▶ The biggest delta in the world is the Sunderbans
- ▶ The city which is the biggest centre for manufacture of automobiles in the world is Detroit, USA
- ▶ The American astronaut Neil Armstrong was the first man to steps on the surface of moon on 21 July 1969.
- ▶ The largest producer of carpet is Iran.
- ▶ Where can you find London bridge today? USA (Arizona)
- ▶ Which animal lays eggs? Duck billed platypus
- ▶ Who was the first man to fly across the channel? Louis Bleriot
- ▶ In which war was the charge of the Light Brigade? Crimean
- ▶ Name the legless fighter pilot of World War II? Douglas Bader
- ▶ Which leader died in St Helena? Napoleon Bonaparte
- ▶ Who wrote Gone with the Wind? Margaret Mitchell
- ▶ Who has won the most Oscars? Walt Disney
- ▶ Which country grows the most fruit? China

- ▶ Tibetan Plateau has highest elevation.
- ▶ Least populated Muslim country is Maldives.
- ▶ City with largest elevation in world is Lhasa.
- ▶ Largest delta is in Bengal created by the river Bharamputra and the Ganges.
- ▶ Hottest place is Aziziyah in Libya.
- ▶ What was the first James Bond book? Casino Royal
- ▶ Toyota Car Company makes the Celica
- ▶ Which country had The Dauphin as a ruler? France
- ▶ World's largest fish catching country is China.
- ▶ The first translation of the Quran into a Western language was made into Latin. It was carried out by Robertus Rotensis and Hermannus Dalmata in 1143
- ▶ Which country had issued the first banknotes-Sweden
- ▶ Where was the world's first supermarket built? France
- ▶ Name the largest Mediterranean island-Sicily
- ▶ Who was the first British monarch to visit America George VI in 1939
- ▶ What is the world's largest food company-Nestle
- ▶ Which country has the largest area of forest? Russia
- ▶ Largest Gulf in the world is Gulf of Mexico
- ▶ In 1901 who first transmitted radio signals across Atlantic? Marconi
- ▶ Eric Arthur Blaire was the real name of which author? George Orwell
- ▶ What is Orchesis? Art of Dancing
- ▶ Amnesty International human rights organization founded 1961 and got Nobel 1977?
- ▶ Consumption was the former name of which disease? Tuberculosis
- ▶ The title of whose book translates as my struggle? Adolf Hitler
- ▶ Who wrote The Rights of Man - and The Age of Reason? Thomas Paine
- ▶ In 1911 the archaeologist Hiram Bingham discovered what lost city? Machu Picchu
- ▶ What digit does not exist in Roman Numerals? Zero
- ▶ What is the common name for the star Sirius? Dog Star
- ▶ What common legal item literally means under penalty? Subpoena
- ▶ Which European country is divided into areas called Cantons? Switzerland
- ▶ What weapon was invented by Ernest Swinton used in 1916? Tank
- ▶ In 1953 what was first successfully transmitted in the USA? Colour Television
- ▶ Who is the only American president elected unopposed? George Washington
- ▶ Which sea on Earth has no beaches? Sargasso sea
- ▶ De Witt Wallace founded what? Readers Digest
- ▶ Who did the USA buy the Virgin islands from? Denmark
- ▶ Which country was the first to introduce old age pensions? Germany
- ▶ On which national flag is there an eagle and a snake? Mexico
- ▶ What is Ikebana? Flower arranging
- ▶ If you planted a bandarilla what are you doing? Bullfighting
- ▶ In which city was the first public opera house opened? Venice
- ▶ With which organ does a snake hear? Tongue
- ▶ If you had variola what disease have you got? Smallpox
- ▶ Which African country was founded by Americans? Liberia
- ▶ Thermostat: It is an instrument used to regulate the temperature to a particular degree.
- ▶ Viscometer is an instrument to measure viscosity.
- ▶ Which acid was first prepared from distilled red ants? Formic acid
- ▶ Which Dickens novel is considered an autobiography? David Copperfield
- ▶ What First Lady became the first wife of a sitting president to appear under subpoena before a grand jury? Hillary Rodham Clinton.

- ▶ Whose assassination resulted in the Lorraine Motel being named the National Civil Rights Museum? Martin Luther King Jr
- ▶ What name was the last word uttered by Napoleon? Josephine.
- ▶ What nation bid adieu to the United Kingdom in 1921? Ireland.
- ▶ What Nazi propagandist said: "Think of the press as a great keyboard on which the government can play"? Joseph Goebbels.
- ▶ What cleric addressed the U.N. in English, French, Spanish, Russian, Arabic and Chinese in 1995? Pope John Paul II.
- ▶ What mobster sighed: "I've been accused of every death except the casualty list of the World War"? Al Capone.
- ▶ What was the first company in the world to post \$1 billion in annual earnings, in 1995? General Motors.
- ▶ What Uganda city's airport saw an Israeli commando raid rescue 103 hostages in 1976? Entebbe's.
- ▶ What 20th-century conflict saw U.S. soldiers "die for a tie"? The Korean War.
- ▶ What increased in the U.S. from 1.5 million to seven million in 1930? Unemployment.
- ▶ What city had the first public school, college and newspaper in the thirteen British colonies? Boston.
- ▶ What scandal was the Tower Commission set up to investigate in 1986? The Iran-Contra affair.
- ▶ What Filipino was acquitted of fraud charges in the U.S. in 1990? Imelda Marcos.
- ▶ What were the Soviet Union's symbols for work in the factory and on the land? Hammer and sickle.
- ▶ Who expected to be paid 2,000 pounds for surrendering West Point to the British? Benedict Arnold.
- ▶ What did an official U.S. investigation call the greatest military and naval disaster in our nation's history? The attack on Pearl Harbor
- ▶ What did "loose lips" do, according to a popular rhyming World War II slogan? "Sink Ships"
- ▶ What city had North America's first medical school, bank and city-paid police force. Philadelphia.
- ▶ Who was the longest-serving president in French history? Francois Mitterrand.
- ▶ What outfit has troops known as Blue Helmets? The United Nations.
- ▶ What U.S. president advised: "If you can't stand the heat, get out of the kitchen"? Harry S. Truman.
- ▶ What U.S. president did African-American editor Monroe Trotter claim to be a direct descendent of? Thomas Jefferson.
- ▶ Who was the first democratically -elected president of Russia? Boris Yeltsin.
- ▶ What explorer introduced Italians to spaghetti in the 14th century? Marco Polo.
- ▶ What president had to read a news ticker to discover that his daughter Luci was engaged? Lyndon B. Johnson.
- ▶ What did JFK refer to in noting: "This is a new ocean, and I believe the U.S. should sail it"? Space
- ▶ What physicist's last words were not understood because his nurse did not speak German? Albert Einstein
- ▶ What nation was miffed when Hubert Humphrey declined its secret offer to help finance his 1968 presidential campaign? The Soviet Union
- ▶ What Irish political movement is named after a phrase meaning "we ourselves"? Sinn Fein
- ▶ What was the first war in which one jet plane shot down another? The Korean War
- ▶ What two continents have never been the site of major military conflicts in 20<sup>th</sup> Century? Antarctica and Australia
- ▶ What country maintained an official state of emergency from 1933 to 1945? Germany.
- ▶ What group of Pacific islands did Japan attack the day after Pearl Harbor? The Philippines
- ▶ What English king introduced death by boiling and legalized the killing of gypsies? Henry VIII.
- ▶ What was the B-17 long-range bomber nicknamed in World War II? The Flying Fortress
- ▶ What was a ship called the Ancon the first to travel through, on August 15, 1914? The Panama Canal

- ▶ What country lost 17.2 percent of its population in World War II? Poland.
- ▶ What deranged Roman emperor had a name that meant "little boot"? Caligula.
- ▶ What Pakistani was the first head of state in the 20th century to give birth in office? Benazir Bhutto.
- ▶ What two-word term describes the period between the fall of the Roman Empire and the beginning of the Renaissance? Middle Ages
- ▶ What newspaper won a Pulitzer for its Watergate coverage? The Washington Post
- ▶ Who described the impending Persian Gulf ground war as "the mother of all battles"? Saddam Hussein.
- ▶ What ship's lookout was miffed when his request for binoculars was denied in 1912? The Titanic's
- ▶ What big-league baseball prospect was jailed in Cuba from 1953 to 1955 before going on to bigger things? Fidel Castro.
- ▶ Who saw the turtleneck he wore at cease-fire talks in Bosnia fetch \$5,000 at auction? Jimmy Carter.
- ▶ Robinson Crusoe is written by Daniel Defoe
- ▶ Sense and Sensibility is written by Jane Austin
- ▶ Social Contact is written by Rousseau
- ▶ Who was the longest-reigning Arab ruler, through 1995? King Hussein of Jordan
- ▶ What nation was bounced from the Organization of American States in 1962? Cuba.
- ▶ What's the Islamic Resistance Movement better known as to Palestinians? Hamas.
- ▶ Who was the first president of the National Organization for Women, in 1966? Betty Freidan.
- ▶ Who was the first U.N. secretary general to have both African and Arab roots? Boutros Boutros-Ghali.
- ▶ Who was turned down by seven people he asked to be his running mate in 1972? George McGovern.
- ▶ Who became Britain's longest continuously serving prime minister of the 20th century? Margaret Thatcher.
- ▶ All The President's Men book is written by Woodward and Bernstein
- ▶ What dictator is affectionately dubbed El Maximo by fans? Fidel Castro.
- ▶ Who was U.S. president when the first edition of the Farmer's Almanac was published? George Washington.
- ▶ What city did Napoleon occupy in 1798, sending Pope Pius VI to the south of France? Rome.
- ▶ Who was the longest-serving president in Cuba, through 1959? Fidel Castro.
- ▶ What network did U.S. troops in the Gulf War dub "Scud-a-vision"? CNN.
- ▶ What European city lost 4,000 people to a "killer fog" of carbon dioxide in 1952? London.
- ▶ What country enacted the War Powers Act to quell a separatist rebellion in 1970? Canada.
- ▶ What marked the first time since the Revolution that the U.S. accepted direct financial aid to fight a war? The Persian Gulf War
- ▶ What U.S. president was born William Jefferson Blythe IV? Bill Clinton.
- ▶ Who was the first lawyer to become First Lady? Hillary Rodham Clinton.
- ▶ The smallest ocean is Arctic Ocean.
- ▶ Urengoi (Russia) is the largest natural gas reserves in the world.
- ▶ The Bamboo has the fastest growth rate. It grows up to 3 feet in 24 hours.
- ▶ Trans-Siberian railway line is the longest in the world.
- ▶ Roxy is the biggest cinema house of the e world. It is located in New York (United State).
- ▶ Jean Bernard is the deepest cave in France.
- ▶ What is dittology? Double meaning
- ▶ Who was Canada's first prime minister? Sir John MacDonald
- ▶ In which city is The Abbey theatre? Dublin
- ▶ Which islands capital is Flying Fish Cove? Christmas Island
- ▶ Where on the human body is the skin the thinnest? Eye
- ▶ Voltammeter is an electrolytic cell for



- conducting electrolytic dissociation of electrolyte.
- ▶ What does a drosomoter measure? Dew
  - ▶ Relative density of an atmosphere is measured by hygrometer.
  - ▶ What was the world's first passenger jet aircraft? Comet
  - ▶ What country is the home of the Ashanti people? Ghana
  - ▶ What country produces the most tobacco in the world? China
  - ▶ What country has the most elephants? Tanzania
  - ▶ Who was the first woman to receive The Order of Merit in 1907? Florence Nightingale
  - ▶ What country has the world's oldest National Anthem? Japan
  - ▶ Mississippi is officially the poorest US state
  - ▶ Unit of capacitance is Farad
  - ▶ World's oldest existing treaty of 1373 between England and Portugal
  - ▶ Herodotus the Greek is known as the father of what? History
  - ▶ What do astronomers call the red sky before sunrise? Aurora
  - ▶ Hibernia was the Roman name for which country? Ireland
  - ▶ Mincing Lane in London is traditionally home of what trade? Tea
  - ▶ The Titanic has a sister ship - name it? The Olympic
  - ▶ Who wrote Oedipus Rex? Sophocles
  - ▶ What countries flag red circle on green background? Singapore
  - ▶ Largest bank of the world is Dutch Bank of Germany.
  - ▶ Monaco has the shortest coast line.
  - ▶ The biggest Square the Tiananmen Square is in China.
  - ▶ The longest cricket match between England and South Africa in 1939 abandoned after 10 days.
  - ▶ Largest number of school is in China.
  - ▶ Largest fort, Fort George situated in UK.
  - ▶ The largest church of the world is in Rome (Italy).
  - ▶ Largest exhibition centre is in Germany.
  - ▶ Largest capital is Ottawa by area.
  - ▶ The country with most refugees is Pakistan
  - ▶ Country with most islands is Indonesia.
  - ▶ First Muslim dynasty in India is slave dynasty.
  - ▶ What church did Henry VIII create when the Pope refused to give him a divorce in 1534? The Church of England.
  - ▶ What outfit did one of every six members of the American Communist Party really work for, according to a former ACP member? The FBI.
  - ▶ What markswoman did Sitting Bull dub "Little Sure Shot? Annie Oakley
  - ▶ What Apollo 11 astronaut claimed he was the "first man to wet his pants n the moon"? Buzz Aldrin.
  - ▶ Unit of electric resistance is ohm
  - ▶ What was frontierswoman Martha Jane Burk better known as? Calamity Jane
  - ▶ What current branch of the U.S. military was only 50 soldiers when World War I broke out? The U.S. Air Force
  - ▶ What U.S. president's State of the Union address lasted a record 81 minutes? Bill Clinton
  - ▶ What 1970's president openly discussed his battle with hemorrhoids? Jimmy Carter
  - ▶ The first hologram was make in 1962
  - ▶ Helium is uses to fill airships and balloons
  - ▶ What U.S. president had the shortest life? John F. Kennedy.
  - ▶ What US former president was on an African hunting trip when his enemy J. P. Morgan quipped: "Let every lion do his duty"? Theodore Roosevelt
  - ▶ What conspirator in the Lincoln assassination was pardoned for saving the lives of prison guards during a yellow fever epidemic? Dr. Samuel Mudd.
  - ▶ What president opined: "Once you get into this great stream of history you can't get out"? Richard Nixon.
  - ▶ Who was the first president to utter "We shall overcome" before a joint session of Congress? Lyndon B. Johnson.



- ▶ What war saw James Madison become the first U.S. president to command a military unit during his term in office? The War of 1812
- ▶ How many U.S. states are named after a president? One
- ▶ What word comes from Greek meaning 'green' and 'leaf'? Chlorophyll
- ▶ Lake Baikal known as Blue Eye of Siberia
- ▶ What is the name for a group of turtles? A bale
- ▶ The martial art of Judo comes from which country? Japan
- ▶ What is the capital of Fiji? Suva
- ▶ How many South American countries are landlocked? Two
- ▶ Who shot John Lennon? Mark David Chapman
- ▶ Who was the only person to be on the Britannic, Olympic, and Titanic? Violet Jessop
- ▶ Name the longest Road Tunnel of the world St. Gothard (Sweden)
- ▶ How many daughters and sons did Queen Victoria have? 4 sons and 5 daughters
- ▶ Babar's tomb is situated in Kabul
- ▶ Who was the last Mughal emperor to sit on the peacock throne? Muhammad Shah
- ▶ Manometer is used to measure pressure
- ▶ Velocity of light was first measured by Olaf Roemer
- ▶ The first European scientist who refuted the belief that the earth was the centre of the universe was Copernicus.
- ▶ Mobile phones transmit message using radio-type waves called microwaves
- ▶ Unit of electric charge is Coulomb
- ▶ Unit of voltage is volt
- ▶ Super conductors are also strong diamagnetic this means they strongly repel magnets.
- ▶ Liaquat Ali Khan is generally regarded as Jinnah's right hand man
- ▶ First meeting of Khilafat Committee was held in Mumbai in 1919
- ▶ CIS are 11 independent states of the former Soviet Union known as Commonwealth of Independent States.
- ▶ The word bungalow comes from Hindi
- ▶ The Wrong Enemy: America in Afghanistan 2001-2004\*, book written by journalist Carlotta Gall
- ▶ India Divided is a book written by Dr. Rajendra Parsad who was the 1<sup>st</sup> President of India and Lord Mountbatten was the first governor general of India
- ▶ Baghdad was established in 762 AD and founded by Abu Jafar al-Mansur
- ▶ What was the first country to leave the United Nations? Indonesia
- ▶ What company pioneered floppy discs? IBM
- ▶ Alessandro Volta discovered the Current Electricity.
- ▶ Convex lens is the thicker in the middle & Concave lens is thinner in the middle.
- ▶ Italian physicist & inventor of barometer and was assistant to Galileo. What was his first name? Evangelista Torricelli
- ▶ Following planets have rings? Saturn, Jupiter, Uranus and Neptune
- ▶ Who was the painter of 'Self Portrait With Bandaged Ear'? Vincent van Gogh.
- ▶ Which superhero had the concealed identity of Dick Grayson? Robin.
- ▶ Whose autobiography was entitled 'Golden Girl'? Shirley Eaton.
- ▶ Which animal can stay underwater for up to 6 minutes without breathing and when adult can easily bite a crocodile in half with its huge jaws? Hippopotamus
- ▶ Deficiency of vitamin K causes a perforce flow of blood from wounds. Vitamin K causes the making of clotting on the wounds.
- ▶ This increase of white blood corpuscles causes leukemia.
- ▶ The principle of wireless telegraphy discovered by Guglielmo Marconi
- ▶ Pressure is measured by Pascal. & Current is measured by Volta.
- ▶ Tropic of Capricorn is located at 23° 27' South of the Equator
- ▶ The largest island of Antarctica is Alexander Island. Alexander Island lies in the Bellingshausen Sea.

- ▶ Copper belt is situated in Zambia. Zambia, is a landlocked country in Southern Africa.
- ▶ C.F.C stands for chlorofluorocarbon & found in refrigerators, body sprays and air conditioners etc.
- ▶ Alexander Selkirk was shipwrecked on the Juan Fernandez Islands (now owned by Chile) which gave the idea for which novel? 'Robinson Crusoe'
- ▶ Name the 1935 novel by C.S. Forester? 'The African Queen'
- ▶ Name the British statesman and one of the founders of the Conservative Party who established the London police force (1828) when he was home secretary? Sir Robert Peel
- ▶ Where would you find the magnificent 'Blue Mosque'? Istanbul
- ▶ Which rare amphibian's name means 'water monster' in the Aztec language? Axolotl
- ▶ Where can visitors sit in the cafes of St. Mark's Square and overlook the famous bell tower and domes of the Basilica of St Mark? Venice
- ▶ The ruins of the Inca city of Machu Picchu are in which country? Peru
- ▶ Name the world's deepest lake and the largest freshwater feature in Asia? Lake Baikal
- ▶ Which novelist left her last book, 'Sanditon', unfinished at her death? Jane Austen
- ▶ What was Charles Dickens first novel of 1836? The Pickwick Papers
- ▶ Mount Bromo is an active volcano and is one of a chain of volcanoes called 'The Ring of Fire'. On which island can it be found? Java
- ▶ What was the name of the doctor who with colleague Sir A. Bradford Hill, were the first to prove the link between smoking and lung cancer. Sir Richard Doll
- ▶ The snow capped slopes of Mount Fuji is Japan's highest mountain which has inspired artists for centuries.
- ▶ Devil's Island, which is just north of Kourou in French Guiana, was a harsh French penal colony.
- ▶ Who was the author of 'Robinson Crusoe'? Daniel Defoe
- ▶ What is the capital of New Zealand? Wellington
- ▶ What is the capital of South Dakota? Pierre
- ▶ On which ship did Charles Darwin sail to the Galapagos Islands? Beagle
- ▶ Asia Minor was a great peninsula of west Asia making up most of which modern country? Turkey
- ▶ Which island appears on its national flag? Cyprus
- ▶ Which creature is composed of 95 percent water and has no heart, virtually no brain and no blood? Jellyfish
- ▶ Name the only sea without a coastline? Sargasso Sea
- ▶ Which animal's name means 'earth pig'? Aardvark
- ▶ Sclera is better known as the White of the eye
- ▶ The 'Battle of Bull Run' took place in 1861 and was the first major battle of the American Civil War. In which American state did it take place? Virginia
- ▶ Which word comes from an Italian word meaning 'little ball'? Ballot
- ▶ What was first used extensively in World War II on soldiers with serious wounds, saving many lives? Penicillin
- ▶ Which planet has moons or satellites called Atlas, Prometheus and Pandora? Saturn
- ▶ Whose paintings include 'Madonna of the Rocks', 'Adoration of the Magi' and 'Last Supper'? Leonardo da Vinci.
- ▶ The maximum limit of sound beyond which a person can become deaf is 129 lbs.
- ▶ Charles K Rhodes developed an X-Ray emitting laser in 1990.
- ▶ Son meter is an instrument used to study the behavior of vibrating string.
- ▶ Who was the first Muslim Inspectors-General of Punjab police? Qurban Ali Khan
- ▶ ASIS is a secret agency of Australia
- ▶ After the British annexed Punjab in 1849, the Punjab police was created in 1861
- ▶ Who was the first Inspector-General of Punjab police? Maj. Gen. G. Hutchinson
- ▶ Who was the second Inspector-General of Punjab police? Maj. Gen. J. W. Young

- Husband
- ▶ Haifa is the seaport of Israel & Seattle is the sea port of USA
  - ▶ Santos is known as the "Coffee Port" of the world.
  - ▶ When Maj. Gen. G. Hutchinson became the first Inspectors-General of Punjab police? February 1861
  - ▶ FIR stands for First Information Report
  - ▶ SHO stands for Station House Officer
  - ▶ In which year Police College Sihala was established? 1956
  - ▶ Downing Street No. 10 is located at Westminster (England). It is famous for the official residence of the British Prime Minister. It was named after Sir George Downing, a diplomat under Cromwell and King Charles II.
  - ▶ Elgin Street is located in Scotland. It is the world's shortest street.
  - ▶ Young Street is located in Toronto (Canada). It is the longest street in the world.
  - ▶ Broadway (USA) is famous for various theaters and cinema halls. It is regarded as biggest street in the world.
  - ▶ The busiest shopping centre of London is Oxford Street.
  - ▶ KLM is the oldest national airline of Netherland.
  - ▶ The distance between the earth and the sun is smallest in the month of: January
  - ▶ Who is said to be the father of Modern Olympics? Pierre de Coubertin
  - ▶ Who was the founder of Republican Party of USA? Alexander Hamilton
  - ▶ Orange is the name of river of South Africa
  - ▶ Churchill water fall is present in Canada
  - ▶ Sigmund Freud is a psychiatrist, who belonged to Austria
  - ▶ George Washington was succeeded by John Adams
  - ▶ Le Harve is the seaport of France
  - ▶ Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan did his Ph.D. from Leaven University of Belgium
  - ▶ Atmospheric pressure at sea level is 760 mm
  - ▶ The largest gold producing country in the world is China
  - ▶ Largest palace of the world is in Brunei
  - ▶ Longest underground railway Tunnel is in Moscow.
  - ▶ Grand Central Terminal of New York is the largest railway station of the world.
  - ▶ Biggest Library is Congress Library in USA.
  - ▶ Largest Football Stadium is in Czech Republic.
  - ▶ Country with largest coast line is Canada.
  - ▶ Country with largest budget is USA.
  - ▶ Walt Disney is the man with highest number of Oscars.
  - ▶ Gypsum is used in cement industry and plaster of Paris.
  - ▶ Sun Temple is located in Orissa
  - ▶ Which is the longest Shipping canal of the world? Belye-More
  - ▶ What day is observed internationally on 5 October? Teachers day
  - ▶ The Japanese Prime Minister at the time of World War II was: Hideki Tojo
  - ▶ Synagogue is place of worship of which religion? Judaism
  - ▶ The Himalayan mountain system belongs to Fold mountains
  - ▶ Pakistan mainly import edible oil from Malaysia
  - ▶ The first Winter Olympic Games were held at Chamonix (France)
  - ▶ Bangladesh is the first Asian country who has ratified Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).
  - ▶ Green vegetables are a good source of Minerals and Vitamins.
  - ▶ When the stock market is rising, it is called Bullish and when down, it is called Bearish.
  - ▶ The substances human body produces to fight against disease germs are called Antibodies.
  - ▶ One metric ton is equal to 1000 kg, or 2204 pounds.
  - ▶ One square foot is equal to 144 sq. inches and 1 meter is equal to 3.28 foot.
  - ▶ "Monometer" is an instrument for measuring Gaseous Pressure.

- ▶ "Chechnya" is located in South Caucasus.
- ▶ "Ariana" is an airline of Afghanistan.
- ▶ "From Plassey to Pakistan" is autobiography of Feroz Khan Noon.
- ▶ During the period of one unit, Mushtaq Ahmad Gormani was the first Governor of West Pakistan and Amiruddin Ahmad was the first Governor of East Pakistan.
- ▶ Cortes is the Parliament of Spain;
- ▶ The Eastern Mediterranean Island "Cyprus" is divided between Turkey and Greece.
- ▶ "Bullet Vote" is a ballot in which electors confine their interest to a single issue or candidate.
- ▶ 1 Inch is equal to 2.54 centimeters.
- ▶ Asia Watch is a Human rights organization.
- ▶ Ural mountains separate Asia from Europe.
- ▶ Khojak tunnel is in Baluchistan
- ▶ Bolan (Sulaiman range) pass is in Baluchistan.
- ▶ Ordovician are known as oldest rocks.
- ▶ Abul Qasim Al Zahrawi was the greatest Muslim surgeon.
- ▶ NASA" is a space agency of USA.
- ▶ Davis Cup" is associated with Lawn Tennis.
- ▶ Sakhalin Island" enriched with oil reserves are claimed by Russia and Japan.
- ▶ Taiwan" was separate from China in 1949.
- ▶ Which city had the world first public bus service? Paris
- ▶ The longest highway in the world is the Trans-Canada
- ▶ The first President of Egypt was Mohammed Nequib
- ▶ The first Prime minister of Bangladesh was Mujibur Rehman
- ▶ The first explorer to reach the South Pole was Cap. Ronald Amundson
- ▶ The airplane was used in war for the first time by Italians on 14 Oct.1911
- ▶ USA has most TV stations in the world.
- ▶ China has most land frontiers with neighboring countries.
- ▶ Tokyo is the largest metropolitan city.
- ▶ The first man to circumnavigate the world was Magellan.
- ▶ USA is the biggest arms seller in the world.
- ▶ First test tube baby Louise Brown (England) was born in 1978.
- ▶ USA is the largest nuclear electric power producing country in the world.
- ▶ Pristina" is the capital of Kosovo.
- ▶ OXUS River" is flowing between Afghanistan and Tajikistan.
- ▶ Sine die" means without fixing date.
- ▶ Silicon is called the "Earth maker".
- ▶ Dead Sea" is lying between Israel and Jordan.
- ▶ Lusaka" is the capital of Zambia.
- ▶ Thomas Cup" is given in the game of Badminton.
- ▶ Altimeter: an apparatus used in aircraft for measuring altitudes.
- ▶ Anemometer is an instrument for measuring the force and velocity of wind.
- ▶ Audiometer is an instrument to measure intensity of sound.
- ▶ When a disease occurs over a large area of earth's surface at one time, it is called Epidemic disease.
- ▶ Rotterdam is the seaport of Netherland.
- ▶ Victoria Fall" is in Rhodesia.
- ▶ Das-Man-Palace" is the official residence of Amir-e-Kuwait.
- ▶ "General Secretariat of the European Parliament is in Luxembourg.
- ▶ Greece is a World's oldest democratic country.
- ▶ "Grand Prix" means a great work.
- ▶ "Hung Parliament" is a parliament in which no one party has overall majority.
- ▶ "Guided Democracy" convey the meaning of a democracy at the grassroots level.
- ▶ "San Tiago" is the capital of Chile.
- ▶ Area of Azad Kashmir is 13,297 Sq. km
- ▶ "Black Gold" is also name for Oil.
- ▶ "Free Town" is the capital of Sierra Leone.
- ▶ "Cryptography" deals with the study of secret writing.
- ▶ "Tugela water fall" is present in South

Africa.

- ▶ What is laughing gas? Nitrous Oxide
- ▶ From which mineral is radium obtained? Uranium
- ▶ The first country to issue stamps was Britain
- ▶ The world's largest car manufacturing company is General Motors, USA
- ▶ The world's oldest underground railway is at London
- ▶ The last French Monarch was Louis Napoleon III
- ▶ The first man to reach Antarctica was Fabian Gotileb
- ▶ Oldest surviving building in world is pyramids of Egypt.
- ▶ K-2 is also known as Godwin Austin, first climbed by Ardito Desio
- ▶ K2 is the second highest peak located in Karakoram Range (Pakistan).
- ▶ Mount Everest was named after Sir George Everest.
- ▶ Nauru is the smallest republic of the world.
- ▶ Capital with highest elevation La Paz
- ▶ Volta Lake (Ghana) is the largest artificial lake of the world.
- ▶ The element common to all acids is Hydrogen.
- ▶ Diamond is an allotropic form of Carbon.
- ▶ Which international environmental pressure group was founded in 1971? Greenpeace
- ▶ Which element use for producing nuclear fuel? Uranium
- ▶ Minsk is the capital of Belarus
- ▶ Baht is the currency of Thailand
- ▶ Currency note 1st time used by China
- ▶ Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Engineering Sciences and Technology is located in Topi.
- ▶ 'Claustrophobia' is defined as the fear of enclosed spaces
- ▶ "Brass" is an alloy of copper and zinc;
- ▶ "Bronze" is a metal alloy consisting primarily of copper, usually with tin as the main additive.
- ▶ Vitamin C (also called Ascorbic Acid) is a powerful antioxidant, and aids in the production of collagen, and stimulates the immune system. Vitamin C is essential for appetite.
- ▶ "Yellow Journalism" involved sensationalism, distorted stories, and misleading images for the sole purpose of boosting newspaper sales and exciting public opinion.
- ▶ Normal arterial blood pH is 7.40, with a range of about 7.36-7.44
- ▶ The main constituent of Sui Gas is Methane.
- ▶ Xenophobia is the dislike or fear of people from other countries.
- ▶ Acrophobia is the fear of heights. Photophobia is the extreme sensitivity to light.
- ▶ "Archive" is a collection of historical documents or records.
- ▶ "Amicus" is an impartial adviser to a court of law in a particular case.
- ▶ Subway is an underground railway.
- ▶ Ameer Sadiq Muhammad-v was the last ruler of Bahawalpur State.
- ▶ Pakistan recognized People's Republic China in 1950.
- ▶ In fact Word Sindh is derived from Sapta Sindhu which means seven rivers. They form delta for Pakistan. These seven rivers were the source of irrigation of a very large area of Indian sub-continent.
- ▶ Moulvi Munishi Mahboob Alam started Paisa Akhbar.
- ▶ UAE is the second largest buyer of Pakistan's exports after USA.
- ▶ Gunpowder is a mixture of sulphur, charcoal and potassium nitrate (nitre).
- ▶ The famous poem "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star" is written by Jane Taylor.
- ▶ The resting place of Imam Bukhari is in Uzbekistan.
- ▶ "New Shekelle" is the currency of Israel.
- ▶ "Sub Judice" means under consideration.
- ▶ "Malakand Pass" connected Peshawar with Chitral.
- ▶ Lake Kinneret, also known as the "Sea of Galilee", is Israel's largest fresh water reservoir and a tourist site offering an exciting vacation or a holy experience.

- ▶ "Lowari Pass" is a high mountain pass that connects Chitral with Dir in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa.
- ▶ "Franklin Roosevelt" remained more than 12 years president of USA.
- ▶ Brief History of Time is written by British physicist Stephen Hawking.
- ▶ In 1946, Liaqat Ali Khan Presented poor man budget.
- ▶ "Hague" is the headquarters of International Court of Justice.
- ▶ Maulana Zafar Ali Khan was the chief editor of "Zamindar".
- ▶ Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulak prepared the points of Simla Deputation.
- ▶ Umpire Aleem Dar of Pakistan awarded 3 times ICC award.
- ▶ Barograph is used for continuous recording of atmospheric pressure.
- ▶ Calorimeter is an instrument used for measuring quantities of heat.
- ▶ Diamer-Bhasha Dam is constructing on river Indus in Gilgit-Baltistan, It will produce 4,500 megawatts of electricity.
- ▶ "Chlorination" is the process of adding the element chlorine to water as a method of water purification to make it fit for human consumption as drinking water.
- ▶ "JatiyaSangsad" is the Parliament of Bangladesh;
- ▶ Bundesrat is the Parliament of Germany;
- ▶ "Amino Acid" is the smallest unit of Protein.
- ▶ Sherin Abadi is the first Muslim woman who won the noble prize.
- ▶ "From the Shadows" book written by Robert Gates.
- ▶ "Cataract" is the disease of Eye and also a huge water fall.
- ▶ "WANA" is the main town of South Wazaristan; "Miran Shah" is the main town of North Wazaristan and "Parachinar" is the main town of Kuram Agency.
- ▶ Newton discovered that every applied force has an equal reaction.
- ▶ The Ivy League (An association of eight universities and colleges) is an athletic conference comprising eight private institutions of higher education in the Northeastern United States.
- ▶ When heavy unstable elements split into relatively smaller elements alongwith the release of energy is called fission.
- ▶ A writ of habeas corpus is a judicial mandate to a prison official ordering that an inmate be brought to the court.
- ▶ Sejm is the Parliament of Belarus; Loya
- ▶ Jirga is the Parliament of Afghanistan;
- ▶ Folketing is the Parliament of Denmark;
- ▶ "Deng Xiaoping" is considered as the Leader of modern Chinese economy.
- ▶ "History of God" was written by Karen Armstrong.
- ▶ "Kirkuk" is the largest oil field of Iraq.
- ▶ Muqtad-ul-Sadr was organized the "Mehdi army".
- ▶ The country which has more than 10,000 golf courses is USA
- ▶ The country which built the first powerful long range rockets is Germany
- ▶ The largest temple in the world is Angkor Wat in Kampuchea
- ▶ The largest city of Africa is Cairo
- ▶ The founder of KODAK Company was Eastman
- ▶ The Cape of Good Hope is located in South Africa
- ▶ The last letter of the Greek alphabet is Omega
- ▶ The place known as the land of Lincoln is Illinois
- ▶ The most densely populated Island in the world is Honshu
- ▶ The first demonstration of a motion picture was held at Paris
- ▶ Track 2 diplomacy occurs between private citizens rather than government officials.
- ▶ "Kremlin" (Moscow) is the Russian word for "fortress", "citadel", or "castle" and refers to any major fortified central complex found in historical Russian cities.
- ▶ The Strait of Hormuz is a narrow, strategically important strait between the Gulf of Oman in the southeast and the Persian Gulf. On the north coast is Iran and on the south coast is the United Arab Emirates and Musandam, an exclave of Oman. The 40% of world oil pass through



this strait.

- ▶ "Khar" is a main town of Bajaur Agency
- ▶ Madame Tussauds is a wax museum in London with branches in a number of major cities. It was founded by wax sculptor Marie Tussaud and was formerly known as "Madame Tussaud's".
- ▶ The Paracel Islands, also called Xisha Islands in Chinese and HoàngSa Islands in Vietnamese, is a group of islands under the administration of Hainan Province, The People's Republic of China. Vietnam and the Republic of China (Taiwan) also claim sovereignty of these islands.
- ▶ Human Rights Watch is an international non-governmental organization that conducts research and advocacy on human rights. Its headquarters are in New York City.
- ▶ "Madras" is the old name of Chennai.
- ▶ Zahir Shah is the last king of Afghanistan.
- ▶ "Transit Trade Agreement" was signed between Pakistan and Afghanistan in 1965.
- ▶ "Order of Honor and Banner" is the military award of USSR.
- ▶ Oxygen Gas was discovered by Priestly.
- ▶ Oldest Mosque of Sub-Continent is situated in Bhambore.
- ▶ Badar-ur-Din Tayyab Ji was the first Muslim President of Congress.
- ▶ "Dongda Mosque" is a famous mosque in Beijing (China).
- ▶ "Stainless Steel" contains chromium, Iron and carbon.
- ▶ "Assal Lake" is the saltiest water body in the world, which is located in central-eastern Djibouti.
- ▶ Cardiogram a medical instrument used for tracing the movements of the heart.
- ▶ Cardiograph is a medical instrument used for tracing heart movements.
- ▶ Chronometer is an instrument kept on board the ships for measuring accurate time.
- ▶ Compass need'e for knowing approximately the North-South direction at a place
- ▶ First Africa-Asian Conference held on April, 1955.
- ▶ ZendaAvesta" is a holy book of Parsis.
- ▶ Boris Yeltsin" is the first President of Russian Federation.
- ▶ Cell for the first time was discovered by Robert Hook.
- ▶ Sharm-ul-Sheikh" is the Egyptian seaport on Red Sea.
- ▶ Dry ice" is a Solid Carbon Dioxide.
- ▶ Diamond is a form of Carbon.
- ▶ The world largest undersea railway tunnel is proposed to be constructed between France and England.
- ▶ 'ZIANA' is the news agency of Zimbabwe.
- ▶ 'Mauritius' is island state in the Indian Ocean.
- ▶ 'Parkinson' is a disease of Brain.
- ▶ 'NIKKEI' is a stock exchange index of Tokyo.
- ▶ District Swat belongs to Malakand Division.
- ▶ Diet is the Parliament of Japan; "
- ▶ The normal pulse beat of a human body is between 72—80.
- ▶ The biggest market of Pakistan export and import is USA.
- ▶ The headquarters of United Nations Environment Programme is situated at Nairobi (Kenya).
- ▶ "Wheel" is a symbol of progress.
- ▶ The "Stonehenge" is among the Seven Wonders of the World, situated in England.
- ▶ 'Sharm-e-Sheikh' is the Egyptian Sea port on Red Sea.
- ▶ "Ramallah" is the headquarters of Palestinian Authority situated at West Bank.
- ▶ 'Senior Citizen Day' is observed every year throughout the world on The first October.
- ▶ "Psoriasis" is a common skin condition that causes skin redness and irritation.
- ▶ "Yeti" or Abominable Snowman is an ape-like cryptid said to inhabit the Himalayan region of Nepal, and Tibet.
- ▶ Turkey is the country having its land in two continents
- ▶ Inflation means that money falls in value.
- ▶ The Cambodian Language is the language with most Alphabets. It has a total number of 74 alphabets



- ▶ The Ostrich of North Africa is the biggest bird.
- ▶ The Lambert Glacier enjoys the distinction of being the largest glacier in the world. It is located in the Australia Antarctic Territory. Its length is 440 miles (700 km) and was discovered in 1956-57.
- ▶ The largest museum in the world is the American Museum of Natural History
- ▶ The country known as the Land of Cakes is Scotland
- ▶ The place known as the Garden of England is Kent
- ▶ The old name of Taiwan was Formosa
- ▶ The largest bay in the world is Hudson Bay, Canada
- ▶ The country where military service is compulsory for women is Israel
- ▶ "Mohenjo-daro" (Mound of the Dead) is an archeological site situated in the Larkana District of Sindh, Pakistan,
- ▶ "Harappa" is an archaeological site in Punjab, northeast Pakistan, about 35 km (22 mi) west of Sahiwal.
- ▶ The Red Fort is a 17th century fort complex constructed by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in the walled city of Old Delhi that served as the residence of the Mughal Emperors.
- ▶ Robert Baden-Powell founded the Boy Scouts as an organization in 1908
- ▶ 'Seattle' is the seaport and 'Delta' is the air line of USA.
- ▶ 'Aral Sea' is bounded by Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.
- ▶ An instrument designed for testing the purity of milk is called Lactometer.
- ▶ The land which lies between river Indus and river Jhelum is called Sindh Sagar.
- ▶ "WAFA" is a news agency of Palestine.
- ▶ "Pomology" is a study & cultivation of fruit.
- ▶ "Corbillion Cup" is given in the game of Table Tennis.
- ▶ "Diego Garcia Island" is a United States military base in the Indian Ocean.
- ▶ Blind Dolphins are found in river Sindh (Indus).
- ▶ Apartheid is a policy of racial discrimination.
- ▶ The Cuban Missile Crisis occurred in 1962.
- ▶ Kidneys organ of the body purifies the blood
- ▶ Grammy Awards are given in the field of Music.
- ▶ "Charles Ginsberg" invented the video-tape.
- ▶ Radio waves travel with almost the velocity of Light.
- ▶ In which Country can you find more sheep than human? Australia
- ▶ Toby Maguire acted in the title role of the film, 'Spider Man'.
- ▶ Discovery is the most re-used space shuttle in the world.
- ▶ "Carbon Dioxide" gas is used to fire Extinguish fire.
- ▶ How long is a marathon? 42.2 kilometers
- ▶ Diamond is the hardest mineral.
- ▶ The average thickness of the earth's crust is 32km.
- ▶ Chile is the Southernmost Country from the equator.
- ▶ Dodi Fayed died with Princess Diana in the car accident.
- ▶ Dennis Tito is the first tourist in space.
- ▶ Logarithm tables were invented by John Napier
- ▶ Best source of protein? Fish
- ▶ Microphone is used to convert sound waves into electrical energy.
- ▶ Penicillin is widely used as an antibiotic
- ▶ The air we inhale is mixture of gases and Nitrogen gas is highest in percentage
- ▶ Regular meetings of Trusteeship Council (UNO) are held twice a year
- ▶ Saudi Arabia is the largest exporter of oil in the world.
- ▶ The longest river in Asia is Yangtze
- ▶ The world's largest internet user's country is China.
- ▶ The world's largest internet search engine is Google.
- ▶ After United states, the largest number of inventions in the last two decades belongs to Germany
- ▶ China has the largest population and Russia has largest land area

- ▶ Vatican City has smallest population
- ▶ Vatican City has smallest land area in the world
- ▶ Lord Mountbatten was the last British ruler of India.
- ▶ Kazakhstan is the largest Muslim country in land area in the world.
- ▶ Maldives is the smallest Muslim country in land area of 115 sq. miles.
- ▶ Indonesia is the most populous Muslim country and Maldives is less populous Muslim country.
- ▶ Antarctica is the uninhabited continent of the world which is without any regular population.
- ▶ Steel is more elastic than Rubber
- ▶ Chief constituent of gobar gas is methane
- ▶ UN General Assembly meets every year in regular sessions which begin on third Tuesday in September every year
- ▶ Drinker's apparatus: to help breathing in infantile paralysis.
- ▶ Dynamo: The origin of electricity in a Dynamo is the transformation of mechanical energy into electrical energy.
- ▶ Epidiascope: for projecting films as well as images of opaque articles on a screen.
- ▶ Muslim Students Federation (MSF) was established in 1937 by Raja Sahib of Mehmud Abad
- ▶ Rksdag is the Parliament of Sweden;
- ▶ Burkina Faso is the new name of Upper Volta
- ▶ Mount Blanc Mountain is present in: France
- ▶ Tasmania separated from Australia by: Bass Strait
- ▶ 'Taj Mahal' is situated in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh
- ▶ The life history of human malaria parasite in Anopheles was first described by Ronald Ross
- ▶ International Anti-Corruption day is observed on 9th December
- ▶ International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People is observed every year on 29th November
- ▶ Burj Khalifa — The Tallest Building in the World has 162 stories, 828 meters or 2,717 feet in height and was constructed by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, inaugurated on 4th Jan: 2010.
- ▶ NRO was promulgated on 5<sup>th</sup> October 2007 and has 7 sections.
- ▶ Tapaimukh Dam issue is between India & Bangladesh.
- ▶ Mao movement is connected with Naxalites (India).
- ▶ Black Widow is a rebellious gang in Assam.
- ▶ Dal Lake is in occupied Kashmir.
- ▶ Mother Tressa belonged to Albania and came to India in 1951. She died on 5 Sep, 1997 and is buried at Kolkata.
- ▶ Sunda strait separates Sumatra from Java Island.
- ▶ Buckingham palace is the residence of British king and Queen is in London.
- ▶ Earth revolves around the sun from West to east
- ▶ Philately is the science of stamp collection.
- ▶ Smallest country of the world is Vatican City.
- ▶ Hydrometer is used for specific gravity of liquid.
- ▶ Which vitamin easily prepared in body by sun light? vitamin D
- ▶ Scurvy is due to lack of? vitamin c
- ▶ Which gas is commonly used in balloons? Helium
- ▶ The most abundant element in earth crust is? Oxygen (O)46.6%
- ▶ The lowest rainfall area in Pakistan is? Nokhundi
- ▶ Interfax is the news agency of? Russia
- ▶ Heathrow is the seaport of? London
- ▶ Japan attacked Pearl Harbour located in Hawaii on 7 Dec: 1941.
- ▶ Israel occupied Golan Heights from Syria.
- ▶ West Bank is located b/w Isreal & Jordan.
- ▶ West Bank was occupied in 1967.
- ▶ Iran & UAE dispute over Persian Gulf islands, Greater & lesser Tunbs.
- ▶ Sakhalin Island is disputed between Russia & Japan.
- ▶ Iran & UAE dispute over Persian Gulf

islands, Greater & lesser Tunbs.

- ▶ Largest producer of uranium is? Kazakhstan
- ▶ Which country is situated below the sea level? Netherlands
- ▶ Who was the painter of Mona Lisa? Leonardo Da Vinci
- ▶ One horse power is equal to 746 watt.
- ▶ Ghulam Muhammad barrage is on Indus River.
- ▶ In which Sea Cyprus present? Mediterranean Sea
- ▶ Yellow sea is situated between? China and Korea
- ▶ Which colour phosphorus used in matches? Red
- ▶ Which gas is used in electric bulb? Hydrogen
- ▶ Oldest known element in the world is Copper
- ▶ Which shape of carbon is used in lead pencils? Graphite
- ▶ Basic component of paper is wood.
- ▶ Where Darwin port is located Australia.
- ▶ "Ping pong" is the name of which game? Table Tennis
- ▶ Longest land boundary between two countries? USA and Canada
- ▶ "Path to Pakistan" book was written by Ch. Khaliq Zaman
- ▶ Who prepared Pirpur report? Raja Syed Mehdi
- ▶ When Qaid e Azam met M.K Gandhi 1st time in 1916 Lucknow.
- ▶ When water accord was signed between provinces? 1991
- ▶ "Green peace" headquarter is located in Amsterdam.
- ▶ Copper deposits in Chagi.
- ▶ Banbhore site is located in Thatta.
- ▶ Ch. Rehmat Ali coined word Pakistan in "Now or Never" pamphlet in 1933.
- ▶ Largest organ of the body is Skin and largest gland is Liver.
- ▶ Maldives is the highest literacy rate and highest per capita income among SAARC countries. (July 2015 World Bank Report)
- ▶ "Bakhtar" is a news agency of Afghanistan.
- ▶ "Ariana" is an Airline of Afghanistan.
- ▶ "ITAR-TASS" is a news agency of Russia.
- ▶ Ibn Batuta came in India from Morocco.
- ▶ Liaqat-Nehru Pact was signed on April 8, 1950.
- ▶ Pedagogy is the study of teaching.
- ▶ Mast Tawakli was poet of Balochi language
- ▶ Pakistan joined ILO on 30<sup>th</sup> October, 1947.
- ▶ Nuclear power plant in Pakistan was established in 1972 with help of Canada.
- ▶ "Mogadishu" is the capital of Somalia.
- ▶ Sakhalin Island is dispute between Russia & Japan.
- ▶ In which country is the world's longest road tunnel Switzerland
- ▶ Nauru, an island located in western Pacific Ocean, is the smallest republic of the world.
- ▶ Taipei-I built in Taiwan is world's second tallest building
- ▶ The Atacama Desert in Chile is the driest place of the world
- ▶ Canada has the longest coastline
- ▶ Baba Farid was the 1st Punjabi poet.
- ▶ Durand line was demarcated in 1893 between Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- ▶ Oldest monarchy of the world is Japan.
- ▶ Pakistan's first missile is Hatf-I.
- ▶ "Ringitt" is the currency of Malaysia.
- ▶ Decimal system introduced in Pakistan on 1st January 1961.
- ▶ Iran is the largest natural gas producer among Muslim countries.
- ▶ Pentagon is a defence head office of USA.
- ▶ CPU is an abbreviation of Central Processing Unit.
- ▶ "Old man and the Sea" was written by Briniest Hemingway.
- ▶ "Burma" is the old name of Myanmar.
- ▶ Muhammadan Educational Conference was established in 1886 by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- ▶ "Lionel Messi" is a famous football player of

## Argentina.

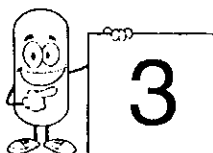
- ▶ Obama was awarded with Noble Prize for peace in 2009.
- ▶ Fathometer is an instrument used for measuring depth of the ocean.
- ▶ Galvanometer: an instrument for measuring currents of small magnitude.
- ▶ Phonograph is an instrument used for reproducing sound.
- ▶ Fourteen Points was presented by Jinnah on 28 March 1929 in New Delhi
- ▶ Cusec is unit of water flow.
- ▶ ATM stands for Automated Teller Machine.
- ▶ One Horse Power is equal to 746 watts.
- ▶ Istanbul city lies in two continents.
- ▶ Vatican city is the country that is located inside a country.
- ▶ Sound travels fastest in Glass.
- ▶ 'Lufthansa' is the name of airline of Germany.
- ▶ Monaco has the shortest and Canada has the largest coastline country in the world.
- ▶ "Khaki Shadows" book was written by K.M. Arif.
- ▶ 'Land of Maple Leaf' is the nickname of Canada.
- ▶ 'Sick Man of Europe' is called Turkey.
- ▶ "Fort William College" was established at Calcutta.
- ▶ "Yangtze Kiang" is the largest river of Asia.
- ▶ Kingdom of Khwarzim was destroyed in 1218-20 AD by Changaiz Khan.
- ▶ "Edmund Hillary" is the first man who successfully climbed Mt. Everest in 1953.
- ▶ "Junko Taibei" was the first woman to climb Everest. She was belonged to Japan
- ▶ "Ferdinand Magellan" was the first man to sail round the world.
- ▶ Sardar Atta Ullah Mengal was the first Chief Minister of Balochistan from May 1972 to February 1973.
- ▶ Sir Francis Moody was the first Governor of Punjab from August 1947 to August 1949.
- ▶ Pakistan launched its first space satellite Badr-1 on July 16, 1990.
- ▶ The Magna Carta was signed by King John on 15th June 1215.
- ▶ Thomas Jefferson was the founder of Democratic Party of USA.
- ▶ A light year is equal to 9.46 trillion kilometers.
- ▶ The first Pakistani Postal stamp was issued in July 1948.
- ▶ The European Union was established with its headquarters at Brussels in 1957.
- ▶ China was the first country who had issued currency notes in the world.
- ▶ "Hawang Ho River" is also called yellow river.
- ▶ "Ormara" is a port city (fishing harbor) located in the Makran or coastal region of Balochistan Province in Pakistan.
- ▶ State of Kashmir was purchased by Ghulab Singh for Rs.7.5 million.
- ▶ "Crimean peninsula" lies between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.
- ▶ The first Muslim scientist who presented the law of reflection and refraction is Ibn-ul-Haitham.
- ▶ Canada is called "Land of Lilies".
- ▶ Grand central terminal of New York is the largest railway station
- ▶ The Seikan railway tunnel in Japan is the longest railway tunnel in the world
- ▶ Longest road tunnel is St. Goatherd Rd. located in Switzerland 16.3 km long.
- ▶ King khalid international airport, Riyadh (Saudi Arabia) is the largest airport in the world.
- ▶ Mandarin (Chinese) is the most spoken language of the world.
- ▶ Ostrich is the largest bird in the world.
- ▶ Niagara Falls are situated between USA & Canada.
- ▶ SAARC was formed in Dhaka on December 8, 1985.
- ▶ Kashf-al-Mahjoob was written by Hazrat Ali Hajveri.
- ▶ Roman Empire was established in 27 B.C. by Octavian.
- ▶ The temperate grasslands of Asia and Europe are known as Steppes.
- ▶ Alexander the Great was the king of

Macedonia.

- ▶ "Ex-officio" means In virtue of one's office.
- ▶ Harvard University is the oldest university of U.S.A.
- ▶ In 1954 USA launched her first Atomic Submarine Nautilus.
- ▶ Pakistan's first expedition on land of Antarctica on January 15, 1991.
- ▶ First edition of Asar-us-Sanadid appeared in 1846 by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- ▶ Headquarters of World Economic Forum is situated in Davos.
- ▶ East India Company occupied Punjab in 1849.
- ▶ Z.A.Bhutto wrote the book "Great Tragedy".
- ▶ Afghanistan is separated from Central Asia by Oxus River.
- ▶ Ghulam Muhammad Barrage is also called Kotri Barrage.
- ▶ The foreign phrase Coup d'etat means Illegal.
- ▶ Central Asia became the part of Muslim Empire during the reign of Waleed I.
- ▶ Al-Azhar University is situated in Egypt.
- ▶ Third world countries are called backward countries.
- ▶ Solar system was discovered by Nicolaus Copernicus.
- ▶ "Alumni" means a male graduate or former student of a school, college, or university.
- ▶ RAM stands for Random Access Memory.
- ▶ Richest source of Vitamin D is cod liver oil.
- ▶ Lisbon is the capital of Portugal.
- ▶ Greenwich is located in London.
- ▶ ILO came into existence under the treaty of Versailles after World War 1 in 1919.
- ▶ 1st May is observed all over the world as Labour Day in honour of working people of Chicago.
- ▶ Photometer: is an apparatus used to compare the illuminating power of two sources of light.
- ▶ Pipette: It is a glass tube with the aid of which a definite volume of liquid may be transferred.
- ▶ Allama Iqbal qualified as PhD scholar from Munich University, Germany.
- ▶ "Jinnah of Pakistan" and "Zulfi of Pakistan" was written by Stanely Wolpert.
- ▶ Radcliffe was a lawyer by profession.
- ▶ Day of deliverance was observed on 22 December 1939.
- ▶ Baku is the seaport of Azerbaijan on Caspian Sea
- ▶ Caspian Sea makes its boundaries with Iran, Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan).
- ▶ Vitamins C is not stored in human body and lack of vitamin c create teeth disease.
- ▶ Vitamin K helps in blood clotting.
- ▶ Uranium resources found in Pakistan? D G Khan
- ▶ "Taklamakan desert" found in Xinjiang (China)
- ▶ Jean-Jacques Rousseau is the father of the French Revolution
- ▶ Elysee palace is the residence of French President.
- ▶ The University of Al-Karaouine is the oldest university of the world located in Morocco.
- ▶ Naypyitaw is the current capital city of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.
- ▶ Chaghi is the biggest district and Kalaat is the largest Division of Pakistan.
- ▶ General Ayub Khan is the first elected President and
- ▶ The headquarters of International Olympic Committee is located at Lausanne (Switzerland).
- ▶ Trygve Lie is the first and the only Secretary General of UNO who resigned from his post.
- ▶ Hussain Shaheed Suharwardi was the first Pakistani Prime Minister, who visited in china.
- ▶ 'Ottawa convention 1997' is related to Environment protection.
- ▶ Parliament of Russia is Duma.
- ▶ Parliament of Norway is the Storting.
- ▶ The Leaning Tower (Pisa Tower) is located in Rome (Italy).
- ▶ Art and science of growing flowers, fruit and vegetables is called Horticulture

- ▶ Richard Nixon was only President of USA who resigned from his post because of "Watergate" scandal on 9 August, 1974.
- ▶ Napoleon is known as "Man of Destiny" and "Little Corporal". Prince Bismarck is called the Man of "Iron and Blood".
- ▶ Next Football World Cup will be played in 2018 in Russia.
- ▶ Noble Prize was first awarded? 1901
- ▶ 'Tsunami' means 'Harbour Waves', the word is derived from Japanese.
- ▶ Country's flag is known as Union Jack? UK
- ▶ The term '16 yards hit' is associated with Hockey.
- ▶ Animals can hear ultrasonic sound? Bat
- ▶ According to the Govt. of India Act of 1935, India had been divided into 11 provinces.
- ▶ Which Party was in power in the U.K. when India got independence? Labour Party
- ▶ One the basis of which report British Parliament passed the Government of India Act 1935? Joint Select Committee of British Parliament Report
- ▶ The document containing the proposals for a new constitution of India was called White paper
- ▶ Formation of NWFP as a province (Now KPK) took place in 1901
- ▶ In South Asia, the highest infant mortality rate is in Bangladesh
- ▶ First partition of Bangal under Lord Curzon non 16th October 1905
- ▶ Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan presented 'Chenab Formula' to resolve the Kashmir dispute.
- ▶ Dalhousie introduced the principle of the Doctrine of Lapse.
- ▶ SIM stands for Subscriber identity Module.
- ▶ Greenwich Mean Time was established at London in 1884.
- ▶ The Magna Carta was signed by King John on 15th June 1215.
- ▶ After independence the first radio station was established at Karachi.
- ▶ Abdus Salam was a Pakistani Physicist and Nobel Prize Winner in 1979 in physics.
- ▶ "Garuda" airline is the name of airline of Indonesia.
- ▶ Habib Bank provided 80 million loans for making 1<sup>st</sup> budget of Pakistan.
- ▶ Headquarters of the Amnesty International is located in London.
- ▶ The 2012 Olympic Games are scheduled to be held at London.
- ▶ Babusar Pass connects Abbottabad and Gilgit.
- ▶ Saddat Dynasty was founded by Khizar Khan in 1414.
- ▶ Ural Mountains separate Asia from Europe.
- ▶ The energy generation in stars is due to Fusion of light nuclei.
- ▶ Baglihar Dam is located in Doda district on river Chenab.
- ▶ Who advocated the theory of laissez faire? Adam Smith
- ▶ The first airline of Pakistan is Orient Airline.
- ▶ The International Criminal Police Organization's known as Interpol was established in 1923 and Current Interpol's headquarter is situated in Lyon (France).
- ▶ Scotland Yard is the investigation police of England and it was formed on Sept. 29, 1829.
- ▶ Rain Gauge is an apparatus for recording of rainfall at a particular place.
- ▶ Radiometer is an instrument for measuring the emission of radiant energy.
- ▶ Mossad and Aman are the secret agencies of Israel.
- ▶ Khad, NDS and RAMA are the secret agencies of Afghanistan.
- ▶ RAW and CBI are the secret agencies of India.
- ▶ KGB is the secret agency of Russia.
- ▶ BIN is the secret agency of Indonesia.
- ▶ VEVAK, SAVAK are the secret agencies of Iran.
- ▶ ISI, IB, MI, FIA are the secret agencies of Pakistan.
- ▶ Name the port in western Russia formerly known as Molotov (1940-1957)? Perm
- ▶ CIA and FBI are the secret agencies of USA.





- ▶ Syed Jamal-ud-Din Afghani died on 9th March 1897
- ▶ Choudhry Rahmat Ali was born in 1897
- ▶ Sir Syed died after rendering invaluable service to Muslims in 1898
- ▶ Death of Queen Victoria in 1901
- ▶ Foundation of Muslim League at Dhaka on 30th December 1906
- ▶ Sir Agha Khan became the first president of Muslim League in 1908
- ▶ Who led the Simla Deputation? Sir Agha Khan
- ▶ How many Muslim Leaders were included in the Simla Deputation? 35
- ▶ When the constitution of Muslim League was amended to include the object of attainment of complete independence from British? 1913
- ▶ Allama Shabir Ahmad Usmani formed a party of Ulema called Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam
- ▶ Syed Ameer Ali established Muslim League in London in 1908
- ▶ Indian Council Act introduced in 1909
- ▶ Quaid-e-Azam became the member of Legislative Council from Bombay in 1909
- ▶ Delhi Darbar, King and Queen of British visit India; Partition of Bengal is annulled in 1911
- ▶ Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar issued Comrade English newspaper from Culcata on 14th January 1911
- ▶ "Al-Halal" Urdu newspaper was issued by Maulana Abu-Kalam-Azad in 1912
- ▶ Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League in 1913
- ▶ Incident of Kanpur occurred 133 Muslims were killed in 1913
- ▶ Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar issued "Handard" Urdu newspaper in 1913
- ▶ Dyarchy system meaning dual system of Government was introduced in 1919
- ▶ Khilafat Movement launched in subcontinent in 1919
- ▶ Massacre at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar by General Dyer in 1919
- ▶ Montague-Chelmsford Reforms introduced in subcontinent in 1919
- ▶ Rowlatt Act gave extraordinary power to government to suppress the freedom struggle in 1919
- ▶ 13th April, Quaid-e-Azam resigned from the Congress in 1920
- ▶ Jamia Milia Aligarh was established by Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar in 1920
- ▶ M.A.O College of Aligarh got the status of University in 1920
- ▶ Hindu Mahasabha was established in 1921
- ▶ Boycott of Simon Commission, broadcasting started in India in 1927
- ▶ Simon Commission came to India to report working of the reforms in 1928
- ▶ Death of Syed Ameer Ali in 1928
- ▶ Nehru Report was issued by Congress in 1928
- ▶ After rejecting Nehru Report Quaid-e-Azam gave his famous fourteen points in a meeting held in Delhi in 1929
- ▶ Ghazi Ilam-ud-Din killed Rajpal on 29th march 1929
- ▶ The Khaksar Tahrik was established by Allama Inayatullah Khan Mashriqi in 1930
- ▶ Which Viceroy convened the 'Simla Conference' in 1945? Lord Wavell
- ▶ Who conceived the idea of Pakistan? Chowdhary Rahmat Ali
- ▶ The Quite India Movement started at Bombay on Aug. 8, 1942
- ▶ Allama Iqbal gave his historical Presidential Address at Allahabad in 1930
- ▶ Civil Disobedience movement launched, Dandi March by Gandhi (April 6, 1930)
- ▶ Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931
- ▶ Under Gandhi-Irwin Pact Congress called off the agitation and agreed to participate in



the second Round Table Conference in 1931

- ▶ Death of Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar on 4th January 1931
- ▶ Wavell Plan envisaged constitution of executive council in such a way as to give representation to all major communities in India and Quit India movement launched in 1945
- ▶ Simla Conference was held between all parties of subcontinent at Simla in 1945
- ▶ Muslims celebrated "Victory Day on 11th January 1946
- ▶ British Cabinet Mission visit India; Interim government formed at the Centre in 1946
- ▶ When Pakistan Resolution was presented in 1940, Sardar Aurangzeb supported the same in a very effective way/manner
- ▶ The Lahore Resolution was supported by Qazi Muhammad Isa from the province of Balochistan
- ▶ Name the Sindhi leader who supported Paksitan's Resolution from the province of Sindh? Sir Abdullah Haroon
- ▶ Maulana Zafar Ali Khan from the province of Punjab supported the Pakistan's resolution.
- ▶ The Gandhi-Irwin Pact Proclaimed the suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement
- ▶ Name the leader who supported Paksitan's Resolution from U.P? Ch. Khaliqz-Zaman
- ▶ Who presented Lahore Resolution on 23rd March, 1940? A.K. Fazl-ul-Haq
- ▶ Lahore Resolution is also known as Pakistan Resolution
- ▶ The Pakistan Resolution was moved on 23rd March, 1940
- ▶ In March, 1942 who came to sub-continent with some proposals to solve constitutional problems? Stafford Cripps
- ▶ Wavel plan which was highly opposed by Quaid-e-Azam was presented in 1945
- ▶ The Cabinet Mission announced their plan on 16th May 1946
- ▶ Communal Award envisaged communal representation for depressed classes besides Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs in 1932
- ▶ Chaudhri Rehmat Ali issued a Pamphlet

"Now or Never" in 1933

- ▶ Pakistan National Movement was established by Ch. Rehmat Ali in 1933
- ▶ According to Cabinet Mission plan in how many groups India was to be divided? Three groups
- ▶ As per Cabinet Mission plan Bengal and Assam would be included in 3rd group
- ▶ Simla Conference started on 24th June, 1945
- ▶ During the Indian Freedom Struggle, who proposed that Swaraj should be defined as complete independence free from all foreign control? Abul Kalam Azad
- ▶ Who was the British Prime Minister at the time of Second Round Table Conference? Ramsay MacDonald
- ▶ Who was the Viceroy during the time Mr. Attlee of England declared the British intention to transfer power to Indians? Lord Wavell
- ▶ Quaid-e-Azam became the permanent president of Muslim League in 1934
- ▶ Government of India Act enacted in 1935
- ▶ Muslims celebrated the "Day of Deliverance on 22nd December 1939
- ▶ The famous resolution, which came to be known as Pakistan Resolution was moved by Maulvi Fazal-ul-Haq and passed unanimously on 24th March 1940
- ▶ Arrival of Cripps Mission in India, Quit India Movement launched on August 8 1942
- ▶ Death of Sir Abdullah Haroon in 1942
- ▶ When the Muslim League joined the interim government in 1946, Liaquat Ali Khan was assigned the portfolio of Finance
- ▶ In the elections of 1945-46 out of total Muslim seats of 119, how many seats Bengal Muslim League won? 113
- ▶ Sindh separated from Bombay in 1935
- ▶ Congress forms ministries in 7 provinces in 1937
- ▶ Death of Maulana Shaukat Ali on 18th February 1938
- ▶ Pirpur Report was published in 1938
- ▶ World War II begins in September 1939
- ▶ When did the Viceroy asked the Congress to form an Interim-Government? September

1946

- ▶ How many members were nominated by Muslim League for the Interim-Government? 5
- ▶ Muslim League celebrated "Direct Action Day" on 16th August 1946
- ▶ When did the Muslim League decide to accept Cabinet Mission plan? June 6, 1946
- ▶ Who was the last Viceroy of India? Lord Mountbatten
- ▶ First meeting of constituent assembly of Pakistan on 10th August 1947
- ▶ What deadline did the British Prime Minister Clement Attlee announce for granting of independence to India on February 20, 1947? June 1948
- ▶ Who was the Chairman of Boundary Commission to define the boundaries of the dominions under the Indian Independence Act of 1947? Cyril Radcliffe
- ▶ Lord Mountbatten replaced Lord Wavell as Viceroy of India in 1947
- ▶ How the future status of Bengal and Punjab was to be decided under 3rd June plan? By majority vote of assembly members
- ▶ How the future status of Sindh was to be decided under 3rd June plan? By majority vote of assembly members
- ▶ How the future status of NWFP (KPK) was to be decided under June 3rd Plan? By plebiscite
- ▶ According to partition plan the decision of accession of which province was left to the Provincial Assemblies? Sindh
- ▶ According to which Act NWFP (KPK) was given a status equal to other Provinces? Act of 1935
- ▶ Name the Assembly which passed Act of One Unit merging all the provinces of West Pakistan into one unit? 2nd Constituent Assembly
- ▶ When was the Pakistan Constituent Assembly constituted? July 20, 1947
- ▶ How many members were there in the Constituent Assembly when it was set up? 69
- ▶ How many members were later added to the Constituent Assembly? 10
- ▶ On what date did the Quaid-e-Azam Address the Constituent Assembly for the first time? 11 August 1947
- ▶ Who was the second Prime Minister of Pakistan? Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din
- ▶ Name the act under which the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was formed for framing the constitution? Independence Act, 1947
- ▶ When the Constituent Assembly passed the Objective Resolution? 12th March 1949
- ▶ When Governor-General dismissed the cabinet of Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din? 17 April, 1953
- ▶ Name the person who took over after the dismissal of Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din? Muhammad Ali Bogra
- ▶ Who dissolved the Federal Assembly on 24 October, 1954? Ghulam Muhammad
- ▶ When Governor-General convened the 2nd Constituent Assembly? 1955
- ▶ Cease fire in Kashmir was taken place in 1949
- ▶ Colombo plan issued in 1950
- ▶ Nawab Liaquat Ali Khan's tours of USA in 1950
- ▶ Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated on 16, October 1951
- ▶ Choudhry Rehmat Ali died in 1951
- ▶ Pakistan became a nonpermanent member of Security Council of UNO first time in 1952
- ▶ The system of Government introduced by Constitution of 1956 was Federal
- ▶ Martial Law was enforced first time in Lahore in 1953
- ▶ First constituent assembly was dissolved in 1954
- ▶ Ch. Muhammad Ali became Prime Minister in 1955
- ▶ The 2nd Constituent Assembly passed the "First Constitution" (1956) on 2nd March, 1956 which was enforced on 23 March, 1956
- ▶ Pakistan became Islamic Republic on 1956
- ▶ Sikandar Mirza became the first president of Pakistan in 1956
- ▶ Maulana Zafar Ali Khan died on 27th November 1956
- ▶ Sikandar Mirza abrogated the 1956

- Constitution and dissolved Assemblies 7th October 1958
- ▶ The basic institution under the 2nd Constitution (1962) was the Electoral College, consisting of 80000
  - ▶ General Zia-ul-Haq held general elections in 1985
  - ▶ Martial Law was imposed by Sikandar Mirza on 8th October 1958
  - ▶ Ayub Khan became the president of Pakistan on 27th October 1958
  - ▶ Education commission was created by Ayub Khan on 30th December 1958
  - ▶ Sardar Abdur Rub Nishtar died in 1958
  - ▶ Gwadar port was bought from Oman in 1958
  - ▶ The designation of Governor-General was changed to President in 1956
  - ▶ Which Constitution for the first time made it compulsory for the head of state to be a Muslim? 1956
  - ▶ Family law ordinance was introduced in 1961
  - ▶ Ayub Khan announced the second constitution of Pakistan in 1962
  - ▶ Third constituent assembly came into existence in 1962
  - ▶ Pakistan China border treaty was signed in 1963
  - ▶ India and Pakistan fought a second war over Kashmir in 1965
  - ▶ Fourth constituent assembly is brought into existence by Ayub Khan in 1966
  - ▶ Tashqand Treaty was signed between Pakistan and India on 10th January 1966
  - ▶ Completion of construction of Islamabad in 1966
  - ▶ Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman introduced his six points in 1966
  - ▶ P.D.M. (Pakistan Democratic Movement) was established in 1966
  - ▶ Pakistan People's Party was formed by Z.A. Bhutto in 1967
  - ▶ Mangla dam's construction completed in 1967
  - ▶ Ayub Khan stepped down under mounting public pressure in 1968
  - ▶ Second Martial Law was imposed by General Yahya Khan in 1969
  - ▶ Sakandar Mirza died and buried in Tehran (Iran) in 1969
  - ▶ Swat and Chitral joined Pakistan in 1969
  - ▶ First General elections under the LFO were held in 1970
  - ▶ When the Constitution Committee presented its recommendations in the form of a draft in the National Assembly? 31<sup>st</sup> December, 1972
  - ▶ When was the Constitution of 1973 approved by the National Assembly? 10<sup>th</sup> April, 1973
  - ▶ When was the Constitution of 1973 enforced? 14<sup>th</sup> August 1973
  - ▶ Under which constitution Federal Public Commission and Provincial Service Commissions were established? Constitution of 1962
  - ▶ Yahya Khan introduced LFO in 1970
  - ▶ In which Constitution system of Zakat and Ushr was introduced in the country? 1973
  - ▶ Which language was declared as the national language of the country under the 1973 Constitution? Urdu
  - ▶ A new province Baluchistan was established in 1970
  - ▶ One unit dissolved on 1st July 1970
  - ▶ East Pakistan was separated from rest of the country on 16th December 1971
  - ▶ Bhutto stepped in as the president and civilian CMLA of Pakistan on 20th December 1971
  - ▶ Land reforms announced by PPP regime on 1st March 1972
  - ▶ In which Constitution the clause that "Muslim is one who believes in the finality of the prophethood of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) was included? Constitution of 1973
  - ▶ In which Constitution Islam was declared religion of the state? Constitution of 1973
  - ▶ The first Phase of nationalization began when the government took over 31 Industrial Units in 1972
  - ▶ Third constitution was enforced by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in 1973
  - ▶ The 2nd summit of the OIC was held at Lahore in 1974

- ▶ Qadianis declared non-Muslims in 1974
- ▶ First Amendment was took place in constitution of 1973 in 1974
- ▶ Pakistan became the Chairman of OIC in 1974
- ▶ Which amendment declared the status of Qadianis and Ahmad as minority on September 7, 1974? 2<sup>nd</sup>
- ▶ When the government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was dismissed and third Martial Law was enforced by General Zia-ul-Haq? 5<sup>th</sup> July, 1977
- ▶ What happened to the Constitution of 1973 when Martial Law was imposed in 1977 by Zia-ul-Haq? It was partially suspended
- ▶ When President Zia-ul-Haq enforced an Interim Constitution? 1981
- ▶ When President Zia-ul-Haq constituted Majlis-e-Shoora (National Assembly)? December 1981
- ▶ Which amendment made on April 23, 1974 defined the boundaries of Pakistan? 1<sup>st</sup>
- ▶ Which amendment made on February, 1975 empowered the Parliament to lift the state of emergency at any time? 6<sup>th</sup>
- ▶ Which amendment made on November 21, 1975 Provided the additional seats for minorities and also deprived of the power to grant bail to any person detained under any preventive detention? 4<sup>th</sup>
- ▶ Pakistan established diplomatic relations with Bangladesh on 9<sup>th</sup> December 1975
- ▶ After the elections of 1985 who was elected the Prime Minister of Pakistan? Muhammad Khan Junejo
- ▶ After the death of Zia-ul-Haq on 17<sup>th</sup> August, 1988 who was made the President of Pakistan? Ghulam Ishaq Khan
- ▶ Which party got majority in the elections of 1988? People's Party
- ▶ The second general elections under 1973 Constitution were held which brought 6<sup>th</sup> constituent assembly into existence in 1977
- ▶ Zia-ul-Haq, Chief of the army, took over the government on 5<sup>th</sup> July 1977
- ▶ Abdus Salam First Pakistani who got Nobel Prize in Physics in 1979
- ▶ Maulana Abu-Alla Mahdadi died in 1979
- ▶ Former Prime Minister of Pakistan Zulfikar Ali was executed on 4<sup>th</sup> April 1979
- ▶ Pakistan became the member of NAM in 1979
- ▶ Islamabad was declared District in 1980
- ▶ Zakat and Ushar Ordinance enforced in Pakistan in 1980
- ▶ Majlis-e-Shoora was nominated on 24<sup>th</sup> December 1981
- ▶ Who dismissed the Government of Benazir Bhutto in 1990? Ghulam Ishaq Khan
- ▶ Which party won the elections of October 1990? Islami Jamhoori Ittehad
- ▶ General Musharraf conducted the general elections in 10<sup>th</sup> October 2002
- ▶ Geneva Accord signed between Afghanistan and Pakistan for the withdrawal of USSR troops in 1988
- ▶ Elections for 8<sup>th</sup> constitution assembly held, PPP emerged as the single largest party in 1988
- ▶ Benazir became the first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan in 1988
- ▶ The government of Benazir Bhutto was dismissed for the second time on November 5, 1996 by Farooq Leghari
- ▶ Which party got absolute majority in the elections of 1997? Muslim League
- ▶ As a result of 1997 elections who became the Prime Minister of Pakistan? Nawaz Sharif
- ▶ Agha Khan University was established in Karachi in 1983
- ▶ Constitution of 1973 was revived with certain amendments by Zia-ul-Haq in 1985
- ▶ Zia-ul-Haq took oath as President and nominated Muhammad Khan Junejo as Prime Minister in 1985
- ▶ Elections to National Assembly were held bringing 7<sup>th</sup> National Assembly into existence in 1985
- ▶ Pakistan exploded its nuclear device at Chaghi on 28<sup>th</sup> May 1998
- ▶ When Pervez Musharraf took over the government after removing Nawaz Sharif? 12<sup>th</sup> October, 1999
- ▶ Who imposed educational limit of graduation for contesting the elections? General Musharraf

- ▶ Formation of MQM in Sindh in 1986
- ▶ Junejo's government dissolved on 29th May 1988
- ▶ Zia-ul-Haq died on 17th August 1988
- ▶ Ghulam Ishaq Khan became the president of Pakistan on 17th August 1988
- ▶ Under the LFO all laws, acts and ordinances of Musharraf government were validated since October 12, 1999
- ▶ 8th Gen Elections were held in Pakistan for 12th Constitution Assembly on 10th October 2002
- ▶ 17th amendment was passed which restored 58(2) B on 31st December 2003
- ▶ What is the total area of Pakistan? 796,096 sq km
- ▶ Name the area which separates Pakistan from Central Asian States? Wakhan
- ▶ The Border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called Durand line
- ▶ What is the total area of Azad Kashmir? 13,297 sq km
- ▶ Boundary agreement was signed between Pakistan China in 1963
- ▶ The Border of Pakistan and India between Pakistan's Punjab and Indian Punjab is known as Radcliff line
- ▶ In which year Border agreement between Pakistan and India on Runn of Kuchh was signed? 1968
- ▶ Runn off Kuchh boundary line is called 24th Parallel line
- ▶ In which year cease-fire line came into existence? 1949
- ▶ In which year line of control demarcated? 1972
- ▶ What is the total length of Pak-China boundary line? 595 kilometers
- ▶ What is the total length of Pak-Afghan boundary line? 2252 kilometers
- ▶ What is the total length of Pak-Iran boundary line? 805 kilometers
- ▶ Which is the largest desert of Pakistan? Thar
- ▶ Which is located North and North East of Pakistan? China
- ▶ Which is located East of Pakistan? India
- ▶ Which is located West of Pakistan? Afghanistan
- ▶ Which is located in South of Pakistan? Indian Ocean
- ▶ What is the total area of Punjab? 205344 sq m
- ▶ What is the total area of Sindh? 140,914 sq km
- ▶ What is the total area of Baluchistan? 347,190 sq km
- ▶ What is the total area of KPK? 74,521 sq km
- ▶ What is the total area of Islamabad? 906 sq km
- ▶ What is the total area of FATA? 27,220 sq km
- ▶ 58% area of Pakistan is covered by mountains and plateaus
- ▶ 42% area of Pakistan is covered by plains and deserts.
- ▶ Which desert of Pakistan also lies in India? Thar
- ▶ Monsoon season in Pakistan starts in July and end in September
- ▶ Which is the hottest place in Pakistan? Jacobabad
- ▶ Area around the rivers is known as Bela
- ▶ Pakistan's plains are divided into Two
- ▶ The upper Indus plain starts from Kalabagh
- ▶ The upper Indus plain ends at Mithankot
- ▶ The lower Indus plain starts from Mithankot
- ▶ Deltas plain of Pakistan starts from Thatta
- ▶ Bahawalpur is mostly consists of Desert
- ▶ Peshawar district and major part of Mardan district, are consisted of Plain areas
- ▶ What is the total area of Sindh? 140,914 sq km
- ▶ Which pass connects Mardan with Malakand? Dargai Pass
- ▶ Which pass connects Peshawar with Afghanistan? Khyber Pass
- ▶ Wullar Lake is a source of Jhelum
- ▶ Hina Lake is situated near Quetta
- ▶ What is the total length of Pak-India boundary line? 1610 kilometers

- ▶ What is the total length of coastline of Pakistan? 1046 km
- ▶ Which country is located south west of Pakistan? Iran
- ▶ 5.2% area of Pakistan is covered by forests.
- ▶ Pakistan is connected through Silk Road with China
- ▶ The lowest point (below the sea level) of Pakistan is Indian Ocean
- ▶ The highest point above the sea level in Pakistan is K-2
- ▶ Land situated between two rivers is known as Doab
- ▶ The climate of Pakistan is mostly referred as Hot and dry
- ▶ In which province of the Pakistan there is no desert? KPK
- ▶ In which province of Pakistan, the desert of Thal lies? Punjab
- ▶ In which province of Pakistan, the desert of Thar lies? Sindh
- ▶ Indus plain is divided into Four
- ▶ K-2 is also called as Goodwin Austin
- ▶ K-2 is present in which mountains range? Karakoram
- ▶ Nanga Parbat is located in Himalayas
- ▶ Which range is called roof of the world? Pamir
- ▶ Oldest mountains of the world are present in India and youngest mountains of the world are present in Pakistan
- ▶ Which is the highest peak of Pakistan? K-2
- ▶ Which is the second highest peak of the world? K-2
- ▶ Which range separates China from Pakistan? Karakoram Range
- ▶ Name the range which separates Pakistan from Afghanistan? Hindu Kush Range
- ▶ What is the height of Tirich Mir peak? 7690 meters
- ▶ What is the height of Nanga Parbat peak? 8126 meters
- ▶ Which mountain peaks is called Killer Mountain? Nanga Parbat
- ▶ What is the total height of K-2 peak? 8611 meter
- ▶ 13% area of Mountain region is covered by glaciers.
- ▶ In Pakistan Glaciers covers the area of 13680 sq.km
- ▶ Name the Glacier which is located in Karakoram mountain range? Siachen, Hispar, Batura, Biafo and Chogo Lungma
- ▶ Which is the highest peak of Himalayas range in Pakistan? Nanga Parbat
- ▶ The highest peak of Karakoram Range is K-2
- ▶ What is the height of Broad Peak? 8047 meters
- ▶ The highest peak of Hindu Kush range is Tirich Mir
- ▶ The highest peak of Salt range is Sakasar
- ▶ Name the longest glacier of Pakistan? Siachen
- ▶ Chiantar glacier is located in the region of Chitral
- ▶ How many peaks in Pakistan are higher than 8,000 meters? 5
- ▶ The highest of Koh-e-Sulaiman range is Takhat-e-Sulaiman
- ▶ Siachen glacier is located in the region of Baltistan
- ▶ What is the total length of Siachen glacier? 72.5 km
- ▶ Batura is the second largest glacier of Pakistan with the length of 64.5 km
- ▶ Baltoro glacier is situated in the mountain range of Karakoram
- ▶ Name the highest glacier of Pakistan? Siachen
- ▶ Which pass connects Dera Ismail Khan with Ghazni (Afghanistan)? Gomal Pass
- ▶ Which pass connects Chitral with Wahan? Khan Kun Pass
- ▶ Which pass connects Qila Abdullah with Cheman? Khojak Pass
- ▶ What is the total height of Khunjrab Pass? 4555 meters
- ▶ Which pass connects Abbotabad and Gilgit? Babusar Pass
- ▶ Which pass connects Dir with Kohistan district? Badawi Pass
- ▶ Which is the highest Pass in Pakistan,



- situated at the height of 5575 meters? Karakoram Pass
- What is the total length of Khyber Pass? 56 Kilometers
- Which pass connects Peshawar with Chitral? Malakand Pass
- Which pass connects Dir and Chitral? Lawari Pass
- Haleji Lake is situated in Sindh
- Kachura Lake is situated in Skardu
- In which District of Punjab Kallar Kahar Lake is situated? Chakwal
- Sat Para lake is situated in Baltistan
- In which Valley Lalusar Lake is located? Kaghan
- Which Lake is located near Thatta (Sindh)? Keenjhar
- Mannchar Lake is one of the largest fresh water lakes in South Asia
- Rawal Lake is situated in Islamabad
- Which is the man made largest Lake of Pakistan? Keenjhar Lake
- Which is the largest fresh water lake of Pakistan? Manchar Lake
- Hammun Mashkel Lake is located in the Province of Baluchistan
- Phander Lake is located in the Province of KPK
- Manchar Lake is found in Jamshoro District (Jamshoro is separated from Dadu District in 2004)
- Famous Lake Saif-ul-Maluk is situated in Kaghan
- The largest Lake of Pakistan is Manchar
- Jhelum and Chenab rivers meet at Trimmu Headworks
- Which is the longest river of Baluchistan Province? Hingol
- Soan and Haro are famous rivers of Potwar Plateau
- Which river is called "Nile of Pakistan"? Indus River
- Where all rivers of Punjab enter into Indus? Mithankot
- Which is the smallest river of Pakistan? Ravi
- Name the most polluted river of Pakistan is Ravi
- Name the longest river of Pakistan is Indus
- What is the total length of Indus River? 2896 km
- Dasht River is located in Baluchistan
- Gomal and Kuram rivers are in the Province of KPK
- Kabul River is located in the Province KPK
- The Gomal River falls in Indus River
- Name the nearest city from where Indus begins its deltaic stage and breaks into many distributaries? Thatta
- From where Ravi River originates? Himachal Pradesh
- What is the total length of Jhelum River? 725 km
- What is the total length of Ravi River? 715 km
- Harappa city is situated on the bank of Ravi River
- Panjkora River is located in the Province of KPK
- Bolan River is located in the Province of Baluchistan
- How many rivers are present in Pakistan? 24
- Zhob and Mula rivers are located in Baluchistan Plateau
- Which area has the biggest deposits of copper? Chagai
- Chagai copper deposits are found in the province? Baluchistan
- Zain, Mari are famous for the Gas fields
- Sulphur is found in the areas of Pakistan? Koh-i-Sultan
- Which area has high quality iron ore deposits? Dammal-Nissar
- The first gas field discovered in Pakistan in 1952 was at Sui
- Which province is the largest producer of natural gas? Sindh
- Copper is used in the production of following items? Electric wires
- The Potwar plateau is very rich in Oil and gas



- ▶ Warchha mine is famous for the mineral of Salt
- ▶ The deposits of copper, gold and silver have been discovered in late 90s at Saindak
- ▶ Khewra is famous for the minerals of Salt
- ▶ Makarwal coal field is located in Punjab
- ▶ Degari, Sharigh, Machh and Harni-Khost coal fields are located in Baluchistan
- ▶ Koh-i-Sultan is located in Baluchistan
- ▶ Saindak project is producing copper, silver and Gold
- ▶ Saindak project is producing copper, silver and gold with the help of China
- ▶ Which of the following are the biggest deposits of coal in Pakistan? Thar coal deposits
- ▶ Which of the following mineral is used in cement industry and plaster of Paris? Gypsum
- ▶ Which of the following places is famous for Bauxite? Hazara
- ▶ Which is the biggest natural gas field of Pakistan? Sui (Baluchistan)
- ▶ Which of the following specious metal is found in Dera Ghazi Khan? Uranium
- ▶ Shanom Dam is being constructed in Northern Areas
- ▶ Ghulam Muhammad Barrage was constructed on River Indus
- ▶ The "Basha Dam" on Indus River is being constructed in Northern Areas
- ▶ 'Hangol Dam' is located in Baluchistan
- ▶ Producing capacity of electricity of Ghazi Barotha Dam is 1450 MW
- ▶ Trimmu Sidhnai canal takes water from Trimmu Barrage and discharges it into Ravi
- ▶ The Chashma Nuclear plant was built with the help of China
- ▶ Upper Chenab Canal takes off from the Head Marala
- ▶ What is the length of Tarbela reservoir? 40 KM
- ▶ The Sidhnai Canals start from the left bank of the Ravi at Sidhnai
- ▶ The Chashma Nuclear II plant was built with the help of China
- ▶ Diamer Bhasha dam will produce electricity after completing 4500 MW
- ▶ Which is the biggest earth filled dam in the world? Tarbela
- ▶ What is the potential capacity of hydroelectricity production from river Indus, Jhelum and Chenab? 30000 MW
- ▶ What is the installed capacity of Chashma Nuclear Plant? 325 MW
- ▶ Chashma Nuclear Plant was connected to national grid in 2000
- ▶ Which organization is responsible for the development of nuclear power in the country? Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission
- ▶ Which dam has the largest electricity generating potential in the world? Tarbela
- ▶ Warsak multi project was started in 1960
- ▶ When the Indus Water Treaty was signed? 19th September 1960
- ▶ What is the installed electric generating capacity of nuclear plants? 787 MW
- ▶ Which sector is the biggest consumer of Petroleum Products in Pakistan? Transport
- ▶ The origin of Upper Bari Doab Canal is Chenab
- ▶ Warsak Project is located on Kabul River
- ▶ Which is the second biggest dam in Pakistan? Mangla dam
- ▶ What is the installed generation capacity of Mangla Dam? 1000 MW
- ▶ Longest tunnel of Pakistan is Khojak
- ▶ On which river Mangla Dam is built? Jhelum
- ▶ hat is the total generation capacity of Warsak Dam? 240 MW
- ▶ What is the storage capacity of Tarbela Lake? 11.1 million acre feet
- ▶ Tarbela Dam was constructed in 1976
- ▶ What is the length of Tarbela Dam? 2744 m
- ▶ Warsak Dam was completed in 1960
- ▶ When Mangla Dam was completed? 1967
- ▶ What is the height of Mangla Dam? 110 meters
- ▶ Indicate the place from where upper Bari Doab is originates? Rai Pur (India)

- ▶ Which is the oldest hydroelectricity project in Pakistan? Malakand Dargai
- ▶ Under Indus Water Treaty which rivers were given to India? Ravi, Sutlej and Bias rivers
- ▶ Under Indus Water Treaty the rivers given to Pakistan are Indus Jhelum and Chenab
- ▶ Warsak dam is located on River Kabul
- ▶ Which is the biggest earth filled dam of Pakistan? Tarbela
- ▶ What is the height of Rawal Dam? 35 m
- ▶ Balloki Headworks was built on the river Ravi
- ▶ The Indus Water Treaty was mediated by World Bank
- ▶ 'Marala' Headworks has been constructed on River Chenab
- ▶ What is the share of Tarbela in the total hydroelectricity production of Pakistan? 70%
- ▶ Malakand Dargai Project started its operation in 1938
- ▶ What is the installed hydroelectricity generation capacity of Tarbela? 3478 MW
- ▶ What is the total length of seven canals built under Indus Water Treaty? 621 KM
- ▶ The origin of Upper Bari Doab Canal is Chenab
- ▶ The irrigation system of Baluchistan plateau is called Karez
- ▶ How many headworks have been constructed on River Sutlej? 4
- ▶ Sulemanki Headworks is constructed on the river River Sutlej
- ▶ Which sector is the largest consumer of oil and oil products? Transport
- ▶ Which sector is the largest consumer of Gas? Power
- ▶ Chashma hydroelectricity projects generate. 138 MW
- ▶ What is the total area of Punjab? 205344 sq m
- ▶ What is the share of Punjab in the total population of Pakistan? 56.5%
- ▶ Which of the following districts is the newest district of Punjab? Chiniot
- ▶ Which pass connects Sindh Plain with Quetta? Bolan Pass
- ▶ Which pass connects Baltistan and Yarkand (China)? Muztagh Pass
- ▶ Which Pass is the highest Pass of Pakistan? Muztagh Pass
- ▶ Which pass connects Bannu (Pakistan) and Ghazni (Afghanistan)? Tochi Pass
- ▶ Kalar Kahar Lake is situated in Salt Range
- ▶ Hub Lake is situated near Karachi
- ▶ On the West of Punjab the area is: KPK
- ▶ Where the shrine of Khawaja Ghulam Fareed is located? Mithankot
- ▶ Khawaja Ghulam Fareed wrote popular poetry in Seraiki and Punjabi
- ▶ Who built G.T. Road? Sher Shah Suri
- ▶ Where is the bridge of boats on Indus is located? Mithankot
- ▶ How many districts are there in the Province of Punjab? 36
- ▶ Alexander the Great arrived in Taxila in 326 BC
- ▶ Derawar Fort is situated in Cholistan Desert
- ▶ Derawar Fort is located near Bahawalpur
- ▶ Taxila was known for throughout ancient world for its University
- ▶ Who wrote Qissa-Ahsan al-Qissas? Ghulam Rasool
- ▶ Where the Noor Mahal is located? Bahawalpur
- ▶ Where Gulzar Mahal, Bahawalgarh and Daulat Khana are situated? Bahawalpur
- ▶ In Southern Punjab there is only one hill station. What is its name? Fort Munro
- ▶ Yusuf Zulekha was written by Ghulam Rasul
- ▶ Victoria Hospital is in Bahawalpur
- ▶ The Tomb of Rukn-e-Alam is in Multan
- ▶ The head of the Suhrawardia Silsila is Rukn-e-Alam
- ▶ The Lal Suhanra National Park is located near Bahawalpur
- ▶ The Grand Trunk Road starts from Calcutta and ends at Kabul
- ▶ The density of population in Punjab is 353 per Sq. Km
- ▶ Uch is famous for Tombs of Saints

- ▶ How many divisions are in the Punjab? 9
- ▶ Which one is the largest hospital in Pakistan? Nishtar Hospital
- ▶ In which city the Nishtar Hospital is situated? Multan
- ▶ The new name of Lyallpur is Faisalabad
- ▶ On the North of Punjab the area situated is Azad Kashmir
- ▶ The tomb of Allama Iqbal is constructed of Red Sandstone
- ▶ Wazir Khan's Mosque is situated? Lahore
- ▶ Where the tomb of Jehangir is situated? (Shahdara) Lahore
- ▶ Who built tomb of Jehangir? Shah Jehan
- ▶ Shalimar Garden is located in Lahore
- ▶ Who built Shalimar Garden? Shah Jehan
- ▶ Shalimar Garden was built in? 1642
- ▶ The tomb of Hazrat Madhu Lal Hussain is in Lahore
- ▶ Poetry of Hazrat Madhu Lal Hussain was in Punjabi
- ▶ Where the tomb of Qutub-ud-din Aibak is situated? Lahore
- ▶ What is the old name of G.T. Road? Imperial Highway
- ▶ Who died by falling from his horse during a game of Polo? Qutub-ud-Din
- ▶ Qutub-ud-din was died at Lahore in 1210
- ▶ Where the Chauburji is located? Lahore
- ▶ Where the Haran Minar is located? Sheikhpura
- ▶ Where Jehangir's Fort is located? Sheikhpura
- ▶ Where Guru Nanak was born? Nankana Sahib
- ▶ The name of Pakistan-India Border with Lahore is Wagah
- ▶ Where the shrine of Shah Daula is situated? Gujrat
- ▶ The Rohtas Fort is located in the district of Jehlum
- ▶ What is the total area of Sindh? 140,914 sq km
- ▶ Which important Hills are located in the Sindh? Kirthar Hills
- ▶ Ranikot Fort is situated in Jamshoro District
- ▶ Which is the largest Fort of Pakistan? Ranikot
- ▶ Indus Civilization is also known as Harrapan Civilization
- ▶ University of the Sindh is located at Jamshoro
- ▶ Ghulam Muhammad Barrage is also called Kotri Barrage
- ▶ Keenjhar lake is situated near Thatta
- ▶ Where the Sindh Provincial Museum is located Karachi
- ▶ Mohenjo-Daro means Mound of the Dead
- ▶ The Super Highway start from Karachi and ends at Hyderabad
- ▶ Which desert is called Friendly Desert? Thar Desert
- ▶ Where is the shrine of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar is situated? Sehwan Sharif
- ▶ Mohenjo-Daro is located at the west bank of the Indus in the Upper Sindh
- ▶ Where is shrine of Shah Abdul Lateef Bhitai situated? Bhit Shah Matiari District
- ▶ Shah Abdul Lateef is author of the Risalo
- ▶ Which is popular for woodworking industry? Hala
- ▶ Which city is on the border of Sindh and Punjab provinces? Kashmore
- ▶ What is Malakhra? A game
- ▶ The Indus river empties into the Arabian Sea
- ▶ Archaeologists have identified some 400 Indus Civilization towns, scattered from Kabul to Delhi
- ▶ Which is the World's largest necropolis (old graveyard)? Makli Hill
- ▶ The most famous town of the Indus civilization on the right bank of the Indus in Sindh is Mohenjo-Daro
- ▶ The density of population in Sindh is 212 per Sq. Km
- ▶ Where the French Beach is located? Karachi
- ▶ KANUPP is located in Karachi
- ▶ Which lake is called "Paradise of Birds"? Haleji Lake

- ▶ Gaddani Beach is located in Sindh
- ▶ Kaleji Lake, Kadiro Lake and Keenjhar Lake are located in Sindh
- ▶ Which place is called little Mecca? Makli Hill
- ▶ Where is Shah Jahan Mosque is situated? Thatta
- ▶ Sheikhpura was a Hunting pavilion
- ▶ Banbhore is famous for Sussi & Pannu
- ▶ The earliest mosque in sub-continent is situated in Banbhore
- ▶ What is a Ketu Bundar? Coastal area
- ▶ The National Museum is located at Hyderabad
- ▶ How many Divisions are in KPK? 7
- ▶ Warsak Dam is built on Kabul River
- ▶ Warsak Dam is near Peshawar
- ▶ The Gomal University is in D. I. Khan
- ▶ Akbar Fort is located in Hund
- ▶ Muslim Bagh which is famous for chromite
- ▶ The Malam Jabba is one of the important visiting points of Swat Valley
- ▶ Which range separates Pakistan and Afghanistan? The Hindu Kush
- ▶ Name the mountain of The Hindu Kush which separates Afghanistan and Tajikistan from Pakistan? Tirich Mir
- ▶ Chitral is separated from the Tajikistan by the narrow Wakhan corridor and from China by the Hunza region
- ▶ Lowari Pass at 3,118 metres 10230 feet, above sea level, from Dir to Drosh is 74 km long
- ▶ Which valley is called "Pearl of the Himalaya"? Kaghan
- ▶ The Malika Parbat is near Neelum Valley
- ▶ World's largest tribal society is Pathan
- ▶ Who wrote Lords of the Khyber? Andre Singer
- ▶ The Durand Line is the border between Pakistan & Afghanistan
- ▶ Durand Line was agreed in 1893
- ▶ What is the total area of KPK? 74,521 sq km
- ▶ What is the total area of Islamabad? 906 sq km
- ▶ What is the total area of FATA? 27,220 sq km
- ▶ Mahabat Khan Mosque is in Peshawar
- ▶ Where the Cunningham clock tower is located? Peshawar
- ▶ Pakistan Academy for Rural Development is in Peshawar
- ▶ Pakistan Forest institution is located in Peshawar
- ▶ Jamrud Fort is near Peshawar
- ▶ Which place is called gate way two Khyber Pass? Jamrud
- ▶ Which area is called gun factory of the tribal areas? Darra Adam Khel
- ▶ Malakand Dargai Project started its operation in 1938
- ▶ Which is the oldest hydroelectricity project in Pakistan? Malakand Dargai
- ▶ The monument at Chowk Yadgar, Peshawar, commemorates the heroes of 1965 Indo-Pakistan
- ▶ Which town is the toughest town in the world? Darra Adamkhel
- ▶ Peshawar means City of flowers
- ▶ Where the Chowk Yadgar is located? Peshawar
- ▶ How many rivers flow in KPK Province? Eight
- ▶ What is the total area of Baluchistan? 347045 sq. Km
- ▶ The area Baluchistan makes up 43 percent of Pakistan
- ▶ What is the share of Baluchistan in the total population of Pakistan? 6.6%
- ▶ Which is the biggest forest reserve of South Asia & the 2nd of the world? Jonpur
- ▶ The density of population in Baluchistan is 18 per Sq. Km
- ▶ Which is the largest province of Pakistan? Baluchistan
- ▶ The oldest inhabitants of Baluchistan are Brahuis
- ▶ Which is the capital of Baluchistan? Quetta
- ▶ Which one is the largest ethnic group in Baluchistan? Pathans
- ▶ The karez is a system of Underground water

- ▶ Liyari River is situated in Baluchistan & Sindh
- ▶ When Quetta was almost completely destroyed in the great earthquake? 31 May 1935
- ▶ The Murdar Mountain is situated near Quetta
- ▶ Dasht River is located in the Province of Baluchistan
- ▶ Porali River is located in the Province of Baluchistan
- ▶ Where Quaid-e-Azam stayed during his last illness in 1948? Ziarat at Residency
- ▶ Fort Munroe is situated on the crest of Sulaiman Mountains
- ▶ Which is the highest railway station in Asia? Kan Mehtarzai
- ▶ Which pass is situated near Zhob valley? Gomal Pass
- ▶ The Gomal Pass is one of the most important prehistoric trade routes from subcontinent to Central Asia
- ▶ The Bolan Pass is situated in Baluchistan
- ▶ Which pass is situated at Chaman? Khojak Pass
- ▶ The length of Khojak Tunnel is 5.2 km
- ▶ How many rivers flow in Baluchistan Province? Seven
- ▶ The karez system for irrigation is being used in Baluchistan
- ▶ The important minerals of Baluchistan are coal, chrome, fluorite sulphur, quartz and Marble
- ▶ Which area called as Pakistan's fruit garden? Baluchistan
- ▶ Saindak Project is located in Baluchistan
- ▶ Where a deep sea port is built in Baluchistan? Gwadar
- ▶ Which is the longest river of Baluchistan Province? Hingol
- ▶ When former Northern Areas were granted full autonomy and given the name "Gilgit-Baltistan"? 29th August 2009
- ▶ Who was elected first Chief Minister of Gilgit Baltistan? Mehdi Shah
- ▶ Which place is on the "Roof of the World"? Baltistan
- ▶ Which place is called little Tibet? Baltistan
- ▶ Which Pakistani area is sandwiched between China and Indian-held Kashmir? Baltistan
- ▶ The capital of "Gilgit-Baltistan" is Gilgit
- ▶ About which place it is said "the place where heaven and earth meet"? Punial
- ▶ Where the deposits of precious and semi-precious stones such as rubles and garnets are found? Hunza
- ▶ The Polo game originated in the Northern Area
- ▶ In June, August and November, Polo tournaments are held in: Gilgit
- ▶ How many peaks above 8000 meters are situated in Gilgit-Baltistan? 5
- ▶ Nanga Parbat is one of the most dangerous mountains in the world situated in Gilgit-Baltistan:
- ▶ Deosai Plains in Baltistan constitute the second-highest plateau in the world at 4,115 meters (14500 feet)
- ▶ What is the total area of Gilgit-Baltistan? 72498 km<sup>2</sup>
- ▶ How many districts are there in Gilgit-Baltistan? Ten
- ▶ Name of the Highway which connects Pakistan with China? Karakoram
- ▶ The old name of Karakoram Highways is Silk road
- ▶ At the Pak-China border Karakoram Highway passes through Khunjerab Pass
- ▶ The Karakoram Highway starts from Hasan Abdal
- ▶ Karakoram Highway ends at Kashgar
- ▶ Karakoram is a Turkish word meaning Crumbling rock
- ▶ 12 out of the world's highest 30 mountains are in Karakoram range
- ▶ Nanga Parbat's nickname is Killer Mountain
- ▶ The first Postal stamp was issued by Pakistan in July 1948
- ▶ Name the first private Airline of Pakistan? Hajvery Airline
- ▶ DR. Abdus Salam receive the Nobel Prize in 1979
- ▶ DR. Abdus Salam receive the Nobel Prize

in Physics

- ▶ Which is the largest university of Pakistan? Punjab University
- ▶ The largest province of Pakistan according to area is Baluchistan
- ▶ Which is the largest province of Pakistan according to population? Punjab
- ▶ Name the biggest library found in Pakistan is Punjab library
- ▶ Name the biggest railway workshop found in Pakistan is Mughalpura
- ▶ Which is the tallest building of Pakistan? MCB Building Karachi
- ▶ The President of first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan is Quaid-i-Azam
- ▶ Who is the first Vice President of Pakistan? Nur-ul-Amin
- ▶ Pakistan's first cabinet sworn on August 15, 1947
- ▶ Which is the highest Railway station in Pakistan? Kan Mehtarzai
- ▶ Name the road which is highest at about 3000 m height? Sharah-i-Karakoram
- ▶ Name the highest battle field in Pakistan as well as in the world? Siachin Glacier
- ▶ The first constructed Barrage of Pakistan is Sukkar Barrage
- ▶ Name the most populous city of KPK? Peshawar
- ▶ First Pakistani who received noble prize? Dr. Abdus Salam
- ▶ Which of the following states joined Pakistan first? Bahawalpur
- ▶ Name the first Motorway of Pakistan? Islamabad-Lahore motorway
- ▶ Which is the highest Pass situated at a height of approximately 6000 metres? Muztagh Pass
- ▶ Which is the highest peak with a height of 8616 m above sea level? K-2
- ▶ First capital of Pakistan was Karachi
- ▶ First Nuclear reactor of Pakistan was constructed at Karachi nuclear power plant
- ▶ First natural gas reserves was discovered at Sui
- ▶ First natural gas reserves was discovered in 1952
- ▶ When did Pakistan's first expedition land on Antarctica? January 15, 1991
- ▶ Who was the First Governor of State Bank of Pakistan? Zahid Hussain
- ▶ Who was the first Chairman of the Senate? Habib-ullah Khan
- ▶ Which is the first Private T.V. Channel of Pakistan? STN
- ▶ Which is the first sports channel of Pakistan? Super Geo
- ▶ First S.O.S. Village of Pakistan was established at Lahore
- ▶ Which is the coldest place in Pakistan? Skardu
- ▶ Name the highest glacier found in Pakistan? Siachen
- ▶ Name the first Pakistani Bank which started its operation on August 17, 1947 Habib Bank Ltd.
- ▶ When first census was conducted in Pakistan? 1951
- ▶ Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan? Fateh Muhammad Khan
- ▶ When the first Constitution of Pakistan was announced? March 23, 1956
- ▶ Who was the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan? Zafarullah Khan
- ▶ Who was the first Commander-in-Chief of Army after independence? Gen. Frank Meservy
- ▶ Who was the first Muslim Commander-in-Chief of Army? Ayub Khan
- ▶ Who was the first Muslim Chief of Air Force of Pakistan? Air Marshal Asghar Khan
- ▶ Who was the first Chief Minister of Punjab from August, 1947 to November 1948? Ifikhar Hussain Memdoot
- ▶ Name the Chief Minister of Sindh from August 1947 to April 1948? Ayub Khoro
- ▶ Who was the first Chief Minister of KPK? Dr. Khan Sahib
- ▶ Who was the first Chief Minister of Baluchistan from May 1972 to February 1973? Sardar Atta ullah Mengal
- ▶ Name the first Governor of Punjab from August 1947 to August 1949? Sir Francis Moody



- ▶ Which was the first public airline of Pakistan? Orient Airline
- ▶ After independence the first radio station was established in Karachi
- ▶ On November 26, 1964 the first T.V. station was established in the city of Lahore
- ▶ Which is the biggest mosque in Pakistan? Faisal Mosque Islamabad
- ▶ Which is the largest oil field found in Pakistan? Balkassar
- ▶ Name the biggest Park (area wise) in Pakistan? Ayub National Park
- ▶ Name the longest railway tunnel found in Pakistan? Khojack
- ▶ Name the Province which have longest coastline? Baluchistan
- ▶ Which is the oldest forest of Pakistan? Junipur (Between Ziarat & Loralai)
- ▶ Name the largest museum found in Karachi
- ▶ Who has been appointed as the first governor of Gilgit-Baltistan? Shamma Khalid
- ▶ Hindu-Urdu Controversy began when "Hindus demonstrated against Urdu and demanded its replacement with Hindi as official language in Banaras in 1867"
- ▶ Montserrat was discovered by Columbus
- ▶ Name the famous Spanish tenor? Placido Domingo
- ▶ Name the long narrow sea between the Arabian Peninsula and north-east Africa? Red Sea
- ▶ 'Big Brother' was the head of state in which of George Orwell's novels? Nineteen Eighty Four
- ▶ Name the creature that turns dark when angry and pale when afraid. Chameleon
- ▶ Lemurs are small, tree dwelling primates which are only found in which country? Madagascar
- ▶ Which type of whale is famous for its singing? Humpback whale
- ▶ What character part has been played by Frank Langella, Gary Oldman and Leslie Nielsen? Dracula
- ▶ Which 19th century British painter and sculptor painted 'Monarch of the Glen' (1851)? Sir Edwin Landseer
- ▶ Who was the author of 'A Clockwork Orange'(1962)? Anthony Burgess
- ▶ Which country's original name was 'Hispaniola'? Haiti
- ▶ Off which country would you find Banana Island and Turtle Island? Sierra Leone
- ▶ Alfred Nobel invented dynamite and which other explosive in 1875? Gelignite
- ▶ How many of the human body's 680 muscles does it take to smile and to frown? 17 and 42
- ▶ What does the Latin word 'Aqua' mean? Water
- ▶ In which country would you find 'Lake Disappointment' and 'Lake Mackay'? Australia
- ▶ China has demanded that the name of the world's highest mountain be changed from Everest to Mount Qomolangma which means 'God's mother of mountain snows'
- ▶ Name the bone located in the wrist? Trapezium
- ▶ What was the occupation of Hungarian Laszlo Biro who invented the mass produced ballpoint pen? Journalist
- ▶ How many cantons does Switzerland have? 26
- ▶ Which is the next colour in the order of colours in a spectrum: red, orange, yellow, green and blue? Indigo
- ▶ South American country of Colombia was named after which explorer? Christopher Columbus
- ▶ Name the acid in the human stomach? Hydrochloric acid
- ▶ Which French scientist was the first to realize that air is a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen and water is a compound of hydrogen and oxygen? Antoine Laurent Lavoisier
- ▶ What is the biggest living reptile? Saltwater crocodile
- ▶ Sir Isaac Newton discovered that sunlight was a mixture of all colours via a spectrum
- ▶ Sir Isaac Newton wrote the book 'The Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy'
- ▶ Sir Isaac Newton invented a new branch of mathematics called calculus

- ▶ Who was the first actor to play 'Dracula' in a talking movie? Bela Lugosi
- ▶ Nelson Mandela was a South African lawyer who spent how many years in jail? 27
- ▶ What is the smallest country in Central America? El Salvador
- ▶ Disappointment Island is in which ocean? Pacific Ocean
- ▶ Which bird appears on the flag of Zambia? Fish eagle
- ▶ What colour lies between red and yellow in the visible spectrum? Orange
- ▶ Which ocean was formerly known as El Mar de Sur? Pacific
- ▶ Name the author of 'The Prince and the Pauper'? Mark Twain
- ▶ Where did Napoleon Bonaparte die? St Helena Island
- ▶ Which is the sixth letter in the Greek Alphabet: alpha, beta, gamma, delta, epsilon? Zeta
- ▶ In 1953 New Zealander Edmund Hillary, along with Nepalese Tenzing Norgay, climbed Everest.
- ▶ How did Polish-born scientist Marie Curie die? Leukaemia
- ▶ What motor powered Clive Sinclair's electrically powered three-wheel vehicle, the C5? Washing machine
- ▶ When was the first solid eating chocolate produced? 1847
- ▶ Which ancient civilization used chocolate instead of money? Aztecs
- ▶ On which continent was chocolate first grown? South America
- ▶ The blue whale is the world's largest mammal but what type of animal is the world's smallest mammal? Bat
- ▶ How old was Louis Braille when he invented a system of raised dots that would enable the blind to read? 15
- ▶ The month of January is named for this Roman god of beginnings. Janus
- ▶ Which snake is considered the longest with a maximum length of 35ft? Reticulated python
- ▶ Which element did Henry Cavendish discover in 1766? Hydrogen
- ▶ Who was the first woman to fly around the world? Geraldine Mock
- ▶ How many countries (including the U.S.) use the dollar as their currency? 29
- ▶ What does a numismatist collect? Coins
- ▶ When was popcorn invented? 3,300 BC
- ▶ Which man was charged with the murder of John Lennon? Mark David Chapman
- ▶ Who was the first U.S. president to appear on television? Franklin Roosevelt
- ▶ There are only about 70 of these endangered animals (living in their natural habitat) left in the world. java rhino
- ▶ What is the most abundant element in sea water? Chlorine
- ▶ Now for some politics, in the USA, who became the first 'first lady' to be elected to the Senate in her own right? Hillary Clinton
- ▶ What is the correct Romanization for the Japanese word for food? Tabemono
- ▶ How many degrees do supplementary angles equal? 180
- ▶ How many balls are on the table at the START of a snooker frame? 22
- ▶ In which sport do players compete for the Ryder Cup? Golf
- ▶ At what (approximate) temperature (degrees Fahrenheit) does oxygen become a liquid? -240
- ▶ What is the chemical name for H<sub>2</sub>O? Di hydrogen oxide
- ▶ Which of these is not a British Christian festival? Christian Friends
- ▶ Which pontiff has canonized the most people? Pope John Paul II
- ▶ Who was the second American to go into space? Gus Grissom
- ▶ In what year was the first successful transatlantic crossing made in a hot-air balloon? 1987
- ▶ What is the largest gulf in the world? Gulf of Mexico
- ▶ What is the world's southernmost national capital? Wellington
- ▶ What gas did Joseph Priestley discover? Oxygen
- ▶ What Italian city is home to da Vinci's 'the last supper'? Milan

- ▶ What country is the setting for Shakespeare's 'Macbeth'? Scotland
- ▶ What body part contains the smallest bones? The Ear
- ▶ What does a horologist measure? Time
- ▶ How old was Mary Shelley when she wrote 'Frankenstein'? 19
- ▶ Which dinosaur's name means 'tyrant lizard'? Tyrannosaurus
- ▶ What is the commonest mineral? Quartz
- ▶ What is the largest city in Africa with a population of about 10 million people? Cairo (Egypt)
- ▶ How many times daily do Muslims face towards Mecca in Saudi Arabia to prayer? 5 times
- ▶ Where is 'Adam's Peak' found which is visited by pilgrims from different religions? Sri Lanka
- ▶ How many countries does the vast Sahara desert cover? 11
- ▶ What commodity makes up 98 percent of Nigeria's exports? Oil
- ▶ The adult human body comprises of 206 bones. Which has the most? Each arm
- ▶ What colour is very cheap glass because it contains small impurities of iron? Green
- ▶ Which Asian country's native name is 'Maung Thai' which means 'land of the free'? Thailand
- ▶ Which car gets its name for its ghost-like quietness and shiny aluminum body? Rolls-Royce Silver Ghost
- ▶ What was the name of the boat in Robert Louis Stevenson's 'Treasure Island'? Hispaniola
- ▶ Who wrote 'Lost Horizon' and 'Goodbye Mr. Chips'? James Hilton
- ▶ What is nephology the study of? Clouds
- ▶ Sicily is the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea but what is the second largest? Sardinia
- ▶ Mafia island is located off the coast of Tanzania
- ▶ Which two Japanese islands are linked by the 'Seikan tunnel' being the longest underground tunnel in the world at almost 54 kilometres long? Honshu and Hokkaido
- ▶ What is represented by card number 13 in a pack of 78 tarot cards? Death
- ▶ Which type of jellyfish derives its name from the snake-haired Gorgon because of its long writhing tentacles? Medusa
- ▶ Which group of 320 islands was discovered by Abel Tasman in 1643 and ceded to Britain in 1874? Fiji
- ▶ On which continent was famous actor and swimmer, Johnny Weissmuller, born? Europe
- ▶ Harvey Stephens was a familiar face in which horror movie? The Omen
- ▶ What is the internal diameter of a sumo wrestling ring? 15 feet
- ▶ What is the currency of the Seychelles? Rupee
- ▶ Which branch of medical science concerned with the structure and diseases of muscles? Myology
- ▶ Sir Edmund Hillary was a New Zealander and Tenzing Norgay was a Nepalese but what were the nationalities of the next four people to conquer Mount Everest? Swiss
- ▶ Name the world's largest flower. Rafflesia
- ▶ 'Cordon Bleu' means denoting food prepared to a very high standard. It is French for Blue ribbon
- ▶ Name the British Field Marshal who was the governor general of Australia 1953-60. William Joseph Slim
- ▶ What is the maximum break in a game of snooker? 147
- ▶ Which European capital doesn't the River Danube flow through? Rome
- ▶ Who wasn't a famous inmate of the 'Tower of London'? Marquis de Sade
- ▶ How many balls are used in snooker (including the cue ball)? 22
- ▶ What US space program came between the Mercury and Apollo programs? Gemini Program
- ▶ What is the currency of Turkey? Lira
- ▶ David Cornwell is better known as which author? John Le Can
- ▶ What religion was Adolf Hitler? Roman Catholic
- ▶ Which American city is nicknamed The Birthplace of Aviation? Dayton Ohio

- ▶ Which country contains every type of climate in the world? New Zealand
- ▶ In what country was the paperclip invented? Norway
- ▶ Which part of the body will expand three times when excited? Iris
- ▶ National Emblem of Britain is Rose-Lion
- ▶ City of bazaars is called Cairo.
- ▶ National Emblem of Egypt is Lotus.
- ▶ In computing what is the smallest movement of a mouse called? Mickey
- ▶ What item would you see on the flag of Malta? George Cross
- ▶ Sameer Bhatia from Bangalore began what service? Hotmail
- ▶ Who was known as the Father of Science Fiction? Jules Verne
- ▶ The Sterling prize is awarded annually for which field of design? Architecture
- ▶ Yet Another Hierarchical Official Oracle better known as what? YAHOO
- ▶ Who is the father of the Russian alphabet? Saint Cyril
- ▶ The Rhine rises in Switzerland
- ▶ Lake Tiberius is better known by what name? Sea of Galilee
- ▶ Who was the last prisoner in the Tower of London? Rudolf Hess
- ▶ Who was the first newspaper owner to give staff a paid holiday? Joseph Pulitzer
- ▶ Who created the character Parker Pyne? Agatha Christie
- ▶ Archimedes lived in which city? Syracuse
- ▶ Which country is named after its highest point? Kenya
- ▶ Felix Hoffman discovered the world's first synthetic drug 1897?? Aspirin
- ▶ Which instrument does a cymbalist play? Piano
- ▶ A speed stick measure the speed of what? Cricket balls
- ▶ President Kennedy was shot in Dallas in what type of car? Lincoln
- ▶ Which island gets its name from the Portuguese for bearded? Barbados
- ▶ What gets its name from the Greek meaning large catapult? Howitzer
- ▶ Where is the Isle of Pelicans? Alcatraz
- ▶ In the middle of the land is the literal translation of where? Mediterranean Sea
- ▶ From which modern country did the Franks come? Germany
- ▶ Records show four Popes died doing what? Having Sex
- ▶ Who read the original writing on the wall? Daniel - in the Bible
- ▶ Beagles were a hunting dog bred to hunt what? Hares
- ▶ Where could you spend a Lempira? Honduras
- ▶ In which religion are the holy writings called the Adi Granth? Sikh
- ▶ Which creature appears on the Samoan flag? Eagle
- ▶ Who owns the Audi car company? Ford motor company
- ▶ Who owned a cat called Bismarck? Florence Nightingale
- ▶ Where was the world's first water clock invented? Peking
- ▶ What religious leaders name means Sign of God? Ayatollah
- ▶ In 1965 Gambia achieved independence from which country? United Kingdom
- ▶ Who was the first non head of state to appear on a stamp? Benjamin Franklin
- ▶ In the Bible Judah was in which province? Palestine
- ▶ Name Canada's oldest incorporated city? Saint John
- ▶ In which country is the Nokia company based? Finland
- ▶ Goose Flats changed its name to what US city? Tombstone Arizona
- ▶ The Chief of the Construction department was called Mir-i-Imarat.
- ▶ The Public Hall of the Sultan was called Durbar-i-Azam.
- ▶ Qutubuddin Aibak had built the mosque known as Quwwat-ul-Islam near the Delhi Fort of Rai Pithora.
- ▶ The famous mosque at Ajmer known as Dhaj Din Ka Jhokra was constructed by

Qutubuddin Aibak.

- ▶ Dhair Din Ka Jhopra was earlier a Sanskrit school which was built by Vignaraj Bisaldeo.
- ▶ Alai Darwaza which is considered to be the most precious jewel of Islamic architecture was built by Alauddin Khalji.
- ▶ In the period of Sikander Lodhi, his Wazir built the Moth mosque.
- ▶ The mosque of Attala is one of the best buildings of Sharqi style.
- ▶ The Jhajarharri mosque at Jaunpur was built by Ibrahim Sharqi in about 1430.
- ▶ The most important mosque at Jaunpur known as Jami mosque was built by Hussain Shah Sharqi.
- ▶ The mosque of Lal Darwaza at Jaunpur, was built in the middle of the 15th century.
- ▶ Gabbro is which type of rock? Igneous
- ▶ Struthio Cameus is the Latin name of which creature? The Ostrich
- ▶ According to CIA what language is most common in Afghanistan? Persian
- ▶ What country did the USA defend in the Spanish American war? Cuba
- ▶ Mumbai is the modern name of which city? Bombay
- ▶ Which group publishes the most monthly magazines? Hearst
- ▶ Lewis Wilson was the first actor to play which character? Batman
- ▶ In which country are the Philips company based? Holland
- ▶ Its usual diameter is 4.5 inches what is it? Golf Hole
- ▶ Saint Andrew is the Patron Saint of Scotland and where else? Russia
- ▶ What was Queen Victoria's first name? Alexandria
- ▶ In Sanskrit it means House of Snow - what does? Himalayas
- ▶ Who was born in Lumbini Nepal? Buddha
- ▶ Which disease was once known as white plague? Tuberculosis
- ▶ Where would you be if you landed at Santa Cruz airport? Bombay
- ▶ Where is the world's largest Chinese settlement outside Asia? San Francisco
- ▶ In which sport are the trainees traditionally bricklayers? Bullfighting
- ▶ What was the White House formerly known as? Executive Mansion
- ▶ Orthography is the study of what? Mountains
- ▶ In the Hindu pantheon Hanuman is the King of which creatures? Monkeys
- ▶ Which gas discovered in 1898 has a name meaning new? Neon
- ▶ Name the national rugby team of Argentina? Pumas
- ▶ Who is the Egyptian God of the dead? Anubis
- ▶ All's Well That Ends Well the original title of which classic novel? War and Peace
- ▶ Saint Louis police department first used it in 1904 - what? Fingerprinting
- ▶ What does roulette literally mean? Little Wheel
- ▶ Longest land frontier is of China.
- ▶ Highest % of land under cultivation is in India.
- ▶ In the modern world, the office of 'Ombudsman' was first created in Sweden
- ▶ Israel snatched 'Golan Heights' in 1967 from Syria
- ▶ Land of mighty rivers is called to Nigeria.
- ▶ 'Rand' is the currency unit of South Africa
- ▶ National Emblem of France is Lily.
- ▶ National Emblem of Pakistan is Crescent
- ▶ Santa Cruz airport is in Mumbai.
- ▶ KLM is an airline of Netherlands.
- ▶ SARS' stands for Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
- ▶ The only spy museum has recently been opened in Moscow
- ▶ Oldest written language is Chinese
- ▶ Hematology is the study of blood & Study of earth is geology
- ▶ Infrared waves are used in TV remote control.
- ▶ X-rays have shorter wavelength and more energy than ultraviolet rays.

- ▶ Gamma rays come from radioactive materials. They are used to kill cancers.
- ▶ UHF, ultra high frequency are radio waves used for TV broadcast
- ▶ Microwaves are used in radar, mobile phones, microwave oven, communication network
- ▶ Red light has the longest wavelength while violet light has the shortest.
- ▶ The Pakistan Issue is written by Nazir Yar Jung.
- ▶ Muslim Nationalism in India is written by Malik Hafeez.
- ▶ The Indian Musalimans is written by W.W. Hunter.
- ▶ Evolution of Pak is written by Sharifuddin Pirzada.
- ▶ Muhammad Ali Jinnah is written by G.Aliana.
- ▶ Pakistan the Heart of Asia is written by Liaquat Ali Khan.
- ▶ Incomplete Partition is written by Alastair Lamb.
- ▶ Alice in Wonderland is a book written by Lewis Carroll which was banned in China.
- ▶ Conquest of Happiness was authored by Bertrand Russell.
- ▶ Gulliver's Travel is authored by Jonathan Swift
- ▶ Higher than Hopes is biography of Nelson Mandela.
- ▶ Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus is the book written by John Gray.
- ▶ Mother India is a book written by Katherine Mayo.
- ▶ Unit of viscosity is Poise
- ▶ Book "My Last day with Quaid is written by Ila Bux
- ▶ Outline of a scheme of Indian Federation is written by Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan.
- ▶ Thought on Pakistan is written by Ambedkar.
- ▶ Who wrote Gone with the Wind: Margaret Mitchell
- ▶ Who wrote "History of God"? Karen Armstrong
- ▶ Baffin is an Island in North Atlantic Ocean
- ▶ Sumatra is in Northeast Indian Ocean (Indonesia).
- ▶ World's largest Delta is Sunderlands
- ▶ Simpson Desert is located in Australia.
- ▶ Birth of a tragedy is written by Dr. Tahir Amir.
- ▶ 'Freedom' at Midnight is written by Larry Collins
- ▶ Electron was discovered in 1897.
- ▶ Oxygen was discovered in 1774.
- ▶ Tomas A Edison was American.
- ▶ X-rays and Cosmic rays were discovered by Arthur Compton.
- ▶ Magnifying glass was invented by Roger Bacon.
- ▶ Insulin was discovered by Banting
- ▶ Michael Faraday invented Electric Motor is belonged to England.
- ▶ In 1774 Oxygen was discovered by Priestly.
- ▶ Quaid-i-Azam administered the oath of office to Liaquat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan
- ▶ In 1589 William Lee invented knitting machine.
- ▶ More than 2000 years ago a Roman Ruler Julius Caesar invented the calendar that we use today.
- ▶ Zippers were introduced in 1890.
- ▶ China was discovered by Marco Polo.
- ▶ Sea route from Europe to India was discovered by Vasco-de-Gama.
- ▶ Canada was discovered by Jacques Cartier.
- ▶ Diodes are used in analog computer circuits as limiter.
- ▶ Wetware stands for any organic intelligence.
- ▶ FORTRAN stands for formula translator.
- ▶ Mark sensing is another term for OMR.
- ▶ Authorization to make multiple software copies is called site licensing.
- ▶ Antivirus is also known as vaccines.
- ▶ Free software is also known as public domain software.
- ▶ Cyber Space is called to Virtual world of the



- computer.
- ▶ Motorcycle was invented by Gottlieb Daimler in 1885, he belonged to Germany.
- ▶ Warsaw Pact signed on 14th May 1955 and dissolved in 1991.
- ▶ Which is Adolf Hitler's autobiography? Mein Kampf
- ▶ When did Adolf Hitler become the chancellor of Germany? 1933
- ▶ When did Adolf Hitler become a citizen of Germany? 1932
- ▶ What was the symbol of Nazi Party? Swastika
- ▶ When Adolf Hitler was found guilty of treason, what was the sentence? Five years
- ▶ How many months Adolf Hitler was in jail? Nine months
- ▶ What did Adolf Hitler receive for bravery in World War I? Iron Cross
- ▶ Where was Adolf Hitler born? Braunau Am Inn (Austria)
- ▶ House of U.S Congress in Washington D.C is on Capitol Hill.
- ▶ Pakistan left Commonwealth in 1972 and rejoined in 1989.
- ▶ Dayton Accord was signed to solve the problem of Bosnia.
- ▶ MI-5 & MI-6 are the secret agencies of UK.
- ▶ The Chinese communist party was founded in 1921.
- ▶ After 27 years of imprisonment, Mr. Nelson Mandela was released in 1990.
- ▶ Scandinavia constitutes 3 states.
- ▶ Karl Mark and Engels presented the Communist Manifesto in 1848.
- ▶ Soviet Union was replaced by Russian federation in December, 1991.
- ▶ Singapore became independent in 1965
- ▶ The 'Aid to Pakistan Consortium' meets every year in Paris
- ▶ One US barrel is equal to: 159 litres
- ▶ Second smallest by area is Monaco
- ▶ Gibraltar is the smallest colony.
- ▶ The world's smallest republic is Nauru.
- ▶ Canada has the world's longest coastline.
- ▶ Monaco has a shortest coastline of 3.49 miles.
- ▶ When the name of Lyallpur was changed to Faisalabad? 1977
- ▶ Largest continuous frontier is between Canada and USA.
- ▶ Most sparsely populated territory is Antarctica.
- ▶ Most densely populated continent is Asia.
- ▶ Whom did Adolf Hitler marry? Eva Braun
- ▶ Steven Paul "Steve" Jobs was an American entrepreneur, marketer, and inventor, who was the co-founder (along with Steve Wozniak and Ronald Wayne) of Apple Inc.
- ▶ Afghanistan, Bhutan, Mongolia, Nepal are landlocked countries of Asia.
- ▶ Highest rainfall is recorded at Cherrapunji (India).
- ▶ Term of non-permanent members of the Security Council is 2 years.
- ▶ Pathway to Pakistan' is the autobiography of Choudhry Khaliq uz Zaman
- ▶ The British Indian Government announced the partition of Bengal in 1905 because of administrative Requirements
- ▶ The aborigines of North America are called Red Indian
- ▶ Who is called the "Parrot of India"? Amir Khusro
- ▶ Who is regarded as the "Father of Russian Revolution"? Lenin
- ▶ Who is known as the 'Father of Geometry'? Euclid
- ▶ Who is known as 'Fuehrer'? Hitler
- ▶ Who is known as the 'Iron Man of India'? Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- ▶ FSB is a secret agency of Russia
- ▶ Father of Medicine is Hippocrates
- ▶ Father of Modern physics is Galileo Galilei
- ▶ Father of Nuclear physics is Ernest Rutherford
- ▶ Honshu Island is in North West Pacific.
- ▶ Great Britain Island is in North Atlantic.
- ▶ Victoria Island is in Arctic Ocean.
- ▶ Baffin Island is in Atlantic Ocean.
- ▶ The Night Watch is one of the most famous

- paintings by Dutch painter Rembrandt van Rijn.
- ▶ Guernica is one of Pablo Picasso most famous paintings
  - ▶ The Creation of Adam (The Sistine Chapel ceiling) painted by Michelangelo between 1508 and 1512
  - ▶ The Last Supper was created by Leonardo da Vinci
  - ▶ The Starry Night was painted by Dutch artist Vincent van Gogh.
  - ▶ Kalhari desert is in South Africa.
  - ▶ Muslim scientist Ali al Tabari is famous for his work on medical sciences
  - ▶ Gobi desert is in Mongolia & China.
  - ▶ Which city is known as Switzerland of Pakistan? Swat
  - ▶ Which is the only middle eastern county without a desert? Lebanon
  - ▶ What was the first creature put on the endangered species list? Peregrine Falcon
  - ▶ February 21st 1878 the first what was published in New Haven? Telephone Directory
  - ▶ Augusto Pinochet was the ruler of which country? Chile
  - ▶ Where were Panama hats first made? Peru
  - ▶ The Stanley cup was not awarded in 1919 what stopped it? Influenza epidemic
  - ▶ Whose biography is over 8.5 million words long? Winston Churchill
  - ▶ Who first said "The Games Afoot"? William Shakespeare
  - ▶ What does the sun in SUN Microsystems stand for? Stanford University Network
  - ▶ Which country produces the most full length feature films? India
  - ▶ What is the most popular dogs name in the US? Max
  - ▶ Socrates was trained into what profession? Stonecutter
  - ▶ The filaments for the first electric lamp were made from what? Bamboo
  - ▶ In liquid measure a pipe is made up of two what? Hogsheads
  - ▶ The Finnish know her as Tuna what do we call her? Cinderella
  - ▶ What is the hole in a pencil sharpener called? Chuck
  - ▶ In Star Wars George Lucas modeled the Emperor on who? Richard Nixon
  - ▶ Who coined the term gossip column? Mark Twain
  - ▶ Bascule cantilever suspension all types of what? Bridge
  - ▶ Which seven letter word in English contains all five vowels? Sequoia
  - ▶ What profession receives the Pritzker prize? Architects
  - ▶ In the UK 60% of pets have what? Health Insurance
  - ▶ Which Sanskrit phrase means love story? Karma Sutra
  - ▶ Who coined the term security blanket? Charles Schulz
  - ▶ Largest country by percentage of Hindu population? Nepal
  - ▶ India has the largest Hindu population what country has second? Nepal
  - ▶ What's the word for the front of a dogs chest and joint of beef? Brisket
  - ▶ Which building material gets its name from Arabic for the brick? Adobe
  - ▶ In which city is the oldest Zoo in the world still in use? London
  - ▶ Who was the first athlete to have an animated cartoon series? Mohamed Ali
  - ▶ Where is Bonnie Prince Charlie buried? Rome
  - ▶ Where are you if you land at Norman Manley airport? Kingston Jamaica
  - ▶ In the human body what is produced by the parotid glands? Saliva
  - ▶ Who was nicknamed The Admiral of the Mosquitoes? Christopher Columbus
  - ▶ February 1999 what was the fastest growing religion in the US? Sikh
  - ▶ Advertising slogan - No one ever got fired for buying what? IBM
  - ▶ Evidence of the first recorded brothel was found in which city? Athens Greece
  - ▶ Which city had the world first public bus service? Paris
  - ▶ In the human body what is replaced every

three months? Eyelashes

- ▶ Which US state flag is triangular in shape? Ohio
- ▶ What was Helen Keller's first word? Water
- ▶ What became a full Olympic sport in 1992? Badminton
- ▶ The Swiss spend the world's most money per capita on what? Insurance
- ▶ So far 11 US presidents have been what? Generals
- ▶ Which duo has won seven Oscars? Tom and Jerry
- ▶ Great Brother is the Chinese translation of which drug? Viagra
- ▶ Which English name produces the most nicknames? Elizabeth
- ▶ Pineapple is the symbol of hospitality
- ▶ Which city is built on 118 islands? Venice
- ▶ Donald Baxter McMillan compiled the first what dictionary? Eskimo - English
- ▶ In WW1 what warning device was on the top of Eiffel Tower? Parrots
- ▶ For what was Joan of Arc made a Saint? Her Virginity
- ▶ Malta was the most bombed place in WW2
- ▶ What is the only creature born with horns? Giraffe
- ▶ Writing with light is the literal meaning of what word from Greek? Photography
- ▶ What is 42% carbohydrates 5% protein and 53% fat? Chocolate
- ▶ In 1778 name the first country to send an ambassador to US? France
- ▶ Eisenhower trophy is given annually to what best amateur team? Golf
- ▶ The name for which body organ translates as all flesh? Pancreas
- ▶ Hygrometer is used to measure humidity
- ▶ Which vegetable is 91% water? Cabbage
- ▶ What product ranks number one in consumer brand loyalty? Cigarettes
- ▶ Which Shakespeare play was originally entitled What You Will? Twelfth Night
- ▶ Jalaluddin Feroz Shah Khalji granted to Alauddin Khalji, the post of Amir-i-Tujuk.
- ▶ During Alauddin's time approximately 75 to

80 per cent of the peasant's produce was charged as tax.

- ▶ Alauddin Khalji introduced market reforms and fixed the prices of various items and goods.
- ▶ Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq Ghazi was a Qaruna turk.
- ▶ Mohammad Tughlaq has been called, an unfortunate idealist
- ▶ Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq planned invasion of Khurasan and Iraq but did not carry it out.
- ▶ Feroz Shah abolished 24 taxes disliked by people.
- ▶ During the period of Feroz Shah Tughlaq, the two books Fatwa-i-Jahandari and Tanikh-i-Feroz Shahi were written by Barni.
- ▶ Feroz Shah Tughlaq wrote his autobiography entitled Futuh-i-Feroz Shahi.
- ▶ Feroz Shah's book 'Dalayat-i-Feroz Shahi' was a work translated into Persian.
- ▶ Taimur invaded India in 1398.
- ▶ Sikandar Lodhi was the greatest of the Lodhi kings.
- ▶ In the Sultanate period, the Wazir was the Prime Minister of the Sultan.
- ▶ 1878 Wanamaker's of Philadelphia first US store to install what? Electric Lights
- ▶ What is the fastest racket sport - over 200 mph? Badminton
- ▶ Which key word was removed from the Olympic charter in 1971? Amateur
- ▶ Epistemology is the study of what? Knowledge
- ▶ What links Pythagoras, Hitler, GB Shaw and Henry Thoreau? Vegetarians
- ▶ In 1999 20% of all US tourists came from which country? Japan
- ▶ Which city has the most homeless cats per square mile? Rome
- ▶ What creature is the symbol of medicine? Snake
- ▶ Limnology is the study of what? Marshes from Greek
- ▶ The most common hat in the world is made out of what? Bamboo
- ▶ Which country began the tradition of exchanging Xmas gifts? Italy

- ▶ Which Shakespeare character had a daughter called Jessica? Shylock
- ▶ What is myrmecology the study of? Ants
- ▶ In the Chinese horoscope what animal comes first alphabetically? Boar
- ▶ What computer term is short for 'binary digit'? Bit
- ▶ The Iguacu Falls is bordered by which two countries? Brazil and Argentina
- ▶ The first animals launched into space by the US were what? Mice
- ▶ Which Stephen King's works was published first? I was a Teenage Grave-Robber
- ▶ Which US State grows three-quarters of the world's tinned pineapple? Hawaii
- ▶ An improper fraction is always greater than what? One
- ▶ Land of Thousand Island is called to Indonesia.
- ▶ Land of pure people is called to Pakistan.
- ▶ Land of white elephant is called to Thailand.
- ▶ Pillars of Hercules is called to Gibraltar.
- ▶ Playground of Europe is called to Switzerland.
- ▶ Site of Ancient Civilization is called to Iraq.
- ▶ Whiteman's Grave is called to Guinea.
- ▶ Brasilia of Pakistan is called to Islamabad.
- ▶ City of angles is called to Bangkok.
- ▶ Land of mountains is called to Nepal.
- ▶ Land of rising sun is called to Japan.
- ▶ Neptune is the coldest, slowest planet
- ▶ In a leap year there are 29 days in February
- ▶ Sun light takes 8.3 minutes to reach earth or 510 seconds
- ▶ Robert E. Perry was American explorer reached North Pole on 6th April, 1909 for the first time in human history.
- ▶ In what country was the world's first wildlife sanctuary set up-Sri Lanka 3rd cent BC
- ▶ What is the old name of Quetta city? Shal Kot
- ▶ Faisalabad is the new name of Lyallpur
- ▶ Montgomery is the old name of Sahiwal
- ▶ Sumatra is an island in Indonesia.
- ▶ Namib Desert is the world's oldest desert
- ▶ Who convinced Quaid-e-Azam to join Muslim League? Muhammad Ali Jauhar
- ▶ SUN stands for Stanford University Network
- ▶ First modern Olympic Games were held in 1896 in Athens.
- ▶ Buzkashi ("goat dragging") is the Central Asian sport in which horse-mounted players attempt to drag a goat or calf carcass toward a goal. It is the national sport of Afghanistan
- ▶ Mahatma Gandhi was born in 1869
- ▶ Sir Syed Ahmad's journey to London with his son in 1869
- ▶ In which book Sir Sayyed discussed in detail the similarities between Islam and Christianity? Tabeen al Kalam
- ▶ Foundation of Society for the Educational Progress of Indian Muslims in 1870
- ▶ Publication of Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in 1870
- ▶ In 1859 Sir Sayyed set a school where Persian and English was taught at Muradabad
- ▶ Foundation of Muhammadan College Committee in 1872
- ▶ Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established M.A.O school at Aligarh in 1875
- ▶ The leader of the 1857 Revolt in Delhi was Bakht Khan
- ▶ Quit India Movement started after the failure of Cripps proposal
- ▶ Sir Sayyed was appointed the member of Imperial Council in 1877
- ▶ Sir Sayyed was given the title of Knight-hood by the British Government in 1888
- ▶ Loyal Mohammedan of India was written by, Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan
- ▶ Name the University of England which conferred a degree of LL.D on Sir Sayyed? Edinburg University
- ▶ When did Sir Sayyed established a Scientific Society in Ghazipur which translated the modern works from English to Urdu and Persian in 1864
- ▶ Aligarh Institute Gazette was published both in English and Urdu languages by Scientific Society in 1866

- ▶ When did Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan went to England with his son Syed Mehmud in 1869
- ▶ When M.A.O. College was established in Aligarh in 1877
- ▶ When did Sir Sayyed set M.A.O. High School in Aligarh in 1875
- ▶ Who inaugurated M.A.O. College in 1877? Lord Lytton
- ▶ During whose Viceroyalty, Queen Victoria was crowned with 'Kaiser-i-Hind' in Delhi Durbar? Lytton
- ▶ The sepoys revolted openly in 1857 at Meerath
- ▶ Who was the British PM at the time of Revolt of 1857? Parnstern
- ▶ British India Association was formed by Sir Sayyed with the object of expressing the grievance and point of view of Indians to British People and Government in 1866
- ▶ Who wrote the booke known by the name of "An Apology for Muhammad and Muhammadans"? John Davenport
- ▶ In which year the Scientific Society started Journal Aligarh Institute Gazette in 1866
- ▶ Why did Sir Sayyed oppose the Congress demand of the representative democracy in India? Two-Nation Theory
- ▶ Congress negative attitude towards Muslims forced Sir Sayyed to advise the Muslims to Not to join Congress
- ▶ In Teehzip-ul-Akhlaq Sir Sayyed described aspects of the Muslim Culture
- ▶ For Protection of Urdu Sir Sayyed founded? Anjuman-e-Tarakki-e-Urdu
- ▶ Islamic Principles and etiquettes of eating and dinning were described by Sir Sayyed in his magazine known by the name of Ahkam-e-Tuaam-e-Ahle-Kitab
- ▶ "Two-Nation Theory" for the first time was introduced by Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan
- ▶ Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan died on 27th March, 1898
- ▶ Who introduced Two-Nation Theory for the first time? Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- ▶ The Vernacular Press Act was passed by Lord Lytton
- ▶ Lord Warren Hastings was not associated with Afghan war
- ▶ Who was the Governor-General when the War of Independence of 1857 broke out? Lord Canning
- ▶ Who was responsible for the introduction of English as the official language in India? Sir Charles Wood
- ▶ The first Indian Councils Act which proved to be a land-mark in constitutional history of India was passed in 1861
- ▶ Seeds of Indian participation in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India are embodied in the Indian Councils Act, 1892
- ▶ Who is associated with the Local Self-Government Act? Lord Ripon
- ▶ Who was the only Governor-General/Viceroy to be assassinated in India? Lord Mayo
- ▶ Quaid-e-Azam was born in Karachi on 25th December, 1876
- ▶ In the Indian Council Act 1861 the Executive Council of the Governor-General was enlarged to not less than six and not more than 12
- ▶ The Governor-General of India who initiated the introduction of English in India was Lord Bentick
- ▶ King George V visited India during the viceroyalty of Lord Harding
- ▶ Who introduced 'Permanent Settlement' in Bengal? in Lord Cornwallis
- ▶ The Muslim League was founded during the period in 1901-10
- ▶ Who was the Governor-General during the period 1774-85? Lord Hastings
- ▶ Lord Wellesley greatly extended the British Dominion through in Subsidiary alliance
- ▶ The culmination of the traditional opposition to British rule came with the Revolt of 1857 which started from Meerut
- ▶ The 1857 Revolt which began with the mutiny of the sepoys (Indian soldiers of the East India Company) commenced from May 10, 1857
- ▶ What was the important element in the strength of the Revolt of 1857? Hindu-Muslim unity
- ▶ As a result of 1857 Revolt, which ruler of native states of India was made prisoner? Bahadur Shah
- ▶ Which Act after the Act of 1861 enlarged

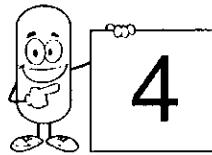
both central and provincial number of additional members? Indian Council Act of 1891

- ▶ The first main British Parliamentary Act regarding East India Company's administration in India was Regulating Act
- ▶ The delegation of Simla Deputation met Lord Minto on 1st October 1906
- ▶ In which year the Congress and the Muslim League held a joint session for the first time at Lucknow? 1916
- ▶ Name the pact in which the Muslims and Hindus agreed for separate electorate? Lucknow Pact
- ▶ When Quaid-e-Azam resigned from the Imperial Legislative Council? 1919
- ▶ Quaid-e-Azam was also the member of Congress. When Gandhi opted for direct action and non-cooperation plan, Quaid left Congress. The year was 1920
- ▶ Under which Act Muslims were given the right of separate electorate Indian Act of 1919
- ▶ World War I begins in 1914
- ▶ Death of Maulana Altaf Hussain Hali on 31st December 1914
- ▶ Death of Maulana Shibli Nomani in 1914
- ▶ The first Civil Disobedience Movement was started after the Rowlatt Act of 1919
- ▶ Who started the Home Rule League movement and when? Mrs Annie Besant in September 1916
- ▶ When was the Non-violent Non-cooperation Movement started and by whom? In 1919 by Gandhi
- ▶ Firing to Jallianwala Bagh was ordered by O'Dwyer
- ▶ In which year Non-cooperation movement was withdrawn? 1920
- ▶ Which important event immediately preceded the Jallianwala Bagh massacre? Rowlatt Act enactment
- ▶ The Simmon Commission submitted its report in 1930
- ▶ Quaid-e-Azam presented his famous

Fourteen Points in 1929

- ▶ When Quaid-e-Azam was elected to the Imperial Legislative Council? 1909
- ▶ When Quaid-e-Azam went into self exile in London thoroughly disappointed with Congress negative attitude and Muslim disunity in 1931
- ▶ On the fervent appeal of Muslims, when did Quaid-e-Azam came back to sub-continent from his self exile in 1934
- ▶ In which year a document was issued by the British Government Containing proposals for new constitution of the sub-continent in 1933
- ▶ The Muslim delegation comprising 35 Muslim leaders known as Simla Deputation called on the Viceroy on 1st October 1906
- ▶ Which Act provided for the safeguard of minorities? Act of 1935
- ▶ As a result of 1936-37 election Congress formed ministries in seven provinces
- ▶ When Muhammad Ali Jinnah was given the title of Quaid-e-Azam? 1938
- ▶ When Chaudhry Rehmat Ali presented the name of Pakistan? 1933
- ▶ When the control of Muslim League was taken over by Quaid-e-Azam? 1934
- ▶ The Congress quit ministries in November, 1939
- ▶ Why Muslims observed 'Day of Deliverance'? End of Congress ministries
- ▶ Which report rejected the demand for separate electorate previously accepted by Hindus in Lucknow Pact? Nehru Report
- ▶ How many amendments were proposed by Quaid-e-Azam in Nehru Report? Three
- ▶ Which Act gave representation to Indians for the first time in the legislature? Government of India Act 1935
- ▶ Quaid-i-Azam wanted three Law Lords from the United Kingdom as important members to be appointed to Boundary Commission
- ▶ The Government of India Act 1935 was fully enforced on April, 1937





- ▶ The Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie
- ▶ The title of Governor-General was changed to that of Viceroy in the year 1858 A.D.
- ▶ Who was the first Englishman to preside over a Congress session? George Yule
- ▶ December. Muslim League and Congress for the first time in the history of India hold their joint session in Lucknow in 1916
- ▶ Lucknow Pact signed by Muslim League and Congress in 1916
- ▶ Death of Waqar-ul-Mulk on 27th January 1917
- ▶ On the recommendation of Rowlatt Committee which Act was enacted the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act
- ▶ Government of India Act, 1919 was based on Montague-Chelmsford Report
- ▶ Montague-Chelmsford Reforms were enforced in 1919
- ▶ Who was the Viceroy of India at the time of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre? Lord Chelmsford
- ▶ The first movement launched against the British in India was Swadeshi Movement
- ▶ Lord Curzon is best known for Partition of Bengal in 1905
- ▶ Moplah rebellion of 1921 took place in Malabar
- ▶ Which movement truly reflected the spirit of Hindu-Muslim unity? Khilafat Movement
- ▶ Who convened a meeting of Muslim Leaders to discuss the possibilities of a Muslim political party in India? Nawab Salim Ullah Khan
- ▶ Who was the first President of Pakistan Muslim League? Sir Agha Khan
- ▶ Gandhi started the Dandi March To break the Salt Law
- ▶ Under whose leadership the All India Muslim League was set up? Agha Khan
- ▶ The Ahrar Movement was started as a National and militant movement
- ▶ The first partition of Bengal under Lord Curzon took place in 1905
- ▶ Partition of Bengal was undertaken with a view to Meeting the demand of Muslims
- ▶ Who was pioneers of Khilafat Movement? Ali Brothers
- ▶ Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy of India made an offer to the Indians in 1940 which is known as August Offer
- ▶ Quaid-i-Azam was born at Karachi 25th December 1876
- ▶ M.A.O school was upgraded to the status of college and was inaugurated by Lord Lytton in 1877
- ▶ National Muhammadan Association was founded by Syed Ameer Ali in 1877
- ▶ Allama Iqbal was born in Sialkot on 9th November 1877
- ▶ Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar was born in 1878
- ▶ Who was the first British Viceroy of India? Lord Canning
- ▶ *Al Hikal* was a newspaper started by Abul Kalam Azad
- ▶ The most important feature of the Government of India Act of 1919 was the introduction of Dyarchy
- ▶ Ilbert Bill was introduced to bring Indian and European magistracy on equal footing 1883
- ▶ Anjuman-i-Hamayat-i-Islam was established in subcontinent 1884
- ▶ Foundation of Indian National Congress by A.O. Hume 1885
- ▶ British Govt. gave the title of "Sir" to Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in 1888
- ▶ Ali Garh Trusteeship Bill was passed in 1889
- ▶ Indian Council Act enlarged the Membership of the Central Legislative Council in 1892
- ▶ The "Commercial Award" given by Ramsay Macdonald

- ▶ Gandhi started Satyagraha movement in 1919 in protest against the in Enactment of Rowlatt Act
- ▶ Nadva-Tul-Ulema was established as a result of some religious minded Government servants, Sufis and Ulemas in 1894
- ▶ Where was the session of Muslim League held when the resolution demanding the creation of Pakistan was passed? Lahore
- ▶ The Cripps Mission visited India during the regime of Lord Linlithgow
- ▶ Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred on April 13, 1919
- ▶ The Viceroy upon whom a bomb was thrown but he did not change his attitude towards the Indians, was Lord Hardinge
- ▶ The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was made between The Congress and the Muslim League
- ▶ Who headed the Cabinet Mission? Lord Pethick Lawrence
- ▶ Indian Council Act of 1909 was also known as Minto-Morley Reforms
- ▶ Name the Viceroy with whom the Simla Deputation met? Lord Minto
- ▶ First Law minister of Pakistan was Joginder Nath Mandal who went to India on official visit and never came back
- ▶ In the year 1811, Paraguay became independent from Spain.
- ▶ The cross word puzzle was invented by Arthur Wynne.
- ▶ WHO stands for World Health Organization?
- ▶ FAO stands for Food and Agriculture Organization.
- ▶ International Civil Aviation Organization is located at Montreal.
- ▶ The Angel Falls is located in Venezuela.
- ▶ The number regarded as lucky number in Italy is thirteen.
- ▶ Napoleon suffered from alurophobia which means Fear of cats.
- ▶ Slavery in America was abolished by Abraham Lincoln.
- ▶ Most abundant element in human body is Oxygen
- ▶ Who invented printing press? John Guttenberg
- ▶ Energy in sun produced by hydrogen nuclei is the result of Fusion
- ▶ The famous Island located at the mouth of the Hudson River is Manhattan.
- ▶ The famous painting 'Mona Lisa' is displayed at Louvre museum, Paris.
- ▶ The earlier name for tomato was Love apple.
- ▶ The first President of USA was George Washington.
- ▶ Maulana Zafar Ali Khan was founder of Zamindar
- ▶ 28 members are in European Union
- ▶ Author of the "Friends not Masters" is President Ayub Khan
- ▶ Shah Waliullah was the father of Shah Abdul Aziz
- ▶ Shah Waliullah wrote Hujjatullah-ul-Baligha
- ▶ Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the founder of the Aligarh Movement
- ▶ Syed Ahmad Shaheed launched the Jihad Movement in 1826
- ▶ Chaudhry Rehmat Ali wrote the pamphlet, Now or Never?
- ▶ Haji Shariat Ullah founded the Faraizi Movement of Bengal
- ▶ Reconstruction of Religious thought in Islam book is written by Allama Iqbal
- ▶ Allama Iqbal demanded a separate homeland for the Muslim In 1930 Allahabad Muslim League session
- ▶ Shah Waliullah was the first who translated the Holy Quran into Persian
- ▶ MAO College receive university status in 1920
- ▶ Syed Amir Ali founded the Mohamedan Literary and Scientific Society in Calcutta in 1863
- ▶ Chaudhry Rehmat Ali coined the name 'Pakistan'
- ▶ Jinnah Joined the Muslim League in 1913.
- ▶ A.K Fazal Haq moved the Lahore Resolution
- ▶ Sir Syed Khan organized the

- ▶ Muhammadan Educational Conference in 1886?
- ▶ Agha Khan led the Simla delegation
- ▶ War of Independence of 1857 began at Meerut.
- ▶ Agha Khan was the first president of the Muslim League
- ▶ The main demand of the Simla Delegation is Separate electorate
- ▶ Why did the Congress ministries resign in 1939? To put pressure upon the British Govt
- ▶ British politician Stafford Cripps who held talks with Indian leaders in March 1942
- ▶ On which issue did the Simla Conference of 1945 break down? Allocation of Seats to Muslims
- ▶ Cripps Mission came to India in 1942.
- ▶ Name the Muslim-majority areas of Punjab that were awarded to India by the 1947 Boundary Commission? Gurdaspur, Ferozpur, Batala.
- ▶ Where were the Round Table Conferences held? London
- ▶ Sir Stafford Cripps led the Cripps mission that visited India in 1942
- ▶ Juna Garh, Kashmir and Hyderabad states were caused a dispute between India and Pakistan.
- ▶ Mujeeb-ur-Rehman announced the Six Points
- ▶ Nizam was the title of the ruler of Hyderabad Deccan
- ▶ On 12 March 1949, the Objectives Resolution passed
- ▶ Indonesia country has the largest Muslim population
- ▶ Urdu is a word of Turkish language
- ▶ Allama Iqbal Open University Islamabad is first 'open' university of Pakistan
- ▶ ECO replaced the RCD in 1985
- ▶ Founding members of the RCD are Pakistan, Iran and Turkey
- ▶ Headquarters of the UNO is in New York.
- ▶ Name the treaty signed by India and Pakistan after the 1965 war? Tashkent Treaty
- ▶ Amir Khusrau was the first poet of Urdu language
- ▶ Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979.
- ▶ Which is the largest park in Pakistan? National Park Islamabad
- ▶ Which is the largest Library in Pakistan? Punjab Public Library
- ▶ Which is the largest Museum in Pakistan? Lahore museum
- ▶ Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is the smallest province in respect of Area
- ▶ Jang is the most circulated newspaper?
- ▶ MCB Plaza is the tallest building in Pakistan
- ▶ Lahore is the largest railway station in Pakistan
- ▶ Second OIC Summit held in 1974 in Lahore
- ▶ Karachi to Peshawar is the longest Railway line in Pakistan
- ▶ The biggest market of Pakistani exports is USA.
- ▶ The hottest part of gas flame is known as the Blue zone
- ▶ "Amnesia" is related to loss of Memory
- ▶ DONG is the currency of Vietnam
- ▶ African Fund has been created by OAU
- ▶ Pedagogy is the Science of Teaching
- ▶ Name the capital of Ireland is Reykjavik
- ▶ Natural Gas was discovered at Sui in 1952
- ▶ The headquarters of "Green Peace International" is located at Vancouver
- ▶ The oldest internet search engine is Aliweb.com
- ▶ The power generating capacity of Diamer-Basha Dam would be 4500 MW
- ▶ 'ANTARA' is the news agency of Indonesia
- ▶ The largest opium producer province of Afghanistan is Helmand
- ▶ 'Silk Air' is an airline of China
- ▶ The largest Agency of FATA by population is North Waziristan
- ▶ 'Kyat' is the currency of Myanmar
- ▶ Abdul Ghaffar Khan was also known as

## 'Frontier Gandhi'.

- ▶ Abdul Ghaffar Khan was famous as Badshah Khan
- ▶ Abdul Rehman Tunku (1903-73) The Malaysian statesman, and the first Prime Minister, who negotiated with the British for the independence of Malaysia
- ▶ Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President of USA, who succeeded in abolishing slavery. He was re-elected as President in 1864 and assassinated by John Wilkes Booth in 1865.
- ▶ Abul Fazal was the author of Ain-i-Akbari and Akbarnama
- ▶ Abul Fazal was the celebrated Mughal court poet, and Prime Minister during Akbar's reign.
- ▶ Adolf Hitler was the Austria-born German dictator who served in the German Army in World War I.
- ▶ Adolf Hitler founded the Nazi party and became Chancellor in 1933. In 1939 his troops invaded Poland, causing the outbreak of World War II
- ▶ Aeschylus was a Greek dramatic poet and founder of Greek tragic drama.
- ▶ Albert Einstein was born in 1879 at Ulm in Germany and completed his education in Switzerland.
- ▶ Albert Einstein made the revolutionary discovery of the Theory of Relativity in 1905, which established his reputation among the physicists of Europe.
- ▶ In 1921 he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics.
- ▶ Albert Einstein died in the USA on April 18, 1955
- ▶ Alberuni was the famous Arab historian who visited India along with the armies of Mahmud of Ghazni and wrote an account of India.
- ▶ Alexander Fleming was the Scottish bacteriologist who discovered penicillin in 1928
- ▶ Alexander Graham Bell was a Scottish-American scientist who invented telephone in 1876
- ▶ Alexander the Great was the King of Macedonia who conquered most of Asia Minor and defeated Porus (India) in 327 BC.
- ▶ Alfonso de Albuquerque was the founder of the Portuguese Empire in the East, he conquered Goa in 1510 and died in 1515.
- ▶ Alfred Adler was a psychologist from Vienna credited with introducing concept of inferiority complex.
- ▶ Alfred Lord Tennyson was the England's Poet Laureate from 1850 till his death in 1892.
- ▶ Alighieri Dante was Italian poet and author of Divina Commedia
- ▶ Andre-Marie Ampere was a French scientist who formulated Ampere's Law.
- ▶ Archimedes was the Greek scientist and mathematician known for his discovery of the unique principle of buoyancy (Law of floating).
- ▶ Aristotle was a Greek philosopher and teacher of the young prince Alexander the Great of Macedonia.
- ▶ Ashoka was the Grandson of Chandragupta and great emperor of India.
- ▶ After the battle of Kalinga, Ashoka renounced violence and embraced Buddhism.
- ▶ B. R. Ambedkar was the father of the Indian Constitution
- ▶ Bairam Khan He was Akbar's uncle and also his tutor and was known as Khan-i-Khanan.
- ▶ Bankim Chandra Chatterjee Author of Vande Mataram, the national song of India, taken from his work Anand Math. He was a Bengali novelist.
- ▶ Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan served as the Governor of Sindh Province.
- ▶ As the founder and President of the All Pakistan Women's Association, Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan rendered valuable service to the cause of Muslim women.
- ▶ Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan also organized Pakistan Women's National Guards.
- ▶ Benjamin Franklin was US statesman who promoted the American Declaration of Independence (1776) and was involved in the work of drafting the Constitution of America
- ▶ Bi-Amma, is the mother of Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar and Maulana Shaukat Ali Khan

- ▶ Bobby Fischer (b.1943) Chess Wizard who held the World Chess Champion title during 1972-75.
- ▶ Bismarck Ottovon. (21 March 1871 – 20 March 1890) He as a prussian statesman who with his policy of blood and iron unite the Germany.
- ▶ Bonnerjee W. C. The first President of the Indian National Congress
- ▶ Boutros-Boutros Ghali Eminent Egyptian politician who became the first African Secretary General of United Nations
- ▶ Captain James Cook was a great British explorer and navigator. He travelled to New Zealand and eastern Australia from 1768-71 in his ship Endeavour. On his second voyage he reached the Antarctic Circle, and he discovered the Hawaiian Islands on the third voyage.
- ▶ Changez Khan The Mongol conqueror who came to India during the reign of Ilutmish (1210-36)
- ▶ Charles Babbage developed first calculating machines' which later gave foundation to modern computer
- ▶ Charles de Gaulle is a prominent French general and statesman
- ▶ English novelist Charles Dickens' famous works are David Copperfield, Oliver Twist, and Great Expectations.
- ▶ Charles Robert Darwin was British naturalist who put forward his theory of evolution based on natural selection. His works, are Origin of Species (1859) and Descent of Man (1871).
- ▶ Charlie Chaplin was a Great British comedian, film actor, director, producer and composer.
- ▶ Shahibzada Abdul Qayyum Khan was founder of Islamia College Peshawar. He attended the round table conference as a Muslim delegate.
- ▶ Sir Issac Newton was English mathematician and physicist, famous for his discovery of the Law of Gravitation and three Laws of Motion.
- ▶ Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, a veteran Muslim Leaguer, a member of Viceroy's Executive Council played important role in Pakistan movement.
- ▶ Mother Teresa was a Nobel Prize winner & noted Roman Catholic nun. She was born Agnes Gonxhe Bojaxhiu on August 27, 1910 in Skopje in today's Republic of Macedonia, was an Albanian Catholic nun who founded the Missionaries of Charity in India.
- ▶ William Crooks was British chemist and physicist who discovered the element Thallium in 1861, invented radiometer, and also pioneered research on cathode rays.
- ▶ Zakir Hussain was the third President of India (1957-69) and died in office in May 3, 1969.
- ▶ Imran Khan was born on 25 November 1952 is a retired Pakistani cricketer the captain of Pakistani team which won World Cup in 1992.
- ▶ Imran Khan established the Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital & Research Centre in 1996 and Mianwali's Namal College in 2008.
- ▶ Electric Dynamo' was invented by Andrea Marie Amperes
- ▶ 'Bicycle' was invented by Macmillan
- ▶ 'Sewing machine' was invented by Elias Howe
- ▶ Pin-kellog invented 'Loudspeaker'
- ▶ G. Daimler invented 'Motor Cycle'
- ▶ Gutenberg invented 'Printing Press'
- ▶ John L. Baird invented 'Television'
- ▶ Roger Bacon invented 'magnifying glass and spectacles'
- ▶ Miner's Safety Lamp was invented by Sir Humphry Davy.
- ▶ Fahrenheit was the inventor of 'mercury thermometer'
- ▶ John Ericsson invented Screw Propeller
- ▶ Albert Einstein presented 'theory of relativity'.
- ▶ Insulin was invented by F. Banting.
- ▶ Toricelli is famous due to his invention of Barometer
- ▶ George Westinghouse introduced Compressed air brake
- ▶ Mr. Sperry invented Gyrocompass
- ▶ Chloroform' was first discovered by James Simpson
- ▶ Roentgen discovered 'X-rays'

- ▶ Steam Turbine' was introduced by Sir C.A. Parsons
- ▶ Dr. Alfred Bernhard Nobel discovered Dynamite
- ▶ 'Law of gravitation' was introduced by Sir Isaac Newton
- ▶ Samuel Pier Point Langley invented Aeroplane
- ▶ 'Rabies preventive vaccine' was discovered by Louis Pasteur
- ▶ John Napier is famous for Logarithms
- ▶ 'Hot air balloon' was made by Montgolfier
- ▶ 'Vaccination for smallpox' was discovered by Jenner
- ▶ Christopher Columbus discovered America
- ▶ Hahnmann was the founder of Homeopathy
- ▶ Mr. Gatting invented Machine Gun
- ▶ Burroughs invented 'adding machine'
- ▶ Sikorsky invented 'helicopter'
- ▶ Priestley Joseph discovered 'Oxygen'
- ▶ Taylor invented 'Radar'
- ▶ Poulsen invented 'Tape Recorder'
- ▶ Stanley William invented 'Transformer'
- ▶ W. Shockley invented 'Transistor'
- ▶ Homo sapiens is the scientific name of man
- ▶ Polio, AIDS and Measles are caused by Virus
- ▶ T.B., whooping cough and diphtheria are caused by Bacteria
- ▶ In making of butter, cheese and yogurt we use Bacteria
- ▶ Dead bodies of organisms are broken down into simpler molecules by natural decomposers called Bacteria and Fungi
- ▶ Leeuwenhoek discovered bacteria in 1682
- ▶ Lack of vitamin B can cause Beri Beri
- ▶ Goiter is caused by deficiency of Iodine
- ▶ Fruit is formed from Ovary
- ▶ Animals that feed on plants are called Herbivores
- ▶ Man eat both plants and animals so called Omnivore
- ▶ The type of environment an organism lives in is called Habitat
- ▶ The enzymes that digest carbohydrates are called Amylase
- ▶ Pepsin produced in stomach digests the Proteins
- ▶ Lipase is fat digesting enzyme that hydrolyses a small percentage of fats into fatty acids and Glycerol
- ▶ Bile is secreted by Liver
- ▶ Duodenum is a part of Small Intestine
- ▶ The right atrium of heart receives deoxygenated blood from the body via Vena Cava
- ▶ DNA double helix model was given by Watson and Crick
- ▶ Darwin gave the theory of evolution
- ▶ Adrenaline hormone is secreted by gland Adrenal gland
- ▶ Pituitary glands are located on Brain
- ▶ Polio is caused by Virus
- ▶ Water transport in plants occur through Xylem
- ▶ As a result of meiosis number of chromosome reduces to half
- ▶ Post mortem examination of organ or tissue of a dead body is called Autopsy
- ▶ Malaria is caused by Plasmodium
- ▶ Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming
- ▶ RNA Stands for Ribonucleic Acid
- ▶ Rise of blood sugar level above its normal level is called Hyper Glycemia
- ▶ Purity of milk is measured by instrument called Lactometer
- ▶ In human eye image is formed at Retina
- ▶ Deficiency of iron can cause anemia
- ▶ Short sightedness can be corrected by use of Convex lenses.
- ▶ A kind of mental disorder in which a patient becomes victim of sound and visionary hallucination is called Schizophrenia
- ▶ Lemon contains vitamin C
- ▶ A colour blind person fails to distinguish Red from green



- ▶ Bones of joints are held together by Tendons
- ▶ Which vitamin is essential for proper bones formation? Vitamin D
- ▶ Insulin treatment is given to people suffering from Diabetes
- ▶ A patient is put to Dialysis, when he or she suffers from Kidney ailment
- ▶ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is infected by Virus
- ▶ Leprosy is caused by Bacteria
- ▶ Leprosy is the oldest disease in the world
- ▶ The formation of Red Blood Corpuscles (RBC) takes place in Bone marrow
- ▶ Chemically an enzyme is a Protein
- ▶ The largest organ of human body is Liver
- ▶ An eye defect in which one cannot distinguish between vertical and horizontal lines is called Astigmatism
- ▶ Oxygen is transported to every cell of body through Red Blood Cells
- ▶ The ductless and secretory glands in the human body are known as Endocrine glands
- ▶ A universal donor has blood group O
- ▶ The human organ affected by malaria attack is Spleen
- ▶ A man suffering from the bleeding of gums is advised to take Citrus fruits
- ▶ The Red Blood Cells in a human body die after about 120 days
- ▶ A reptile with a four-chambered heart is Crocodile
- ▶ Bananas do not have seeds because their fruits develop without fertilization
- ▶ The plant which bears fruit only once in the life time is Banana
- ▶ Sex of a child is normally determined by the chromosome of Father only
- ▶ Fertilization means fusion of nuclei of male and female gametes
- ▶ The branch of Biology that deals with the study of the process of ageing, is Herpetology
- ▶ Improvement of human race by genetic engineering is studied under Eugenics
- ▶ Whales breathe by Lungs
- ▶ Kangaroo is native animal of Australia
- ▶ Number of vertebrae in man is 33
- ▶ Food is stored as reserve fuel in Liver
- ▶ In lead pencil Graphite is used
- ▶ Helium, neon and argon are called Noble Gases
- ▶ Uranium radioactive element is used in making atomic bomb
- ▶ Metals are good conductors of electricity.
- ▶ Copper is used in making brass, bronze and German silver.
- ▶ Percentage of aluminum in earth's crust is 7%
- ▶ Hydrogen atom does not have a neutron?
- ▶ The charge present on an electron is Negative
- ▶ The charge present on a proton is Positive
- ▶ Everything which has weight and occupies space is called Matter
- ▶ Isotopes of an element have same number of protons but different number of Neutrons
- ▶ Hydrogen was discovered by Henry Cavendish
- ▶ Carbon dioxide was discovered by Van Helmont
- ▶ The word hydrogen means Water producer
- ▶ Gypsum is used to treat salinity.
- ▶ The bond formed by mutual sharing of electrons of bonded atoms is called Covalent
- ▶ The chemical formula of silicon is  $\text{SiO}_2$
- ▶ Most abundant element in human body is Oxygen
- ▶ Symbol of sodium is Na
- ▶ Chemical formula of table salt is  $\text{NaCl}$
- ▶ Fluorine is used to prevent tooth decay.
- ▶ Symbol of Iron is Fe
- ▶ Gallium metal is having such a low melting point that it can melt in your hand
- ▶ Bromine (non-metal) is liquid at room temperature
- ▶ Oxygen is prepared on a large scale from Air

- ▶ Carbon dioxide is used as a fire extinguisher
- ▶ Graphite substance is used as a lubricant
- ▶ Burning of wax is a chemical change
- ▶ Nitrous oxide and Sulphur dioxide are responsible for acid rain
- ▶ In the manufacturing of Vanaspati Ghee Hydrogen gas is used
- ▶ The chemical name of laughing gas is Nitrous oxide
- ▶ Hydrogen is the lightest element of the periodic table
- ▶ Titanium element is found on the surface of the moon
- ▶ Mixture of Oxygen & Helium is used for respiration in deep water instead of Nitrogen because it is lighter than Nitrogen
- ▶ The mass of Neutron is approximately equal to the mass of a proton
- ▶ Carbon dioxide gas is used in soda water
- ▶ Graphite (form of Carbon) is good conductor
- ▶ Propane is the main constituent of Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)
- ▶ An instrument used for measuring atmospheric pressure is called Barometer
- ▶ The branch of science which deals with the properties of matter and energy is called Physics
- ▶ Second Law of thermodynamics was given by Kelvin
- ▶ Transistor was invented by Bardeen
- ▶ The circumference of the earth was determined by Al-Beruni
- ▶ Telephone was invented by Graham Bell
- ▶ In SI Kilogram is a unit of Mass
- ▶ SI unit of length is Metre & unit of force is Newton
- ▶ Light year is a unit of Distance
- ▶ Unit of work in SI units is Joule
- ▶ Unit of Power in SI unit is Watt
- ▶ The shortest distance between two points is called Displacement
- ▶ The rate of change of displacement is called Velocity
- ▶ The diffraction of light was discovered by Maxwell
- ▶ Water waves are the example of Transverse waves
- ▶ Sound waves are the example of Longitudinal waves
- ▶ An average human ear can hear sound of frequency between 20 to 20,000 Hz
- ▶ The radius of earth is  $6.3 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$
- ▶ The volume of the earth is  $1.08 \times 10^{21} \text{ m}^3$
- ▶ The mean density of earth is  $5.5 \text{ Kg/m}^3$
- ▶ The ability or capacity to do work is called Energy
- ▶ Energy possessed by a body due to its motion is called Kinetic Energy
- ▶ Wind flows from area of High pressure to low pressure
- ▶ Hydrogen bomb is an example of Nuclear fission
- ▶ Atomic bomb is an example of Controlled nuclear fission
- ▶ First atomic reactor was introduced by Enrico Fermi
- ▶ The rate of change of angular momentum of a body is The applied torque
- ▶ Ohm is unit of Resistance & Calorie is unit of Heat
- ▶ Dyne is unit of Force & Angstrom is unit of Length
- ▶ Rainbow is produced by the Reflection of light through rain drop.
- ▶ John Guttenberg invented printing press?
- ▶ Light can pass through objects which are Transparent
- ▶ Voltage can be calculated by formula  $V = IR$
- ▶ Farad is the unit of capacitance?
- ▶ Magnetic field is produced when current passes through a wire.
- ▶ Energy in sun produced by hydrogen nuclei is the result of Fusion
- ▶ Iron metal is extracted from Hematite
- ▶ The distance travelled by light in one year is defined as Light year
- ▶ If a red rose is kept in a background of red light it will appear Red
- ▶ A beam of white light passing through a

- ▶ prism scatters in Seven colours
- ▶ If there were no atmosphere, the colour of sky would be Black
- ▶ Sound waves cannot travel in Vacuum
- ▶ During winter if we touch a piece of metal and a piece of wood lying in the garden, the metal seem much colder. This is because metal has high Thermal conductivity
- ▶ 'Mirage' occurs due to the refraction of light
- ▶ Jupiter is the largest planet of our solar system.
- ▶ The Jupiter is a ball of Gases
- ▶ The Sun is a Star
- ▶ The Sun is made of gases mainly Hydrogen and Helium
- ▶ The surface temperature of the Sun is 6000 °C
- ▶ The first man to walk on the moon was Neil Armstrong
- ▶ The atmosphere closest to the Earth is called Troposphere
- ▶ Weathervane is used to detect Direction of Wind
- ▶ Gales occur when wind moves at speed of 100 km/h
- ▶ Small rocky bodies that orbit the Sun are called Asteroids
- ▶ The Mars completes its rotation around its own axis in 24 hours
- ▶ The Uranus completes its rotation around its own axis in 17.3 hours
- ▶ The Mercury completes its revolution around the Sun in 88 days
- ▶ A piece of land with water all around is called Island
- ▶ Constellation of seven stars is called Great Bear
- ▶ The greenish planet of solar system is Uranus
- ▶ Mars planet of solar system is red in colour
- ▶ Formation and change of one season to another is due to Earth Revolution
- ▶ Days and nights are unequal due to Tilt of earth
- ▶ The Sun appears to rise from the East and set into the West due to Rotation of Earth
- ▶ The earliest and the simplest computing device was Abacus
- ▶ The transistor was invented in 1948
- ▶ The computers can be connected to telephone lines through Modems
- ▶ The set of binary instruction codes, which is directly understood by the CPU is called Machine Language
- ▶ In third generation computers integrated circuits were used instead of Transistors
- ▶ The life time project of Charles Babbage was to build a machine known as Analytical Engine
- ▶ ROM stands for Read Only Memory
- ▶ 8 bit data bus can transfer 1 byte
- ▶ Parallel port is used for connecting Printer
- ▶ The brain of the computer is CPU
- ▶ 2 bytes are equal to 16 bits
- ▶ In Microsoft Word the short key 'Ctrl + B' is used for making the selected text Bold
- ▶ Shortcut command used for printing a document is Ctrl + P
- ▶ Command used for single line spacing is Ctrl + 1
- ▶ Scanner is an input device
- ▶ Which software controls the entire operation of a computer System Software
- ▶ The minimum amount of RAM required for the installation of window 2000 is 32 MB
- ▶ A byte is a group of 8 bits
- ▶ SIMM stands for Single Inline Memory Module
- ▶ Four nibbles are equal to Two Bytes
- ▶ Smallest unit of memory is Bit
- ▶ 1 Megabyte is equal to 1024 Kilobytes
- ▶ 1 Kilobyte is equal to 1024 Bytes
- ▶ The printer in which each letter is formed with the series of dots is called Dot Matrix Printer
- ▶ The programs which are required to run peripheral devices such as mouse keyboard, printer etc. are called Device Drivers
- ▶ Anesthesia refers to methods that cause a

loss of sensation particularly the loss of pain.

- ▶ Removal of damaged or seriously diseased part of limb of body is called Amputation
- ▶ Acupuncture is a method of Chinese traditional healing involving the insertion of a fine needle beneath skin and moved by rotation to get relief of symptoms.
- ▶ Amnesia is condition of loss of memory partial or total.
- ▶ Arthritis is inflammation of joints or spine, cause pain and swelling.
- ▶ Athlete's foot is fungal infection of the skin, particular between the toes caused by ringworm.
- ▶ Atherosclerosis is fatty deposition to inner walls of arteries.
- ▶ Bell's Palsy is paralysis of facial muscles caused by infection or inflammation.
- ▶ Botulism is food poisoning caused by anaerobic bacteria clostridium botulism.
- ▶ Radiography is technique of examining the body through x-rays.
- ▶ Systole is condition of contraction of heart muscles.
- ▶ Diastole is condition of relaxation of heart muscles.
- ▶ Haemophilia a hereditary disorder in which blood fails to clot.
- ▶ Gerontology is scientific study of ageing and diseases that affect the aged.
- ▶ Electroencephalograph is a technique that is used to record brain structure or activity.
- ▶ Diplopia is double vision caused by dysfunction in muscles that move the eyeball.
- ▶ The biggest dam of the world is The three Gorges dam
- ▶ The largest Museum of the world is Smithsonian Museum in Washington D.C.
- ▶ The biggest Ocean of the world is Pacific Ocean
- ▶ The deepest lake of the world is Baikal Lake in Russia.
- ▶ The greatest wool producer country of the world is Australia
- ▶ The hottest place of the world is Al-Azizea

in Libya

- ▶ The longest canal of the world is Grand Canal, China.
- ▶ The largest Continent of the world is Asia
- ▶ The longest wall of the world is Great Wall of China
- ▶ The greatest mosque of the world is Masjid-Al-Haram
- ▶ The highest peak of the world is Mount Everest
- ▶ The largest democracy of the world is India
- ▶ The largest Islamic country (area wise) of the world is Kazakhstan
- ▶ The highest waterfall of the world is Angel falls
- ▶ The longest frontier of the world is between Canada and US
- ▶ The most spoken language of the world is Chinese
- ▶ The largest barley producer of the world is Russia
- ▶ The largest copper producer of the world is Chile
- ▶ The largest paper producer of the world is USA
- ▶ The largest coal producer of the world is China
- ▶ The country with the lowest infant death rate is Iceland
- ▶ Country with the highest infant mortality rate is Angola
- ▶ Country with the largest GNP is USA
- ▶ The biggest annual aid donor country of the world is Japan
- ▶ The country with the largest budget is USA
- ▶ Country with the lowest life expectancy is Swaziland
- ▶ The biggest rubber producer of the world is Thailand
- ▶ Fastest land animal of the world is Cheetah
- ▶ The largest bird of the world is Ostrich
- ▶ The tallest animal of the world is Giraffe
- ▶ The first woman president of the UN General Assembly was Pandit Vijaya

- ▶ Lakshmi of India
- ▶ The largest fresh water lake of the world is Superior Lake
- ▶ The country with most lakes is Finland
- ▶ The slowest animal of the world is Snail
- ▶ The largest political party of the world is Chinese Communist Party
- ▶ Boundary line between Azad Kashmir and Occupied Kashmir is called Control Line
- ▶ The Polish-Russian Frontier set up in 1945 is called Curzon Line
- ▶ Long frontier between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called Durand Line
- ▶ German line of fortification that separates Germany from Poland is called Hindenburg Line
- ▶ Direct telephonic link between USA and Russia is called Hot Line
- ▶ French line of fortification along the German border from Switzerland to Belgium is called Maginot Line
- ▶ Boundary between India and China is called McMahon Line
- ▶ Boundary line between Germany and Poland established after World War II is called Old Neisse Line
- ▶ Boundary between India and Pakistan demarcated by Sir Cyril Radcliff is called Radcliff Line
- ▶ Boundary line between North and South Vietnam is called 17<sup>th</sup> Parallel Line
- ▶ In Rann of Kutch dispute in 1965, Pakistan declared frontier between Pakistan and India is 24<sup>th</sup> Parallel Line
- ▶ Boundary line between North and South Korea is 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel Line
- ▶ Boundary line between Canada and United States is 49<sup>th</sup> Parallel Line
- ▶ Atrak Glaciers are located in the mountain range of Hindukush
- ▶ The Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) was born in the city of Makkah
- ▶ Jesus Christ was born in Bethlehem
- ▶ Winston Churchill was Prime Minister of England
- ▶ Mao Tse Tung was born in Chao Chan
- ▶ Napoleon Bonaparte was born in Corsica
- ▶ Stalin was born in Gori
- ▶ The first Prime Minister of Pakistan Liaquat Ali Khan was born in Karnal in October 1895
- ▶ Lord Buddha was born in Lumbini
- ▶ Alexander the Great was born in Macedonia
- ▶ Mussolini was born in Romagna
- ▶ Dr Allama Muhammad Iqbal was born in Sialkot
- ▶ Neil Armstrong was born in Ohio USA
- ▶ George Washington was born in Wake Field
- ▶ Quaid-i-Azam was born in Wazir Mension Karachi
- ▶ Aeroflot is international airline of Russia
- ▶ Alitalia is international airline of Italy
- ▶ BOAC is international airline of Britain
- ▶ Cathy Pacific is international airline of Hong Kong
- ▶ Emirate is international airline of UAE
- ▶ Garuda is international airline of Indonesia
- ▶ KLM is international airline of Netherland
- ▶ Lufthansa is international airline of Germany
- ▶ PIA is international airline of Pakistan
- ▶ Qantas is international airline of Australia
- ▶ Lighthouse of Alexandria is located at Alexandria port in Egypt
- ▶ Colossus of Rhodes is located at Rhodes in Greece
- ▶ Hanging Gardens of Babylon is located in Iraq
- ▶ Temple of Artemis at Ephesus is located near Selçuk, Izmir Province of Turkey
- ▶ Statue of Zeus at Olympia is located at Olympia in Greece
- ▶ Mausoleum at Halicarnassus is located in Turkey
- ▶ Great Pyramid of Giza is located at Giza Necropolis in Egypt
- ▶ In which country did the study of geometry originate? Egypt
- ▶ A normal human body has 46 what? Chromosomes

- ▶ What became legal in 1901 in the UK? Boxing
- ▶ The Golden Bear is awarded at which film festival? Berlin
- ▶ What was the capital of Russia before Moscow? Saint Petersburg
- ▶ The Savannah was the world's first commercial what? Atomic powered ship
- ▶ Vatican in Rome is the largest church in the world and it was designed by Michelangelo
- ▶ What sport was banned in England in 1849? Cockfighting
- ▶ Nostology is the study of what? Senility
- ▶ The USA declared war on which country in 1896? Spain
- ▶ What capital is on the slopes of the volcano Pichincha? Quito Ecuador
- ▶ What is embolia? Hesitations in speech
- ▶ In which country is the secretariat of the European Parliament? Luxemburg
- ▶ What digit does not exist in Roman Numerals? Zero
- ▶ What was the number of Abraham Lincoln as president of USA? 16<sup>th</sup> president of USA
- ▶ How many rings on the Olympic flag? Five
- ▶ King Zog ruled which country? Albania
- ▶ Who was the first man in space? Yuri Gagarin
- ▶ What is a Yashmak? It's an Arab veil
- ▶ Which animal lays eggs? Duck billed platypus
- ▶ What are bactrians and dromedaries? Camels (one hump or two)
- ▶ How did Alfred Nobel make his money? He invented Dynamite
- ▶ Air Lingus is the national airline of which country? Republic of Ireland
- ▶ Who discovered radium? The Curies
- ▶ Who painted the Haywain? John Constable
- ▶ Triskadeccaphobia is the fear of what Number 13
- ▶ Which country had The Dauphin as a ruler? France
- ▶ What is a Winston Churchill? Cigar
- ▶ What type of acid is used in car batteries? Sulphuric Acid
- ▶ Which part of the human body contains the most gold? Toenails
- ▶ If you had rubella what would you have caught? German Measles
- ▶ La Giaconda is better known as what? Mona Lisa
- ▶ Who wrote the Opera Madam Butterfly? Puccini
- ▶ Eric Arthur Blaire was the real name of which author? George Orwell
- ▶ Which country do Sinologists study? China
- ▶ Which non alcoholic cordial is made from pomegranates? Grenadine
- ▶ What was the first James Bond film? Dr No
- ▶ What was the capital of Ethiopia? Addis Ababa
- ▶ Alan Stuart Konigsberg famous as who? Woody Allen
- ▶ Which human rights organization founded 1961 got Nobel 1977? Amnesty International
- ▶ Whose autobiography was The long walk to Freedom? Nelson Mandela
- ▶ Who wrote Northanger Abbey? Jayne Austin
- ▶ Who won the World Series in 1987? Minnesota twins
- ▶ In which city was Alexander Graham Bell born in 1847? Edinburgh
- ▶ AG Bell opened school in Boston in 1872 for Teachers of what? The Deaf
- ▶ Which German word means lightning war used in WW2? Blitzkrieg
- ▶ Who designed the first Iron ship the Great Britain in 1845? I. Kingdom Brunel
- ▶ Who wrote Catch 22? Joseph Heller
- ▶ Which country set up the world's first chemistry lab in 1650? Netherlands
- ▶ What is the national flower of Japan? Chrysanthemum
- ▶ What did mathematician John Napier invent in 1614? Logarithms



- ▶ What was the world's first high level programming language 1957? IBM FORTRAN
- ▶ Consumption was the former name of which disease? Tuberculosis
- ▶ Who created the children's land of Narnia and Lion Witch Wardrobe? Clive Staples Lewis
- ▶ Why is Louise Brown - born 1978 famous? First test tube baby
- ▶ The title of whose book translates as my struggle? Adolf Hitler
- ▶ Who wrote The Rights of Man - and The Age of Reason? Thomas Paine
- ▶ What is mainly extracted from pitchblende? Uranium
- ▶ Which connects Delft, Sevres, Wedgwood, Chelsea? Porcelain
- ▶ What animals name translates as water horse? Hippopotamus
- ▶ Which two metals are alloyed to make pewter? Tin and Lead
- ▶ What is the longest river in Italy? Po
- ▶ What links Brazil, Uruguay, Mozambique and Angola? Colonies of Portugal
- ▶ Who wrote the book Billy Budd also Moby Dick? Herman Melville
- ▶ In 1901 which brand of car was seen for the first time? Mercedes
- ▶ In 1890 the first electric what opened in London? Underground railway
- ▶ What is the capital of Morocco? Rabat
- ▶ Zambia and Zimbabwe used to be called what? Rhodesia
- ▶ Paul Robeson the singer of old man river had what profession? Lawyer
- ▶ What aid to archaeologists from 197 be was found in Egypt 1799? Rosetta Stone
- ▶ Which annual sporting event between 2 teams started in 1829? The University Boat Race
- ▶ Which Irish political parties name translates as we ourselves? Sein Fein
- ▶ Who performed the first heart transplant in South Africa? Christian Barnard
- ▶ What is the common name for the star Sirius? Dog Star
- ▶ Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull were born in which US state? South Dakota
- ▶ In 1666 Jesuit Bark was used as a prevention against what? Malaria
- ▶ In 1971 which USA space probe was first to orbit another planet? Mariner 9
- ▶ What common legal item literally means under penalty? Subpoena
- ▶ Which European country is divided into areas called Cantons? Switzerland
- ▶ In 1901 who first transmitted radio signals across Atlantic? Marconi
- ▶ What Italian building material translates as baked earth? Terracotta
- ▶ What links Buddy Holly, Lyndon Johnston, Janice Joplin? State of Texas
- ▶ Annie Mae Bullock became famous under which name (both)? Tina Turner
- ▶ What linked Armenia, Georgia, Latvia and Moldavia? USSR
- ▶ What is the state capital of New Jersey? Trenton
- ▶ Who sold Louisiana to the USA in 1803? Napoleon
- ▶ Until 1971 what was the name of Zaire? Congo
- ▶ Karl Lienstater discovered which medical breakthrough in 1901? ABO Blood Groups
- ▶ Who is the only American president elected unopposed? George Washington
- ▶ Which countries men use the most deodorant? Japan
- ▶ What was the first credit card? Diners Club
- ▶ Hippophagic society members support what? Eating horsemeat
- ▶ Which country made the world's first feature film "Story of Kelly gang" in 1906? Australia
- ▶ What was Norman Bates hobby in Psycho? Stuffing birds
- ▶ What was Casanovas day job? Librarian
- ▶ Where is the world's largest gold depository? Federal reserve bank Manhattan
- ▶ How did George II die? Fell off toilet
- ▶ What is 6 inches bigger in Summer? E. rtel tower

- ▶ Which sea on Earth has no beaches? Sargasso Sea
- ▶ De Witt Wallace founded what? Readers Digest
- ▶ Which country has the smallest birth rate? Vatican City
- ▶ USA bought the Virgin Islands from Denmark
- ▶ Which country was the first to introduce old age pensions? Germany
- ▶ What colour is angelica? Green
- ▶ Who was Cleopatra's first husband? Ptolemy Dionysus - her brother
- ▶ Roosevelt won the 1932 election - who lost it? Herbert Hoover
- ▶ Mr Chips said goodbye - from which fictional school? Brookfield
- ▶ Who buried the treasure on Treasure Island? Captain Flint
- ▶ In which country was Auschwitz? Poland
- ▶ On which national flag is there an eagle and a snake? Mexico
- ▶ What is the chemical symbol for tungsten? W
- ▶ Who are the two most translated English writers? Shakespeare - Agatha Christie
- ▶ Who wrote Les Miserable? Victor Hugo
- ▶ From what language does the word alphabet come? Greek - alpha beta
- ▶ In golf what would you put in your shag bag? Practice Balls
- ▶ A bind is a group of what type of fish? Salmon
- ▶ The Greek for circle of animals gives it name to what? Zodiac
- ▶ Saturn was the Roman god of agriculture
- ▶ What is Ikebana? Art of Flower arranging
- ▶ What nationality was Morse inventor of the famous code? American
- ▶ What is the most critical thing keeping bananas fresh transport? Temperature not below 13°C or 55°F
- ▶ What is the name of the Paris stock exchange? Bourse
- ▶ What city has Kogoshima as its airport? Tokyo
- ▶ What was gangsters George Nelsons nickname?? Baby Face
- ▶ With which organ does a snake hear? Tongue
- ▶ Which American president's first wife was actress Jayne Wyman? Ronald Regan
- ▶ On what is the Mona Lisa painted? Wood
- ▶ Who rode a horse called Bucephalus? Alexander the Great
- ▶ Which flying pioneer was nicknamed the lone eagle? Charles Lindbergh
- ▶ Greenland is geographically in America but politically in Europe.
- ▶ The Atacama Desert is located in North Chile, South America.
- ▶ Pakistan National Movement' was launched from England in 1933 by Chaudhry Rehmat Ali
- ▶ Lord Macaulay was famous for Education
- ▶ What did table tennis balls used to be made from? Cork
- ▶ Struggle for Pakistan is written by I.H Qureshi
- ▶ The 900-year-old Altit Fort in Hunza has received the 2011 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Award for Cultural Heritage Conservation.
- ▶ Most abundant element in human body is Oxygen
- ▶ The rate of change of displacement is called Velocity
- ▶ The diffraction of light was discovered by Maxwell
- ▶ The ability or capacity to do work is called Energy
- ▶ Energy possessed by a body due to its motion is called Kinetic Energy
- ▶ Who invented printing press? John Guttenberg
- ▶ Energy in sun produced by hydrogen nuclei is the result of Fusion
- ▶ Main constituent of sun is Hydrogen
- ▶ The distance travelled by light in one year is defined as Light year
- ▶ The Sun is made of gases mainly Hydrogen and Helium
- ▶ The outer surface temperature of the Sun is 6000 °C

- ▶ In the core of the Sun Nuclear Fusion process is occurring all the times.
- ▶ During Solar eclipse the moon comes between the Earth and the Sun.
- ▶ During Lunar eclipse the Earth comes between the moon and the Sun.
- ▶ The greenish planet of solar system is Uranus
- ▶ Mars planet of solar system is red in colour
- ▶ Formation and change of one season to another is due to Earth Revolution
- ▶ The Sun appears to rise from the East and set into the West due to Rotation of Earth
- ▶ Formation of day and night is due to Rotation of Earth
- ▶ SIMM stands for Single Inline Memory Module
- ▶ Napoleon Bonaparte was Emperor of the France from 1804 to 1815 and was a king of Italy from 17 March 1805 to 11 April 1814.
- ▶ GRU which means "Main Intelligence Directorate" is a secret agency of Russia
- ▶ The GRU was created in 1918 by Vladimir Lenin, and given the task of handling all military intelligence
- ▶ Pakistan first participated in the Olympic Games in 1948 in London, Pakistan won first medal (Silver) in Olympic Games in Melbourne 1956 and Pakistan won First Gold medal in Olympic Games in Rome 1960.
- ▶ Alfred Nobel died on December 10, 1896.
- ▶ The Nobel Foundation is a private institution established in 1900 based on the will of Alfred Nobel.
- ▶ Aorta is an organ of circulatory system.
- ▶ The city of Bonn is situated in Germany.
- ▶ The literal meaning of Renaissance is Revival.
- ▶ The largest bay in the world is Hudson Bay, Canada.
- ▶ The largest peninsula in the world is Arabia.
- ▶ The largest gulf in the world is Gulf of Mexico.
- ▶ The word 'Quiz' was coined by Jim Daly Irishman.
- ▶ Julius Caesar was killed by Brutus.
- ▶ The original meaning of 'Quiz' was Trick.
- ▶ Adolf Hitler was born in Austria.
- ▶ The country whose National Anthem has only music but no words is Bahrain.
- ▶ Who first translated the Holy Quran into Urdu? Shah Abul Qadir.
- ▶ Name the founder of the Aligarh Movement? Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- ▶ When did Allama Iqbal first publicly demand a Muslim homeland? 1930 Allahabad
- ▶ Who led the Simla delegation? Agha Khan.
- ▶ When and where was the All-India Muslim League formed? 30<sup>th</sup> December 1906 Dhaka
- ▶ Who was the first president of the All India Muslim League? Agha Khan
- ▶ What was the main demand of the Simla Delegation? Separate Electorate
- ▶ Qantas is international airline of Australia
- ▶ Shaheen Airline is international airline of Pakistan
- ▶ Sabena is international airline of Belgium
- ▶ SIA is international airline of Singapore
- ▶ Transworld Airline (TWA) is international airline is in USA
- ▶ Leonardo de Vinci is airport of Italy
- ▶ Narita is airport of Japan and Subang is airport of Malaysia
- ▶ Kennedy is airport of New York & Gatwick is airport of UK
- ▶ Heathrow is airport of London
- ▶ Chaklala airport is located in Islamabad
- ▶ Allama Iqbal International Airport is situated in Lahore
- ▶ The number of players in Basketball from each side is 5
- ▶ The brightest planet in the solar system is Venus
- ▶ The nearest planet to the sun is Mercury
- ▶ There are no volcanoes in Australia
- ▶ Muhammad (PBUH) are mothers of believers" in which Surah? Surah Ahzaab
- ▶ Muhammad (PBUH) is called with the name "Ahmed" in Surah Saff
- ▶ Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) granted a very

- special privilege, He said " May my father and mother be ransomed for you" to Saad bin Abi Waqqas (R.A)
- ▶ "Muhammad is the messenger of Allah" is stated in Surah Fath
  - ▶ 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 Silver seal was made.
  - ▶ Who established Stipends for the poor among the Jews and the Christians? Umar Farooq (R.A)
  - ▶ Name the wife of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) who was daughter of Umar Farooq (R.A)? Hafsa (R.A)
  - ▶ Qibla was changed from Jerusalem to Khana-e-Kabba in? Shaban 2 A.H
  - ▶ In the Battle of Uhud, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) selected 50 skillful archers to stay on a mountain (side).
  - ▶ Ibrahim (R.A) was son of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). The mother of Ibrahim (R.A) was Maria (R.A)
  - ▶ When did Hazrat Hamza (RA) embrace Islam? Fifth Nabavi
  - ▶ Which pillar of Islam is declared as an armour? Soam
  - ▶ What was the important event in the month of 13th Nabavi? Hijrah Madina
  - ▶ Who united all the Sikhs and founded a kingdom in the Punjab? Ranjit Singh
  - ▶ How many members were nominated by Muslim League for the Interim-Government in 1946? 5
  - ▶ One unit dissolved on 1st July 1970
  - ▶ Fraizi Movement was started by Haji Shariat Ullah in Bangal in 1828
  - ▶ What were the key issues for discussion in the 2nd Round Table Conference?
  - ▶ Issue of Federation and minorities in the Sub-Continent
  - ▶ Which religious scholar tried to eradicate different innovations from the religion? Haji Shariat Ullah
  - ▶ When did the British Government Issue White Paper on Constitutional Proposals? In March, 1933
  - ▶ Quaid-e-Azam became the permanent president of Muslim League in 1934
  - ▶ The Cabinet Mission announced their plan on 16th May 1946
  - ▶ Mercury is also known as Quick Silver.
  - ▶ Sewing Machine was invented by Isaac M. Singer.
  - ▶ The Mohenjo-Daro ruins are found in Larkana District of Sind, Pakistan.
  - ▶ The 'Cape of Good Hope' is located in South Africa.
  - ▶ The Heathrow Airport is located in London.
  - ▶ The last letter of the Greek alphabet is Omega.
  - ▶ The place known as the land of Lincoln is Illinois.
  - ▶ The famous 'General Motors' company was founded by William Durant.
  - ▶ The country that brings out the FIAT is Italy.
  - ▶ The first country to issue stamps was Britain.
  - ▶ The world's oldest underground railway is at London.
  - ▶ The largest oil producing nation in Africa is Nigeria.
  - ▶ The first Emperor of Germany was Wilhelm.
  - ▶ The term 'astrology' literally means Star Speech.
  - ▶ Victoria Falls was discovered by David Livingstone
  - ▶ Louisiana Purchase was one of the largest land deals in history. In 1803, the United States paid approximately \$15 million dollars for over 800,000 square miles of land from France.
  - ▶ The pact signed by India, Japan and China to achieve the most efficient use of Naval forces present in the Indian ocean region. This initiative is called the Shared Awareness and Deconfliction (SHADE).
  - ▶ Purity of milk is measured by instrument called Lactometer
  - ▶ Lyallpur was changed to Faisalabad in 1977
  - ▶ Swat is known as Switzerland of Pakistan.
  - ▶ Montgomery is the old name of Sahiwal
  - ▶ Pakistan became the 56th member of UNO on 30 September, 1947
  - ▶ Claustrophobia is a fear of the confined

spaces

- ▶ Hippocratic is regarded as the father of medicines
- ▶ Napoleon was known as "Man of Destiny"
- ▶ Telephone was invented by Graham Bell
- ▶ Pepsin produced in stomach which digests the Proteins
- ▶ Blood sugar level is controlled by hormone called Insulin
- ▶ A patient is put to Dialysis, when he or she suffers from Kidney ailment
- ▶ Neutron was discovered by Chadwick and Transistor was invented by Bardeen
- ▶ The ability or capacity to do work is called Energy
- ▶ Energy possessed by a body due to its motion is called Kinetic Energy
- ▶ Helium and Neon called Noble Gases
- ▶ The charge on an electron is Negative and charge on a proton is Positive
- ▶ Fluorine is used to prevent tooth decay.
- ▶ China has become the largest oil importer in the world and USA is now the second largest.
- ▶ Pakistan is situated at Tropic of cancer
- ▶ Siachen glacier is located in Baltistan
- ▶ Lebanon is called land of Milk and Honey
- ▶ One degree of longitude on the equator is equal to a distance of 112 km
- ▶ Wind blowing in a spiral form around a region of low atmospheric pressure is a Cyclone
- ▶ Female mosquito Aedes Aegypties is the cause of Dengue fever
- ▶ Name of writer of series "Harry Potter" is J.K. Rolling
- ▶ Who was the first President of All India Muslim League? Sir Agha Khan
- ▶ When the Indus Water Treaty was signed? 19th September 1960
- ▶ Kala Bagh is famous for minerals of Iron
- ▶ Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred on April 13, 1919
- ▶ Mohenjodaro is also known as Mound of the Dead
- ▶ The coin *rupia* was first issued by Sher

Shah Suri

- ▶ "The place where heaven and earth meet" these words are said about which place? Puniyal
- ▶ The system of Government introduced by Constitution of 1956 was Federal
- ▶ Which is the longest Motorway? M8
- ▶ Out of total how many National Assembly seats are allocated to Punjab? 183
- ▶ The percentage of Muslims in Jammu and Kashmir is 80%
- ▶ Who inaugurated M.A.O. College in 1877? Lord Lytton
- ▶ Bata Shoe Company is a Canadian company
- ▶ The term Oligarchy means The rule of the few
- ▶ Zambia is the new name of Northern Rhodesia
- ▶ Who compiled the first English dictionary? Robert Cawdrey
- ▶ The first astronaut to set foot on moon was Neil Armstrong
- ▶ Which is the highest civil award of Pakistan? Nishan Pakistan
- ▶ Iceland's parliament is considered parliament of the world
- ▶ UNO Day is observed on 24th October
- ▶ Ex-officio means in virtue of one's office
- ▶ Which is the fastest type of memory of the computer? Cache memory
- ▶ Entomology deals with Insects
- ▶ The second important step of Hajj after Waqf is Tawaf
- ▶ The Treaty of Hudabia was signed in 6th Hijrah
- ▶ The tragic incident of Karabala took place on 10 Muharram 61 AH
- ▶ Which prophet has been called as Zun-Noon in the Holy Quran? Hazrat Younas (AS)
- ▶ Which year is called the Year of Sorrow? 10th Nabvi
- ▶ How many Manazil are in the Holy Qur'an? 7
- ▶ Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) said prayer first time behind? Hazrat Jibreel (AS)

- ▶ The first Ummayed Caliph was Ameer Muawiyah
- ▶ Who made most authentic translation of Quran in English? Abdullah Yousuf Ali
- ▶ The holy book Gospel related to Anjeel
- ▶ The chemical name of laughing gas is Nitrous oxide
- ▶ A mobile phone sends and receives messages through Radio waves
- ▶ What type of infection is tuberculosis? Bacterial
- ▶ Where is the H.Q. of the Interpol? Lyons
- ▶ The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) has its headquarters at Jakarta
- ▶ The Asian Development Bank is located in Manila
- ▶ Who was the first Viceroy of India? Lord Canning
- ▶ The belt of low atmospheric pressure on either side of the equator are called Doldrums
- ▶ Zakat rate on diamonds is 2.5%
- ▶ Who was first Defence Minister of Pakistan? Nawab Liaquat Ali Khan
- ▶ Who is authorized to impose restrictions on fundamental rights? President
- ▶ Who is 44th USA president? Barack Obama
- ▶ 1 mile is equal to 1.6 km
- ▶ Nobel Prize of literature in 1907 was given to Rudyard Kipling
- ▶ Name of the helicopters used in abbotabad incident? Black Hawks
- ▶ Third largest Religion in the world is Hinduism
- ▶ Newly born country of the world (youngest country of the world) is South Sudan
- ▶ What is the capital of Libya? Tripoli
- ▶ Gas bills are made by using units of BTU
- ▶ Most appropriate meaning of Assimilate is Absorb
- ▶ What is the meaning of Indite? To put down in writing
- ▶ Oasis is associated with Desert
- ▶ Who is Anna Hazzaray? Activist of India
- ▶ Blood Sugar is measured in mg/deciliter
- ▶ Blood pressure is measured in mmHg
- ▶ When Ice melts, its density
- ▶ Increases upto 4 degree centigrade (because water has maximum density at 4 degree centigrade)
- ▶ Famous painting The Birth of Venus is a painting by Sandro Botticelli
- ▶ Water Lilies (or Nymphaeas) is a series of approximately 250 oil paintings painted by French Impressionist Claude Monet
- ▶ The most famous painting of all time, the Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo da Vinci during the Renaissance in Florence. He began painting the Mona Lisa in 1503 or 1504 and finished it shortly before he died in 1519
- ▶ The Night Watch painted by Rembrandt van Rijn
- ▶ Dogs Playing Poker is the collective name of sixteen oil paintings painted by C.M. Coolidge
- ▶ The School of Athens is one of the most famous paintings of Raphael
- ▶ Famous painting Las Meninas painted by Diego Velazquez
- ▶ Whistler's Mother is a famous painting of James McNeill Whistler who painted his mother, Anna McNeill Whistler
- ▶ Famous painting The Scream painted by Edvard Munch
- ▶ The Kiss, was painted by Gustav Klimt
- ▶ Famous painting Son of Man was painted by Rene Magritte
- ▶ Prof. Abdul Rahim Nagori was a Pakistani painter known for his socio-political themes.
- ▶ Abdur Rahman Chughtai He is considered 'the first significant modern Muslim artist from South Asia', and the national artist of Pakistan.
- ▶ Anna Molka Ahmed was a famous Pakistani artist and pioneer of fine arts in the country after its independence in 1947. She was a professor of fine arts at the University of the Punjab in Lahore.
- ▶ Syed Sadequain Ahmed Naqvi, Tamgha-e-Imtiaz, Pride of Performance, Sitara-e-Imtiaz, also often referred to as Sadequain Naqqash, was a world-renowned Pakistani artist, best known for his skills as a calligrapher and a painter.



- ▶ Sadequain also painted classical literature from the poetic verses of Ghalib, Iqbal and Faiz. He belonged to the school of thought which enriched realism with lyricism. Sadequain illustrated French Nobel Prize winning writer Albert Camus, Ghalib, Iqbal, and Faiz
- ▶ Sir Nawab Saleem Ullah Khan was the founder of the All India Muslim League
- ▶ Muhammad Ali Johar helped QUAID-E-AZAM in fourteen points
- ▶ What Wall Street in USA is known for? Stock Exchange
- ▶ Who wrote Nehru Report? Motti Lal Nehru
- ▶ Who coined the name of All India Muslim League? Sir Muhammad Shafi
- ▶ The first country recognized Pakistan after independence was Iran
- ▶ The longest serving Chief Justice of Pakistan was Justice A.R. Cornelius
- ▶ The first Dry Port in Pakistan was established in 1974 at Lahore
- ▶ The oldest news agency of Pakistan is Associated Press of Pakistan (APP)
- ▶ Chaudhry Rehmat Ali coined the name 'Pakistan'
- ▶ Chaudhry Rehmat Ali wrote the pamphlet, Now or Never
- ▶ What is the total area of Islamabad? 906 Sq.Km
- ▶ Who first translated the Holy Quran into Persian? Shah Waliullah
- ▶ Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was the only Pakistani (1890-1988) who got Bharat Ratna, the highest civilian award of India in 1987
- ▶ Pakistan joined UNESCO on 14th September 1949
- ▶ 2014 Commonwealth games held in Scotland
- ▶ Aristophanes is called "The Father of Comedy"
- ▶ Who is regarded as the father of medicines? Hippocratic
- ▶ Who is called Father of International law? Hugo Grotius
- ▶ Who was known as "Man of Destiny"? Napoleon
- ▶ Who is called little Corporal? Napoleon
- ▶ Songs of Blood and Swords book is written by Fatima Bhutto
- ▶ What is the old name of Attock? Campbellpur
- ▶ Old name of pakpattan is? Ajodhan Pur (by Akbar the Great)
- ▶ What is the new name of Hindu Bagh? Muslim Bagh
- ▶ Agoraphobia means Fear of open spaces
- ▶ A team of Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP) has made Pakistan's first-ever discovery of dinosaur fossils in Barkhan district of Balochistan
- ▶ Antarctic Desert is the largest desert in the world
- ▶ A Desert is defined as a region that has less than 254 mm (10 in) of annual rainfall or precipitation. Antarctica can be classified as a desert by this definition. In the interior of the continent the average annual precipitation (in equivalent of water) is only about 50 mm (about 2 in), less than the Sahara.
- ▶ The Lahore Resolution was presented by K. Fazl-ul-Haq, the then Chief Minister of Bengal on March 23, 1940 and Lahore Resolution was passed on March 24, 1940.
- ▶ Mount Everest is also called Chomolangma, meaning "Goddess Mother of Snows" in Tibetan and Sagarmatha, meaning "Mother of the Universe" in Nepalese. Its height is 29,035 feet (8,850 meters) which is 7 feet more than previous measurement which was made in 1956.
- ▶ Taqseem Square is located in Turkey
- ▶ Tahrir Square is a major public town square in Downtown Cairo, Egypt.
- ▶ Sidi Bishr is a neighborhood in the Montaza District of Alexandria, Egypt.
- ▶ The 6th October Bridge is an elevated highway in central Cairo, Egypt.
- ▶ Abu Salim prison is a top security prison in Tripoli, Libya which was often described as notorious
- ▶ Bab al-Azizia "The Splendid Gate" was a military barracks and compound, situated in the southern suburbs of Tripoli, the capital of Libya.
- ▶ Giuliana Bridge is a bridge in Benghazi, Libya. It has a three-span main structure

which was originally built in the 1970s but was rehabilitated in 2005 by Bilfinger Berger.

- ▶ The Martyrs' Square also known as Green Square under the Gaddafi government; Independence Square during the monarchy; and originally known as Piazza Italia ("Italy Square") is in the city of Tripoli, Libya.
- ▶ Maydan al-Shajara (The Tree Square), is a major town square in Benghazi, the second largest city in Libya.
- ▶ Mitiga International Airport is an airport in Libya, located about 8 kilometres (5 miles) east of Tripoli's city centre.
- ▶ Zuccotti Park, formerly called Liberty Plaza Park, is a 33,000-square-foot (3,100 m<sup>2</sup>) publicly accessible park in Lower Manhattan, New York City.
- ▶ George Square is the principal civic square in the city of Glasgow, Scotland. It is named after King George III.
- ▶ St Andrew Square is a city square in Edinburgh, Scotland located at the east end of George Street.
- ▶ Dame Street is in Dublin, beside the Temple Bar area of the city.
- ▶ The Olympic Park in London, England, is a sporting complex under construction for the 2012 Summer Olympics and the 2012 Summer Paralympics, situated to the east of the city adjacent to the Stratford City development.
- ▶ On which river Merani Dam is built? Dasht River
- ▶ When was the Qisas and Diyat ordinance enforced in Pakistan? October 13, 1990
- ▶ Who said that Cripps Mission was a post-dated cheque of a crashing bank? Mahatma Gandhi
- ▶ Rakaposhi mountain peak is located near Swat Valley
- ▶ Name the poet who had command over seven languages? Sachal Sarmast
- ▶ The reign of which Sultans is said to mark the highest point of territorial expansion of the Sultanate. Muhammad bin Taghluq
- ▶ What was the main reason behind Muslim League Failure in the Elections of 1937? The organizational problems and opposition by local
- ▶ Who was the author of 'My India Years' Lord Hardinge
- ▶ The book 'verdict on India' was written by Beverlay Nickolas
- ▶ Ibr-e-Batuta was a Moorish
- ▶ Baburnama is Biography
- ▶ The founder of Two Nations Theory is considered to be Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- ▶ During the Tashkent Agreement the Foreign Minister of Pakistan was Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- ▶ Chachnama was originally written in Sindhi
- ▶ Friday was declared for the first time as an official weekly holiday by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- ▶ Neelum River flows into Jehlum
- ▶ When Gilgit Agency was set up in 1873
- ▶ Satpara Lake is located near Skardu
- ▶ Mahabat Khan Mosque of Peshawar was destroyed by fire
- ▶ What is the ranking of Thar desert in the world? 9
- ▶ Nippon is the old name of Japan
- ▶ What was the main difficulty which delayed the constitution making in Pakistan? Distribution of powers between Federal and Provincial Governments
- ▶ A group of zebras is called a Herd
- ▶ Area around the river is known as Bela
- ▶ When Pakistan established its first Atomic Energy Institute? January, 1955
- ▶ Name the saint, who first came in Lahore. Shaikh Ismail
- ▶ When was the local govt. system under devolution of power plan, 2001, inaugurated? August 14, 2001
- ▶ When Pakistan got first loan from USA? 1952
- ▶ In which year Quaid-e-Azam went into self-exile in London? 1931
- ▶ Gandhi called Pakistan Resolution as a Moral wrong
- ▶ How many Mughal emperors ruled over sub-continent? 17
- ▶ Who constructed five canals to remove scarcity of water? Feroz Shah Tughlaq
- ▶ Persia is the old name of Iran
- ▶ Defence Pact between USA and Pakistan?

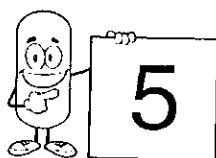
- 1954
- ▶ Logarithm tables were invented by John Napier
  - ▶ Which is the best source of protein? Fish
  - ▶ Most commonly used bleaching agent is chlorine
  - ▶ Lime is sometimes applied to soil in order to increase the alkalinity of the soil
  - ▶ Universal Postal Union agency related to the United Nations, is the oldest UN agency
  - ▶ Microphone is used to convert sound waves into electrical energy
  - ▶ Penicillin is widely used as an antibiotic
  - ▶ The air we inhale is mixture of gases. Nitrogen in the mixture is highest in percentage
  - ▶ Steel is more elastic than Rubber because ratio strain is more of stress to
  - ▶ The chief constituent of gobar gas is methane
  - ▶ The General Assembly of UNO meets every year in regular sessions which begin on third Tuesday in September every year
  - ▶ The frequency of Radio waves is the highest
  - ▶ The chief administrative office of the UNO, which co-ordinates and supervises the activities of the UNO, is the secretariat
  - ▶ The latitudinal differences in pressure delineate a number of major pressure zones, which correspond with zones of climate
  - ▶ French line of fortification built in 1934, along the German border from Switzerland to Belgium was called Maginot Line
  - ▶ Which river forms the Grand Canyon in the United States? Colorado
  - ▶ What is ORBIS? Mobile Eye Hospital
  - ▶ The foundation stone of the sikhism's holiest place "Golden Temple" at Amritsar was laid by Hazrat Mian Mir
  - ▶ Muslim Students Federation (MSF) was established in 1937 by Raja Sahib of Mehmud Abad
  - ▶ Burkina Faso is the new name of Upper Volta
  - ▶ International Anti Corruption day is observed on 9th December
  - ▶ Mount Blanc Mountain is present in France
  - ▶ Tasmania separated from Australia by Bass Strait
  - ▶ The wonder of the world 'Taj Mahal' is situated in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh
  - ▶ The life history of human malaria parasite in Anopheles was first described by Ronald Ross
  - ▶ Riksdag' is the Parliament of Sweden
  - ▶ The distance between the earth and the sun is smallest in the month of January
  - ▶ Pierre de Coubertin is said to be the father of Modern Olympics
  - ▶ Orange is the name of river of South Africa
  - ▶ Alexander Hamilton was the founder of Republican Party of USA
  - ▶ Churchill water fall is present in Canada
  - ▶ The first Winter Olympic Games were held at Chamonix (France)
  - ▶ Sigmund Freud is a psychiatrist, who belonged to Austria
  - ▶ George Washington was succeeded by John Adams
  - ▶ Le Harve is the seaport of France
  - ▶ Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan did his Ph.D. from Leaven University of Belgium
  - ▶ Kafir Fort is located in the province Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
  - ▶ Atmospheric pressure at sea level is 760 mm
  - ▶ Johor Strait separate Malaysia from Singapore?
  - ▶ Gypsum is used in cement industry and plaster of Paris
  - ▶ Sun Temple of Konark is located in Orissa
  - ▶ Teachers day is observed internationally on 5 October
  - ▶ The Japanese Prime Minister at the time of World War II was Hideki Tojo
  - ▶ Island of Cloves' is the nickname of Madagascar
  - ▶ Synagogue is place of worship of Judaism?
  - ▶ Kiev city is called "City of Parks"
  - ▶ People's Great Hural is the parliament of Magnolia
  - ▶ Contour is a measure of Topography

- ▶ The Himalayan mountain system belongs to Fold Mountains
- ▶ Pakistan mainly import edible oil from Malaysia
- ▶ Dasht River flows in Baluchistan
- ▶ A cyclone is a system of wind in which the wind blows spirally towards the centre of low pressure.
- ▶ Los Angeles is favourite place for film production
- ▶ Radio carbon dating process is used to find the age of Fossils.
- ▶ Light year is a unit of distance.
- ▶ Jaffna is situated in Sri Lanka.
- ▶ Jupiter is the Planet with the maximum number of moons.
- ▶ Pine trees are grown in Coniferous forests.
- ▶ Black soil is best suited, for the cultivation of Cotton.
- ▶ Kimberley is famous for Diamonds.(South Africa)
- ▶ Kashgar city is located in China.
- ▶ Russia is the greatest producer of manganese in the world.
- ▶ Oslo is the capital of Norway
- ▶ Khunjrab Pass connects Pakistan with China.
- ▶ Baht is the currency of Thailand.
- ▶ Taka is the currency of Bangladesh.
- ▶ Agra is famous for Taj Mahal
- ▶ 10-Downing Street, London is the official residence of Prime Minister of UK
- ▶ Yellow sea is near China
- ▶ The part of earth's surface is covered with water approximately 71%
- ▶ Proposed Kala Bagh Dam is located on Indus.
- ▶ South China Sea is the largest sea in the world.
- ▶ The earth rotates on its axis from west to east.
- ▶ The biggest producer of tea in the world is China
- ▶ Warsaw is the Capital-of Poland.
- ▶ The White House is situated in USA.
- ▶ Days and nights are of equal- duration when the sun's rays are vertical on the equator.
- ▶ The island of Diego Garcia in the Indian ocean belongs to Mauritius.
- ▶ Radcliff line is between Pakistan and India
- ▶ Longitude is the line from North to South Pole.
- ▶ Equatorial regions are regions of permanent low pressure.
- ▶ High tides occur when the sun and the moon are in a straight line on the opposite sides of the earth.
- ▶ China is the biggest gold producer in the world.
- ▶ Citrus fruits are normally grown in Mediterranean region.
- ▶ All rocks may be classified into three major groups, such as Igneous, Sedimentary and Metamorphic.
- ▶ Copenhagen is the capital of Denmark.
- ▶ New Castle is an important port in England which is famous for coal, industry.
- ▶ Venus is nearest to the earth.
- ▶ Temperature decreases as height increases.
- ▶ The biggest producer of groundnut (peanut) is China.
- ▶ Khanpur Dam is on Haro river.
- ▶ The cutting of forests may cause rise in temperature.
- ▶ Port Stanley is the capital of Falkland Islands.
- ▶ Rawal dam is on Korang river.
- ▶ Tanda Dam is on Kohat Toe.
- ▶ Kampala is the capital of Uganda.
- ▶ In the southern hemisphere, earth is farthest from the sun on 21st June.
- ▶ The coldest months in Australia are July and August.
- ▶ Gomal Zam Dam is on Gomal River.
- ▶ Volga flows into the Caspian Sea.
- ▶ Aswan Dam is located in Egypt.
- ▶ Mirani dam is on the river Dasht.
- ▶ The stars are not visible in the day time because of sun's brightness during day

- time.
- ▶ Aurora Borealis is a phenomenon of light seen in the Northern Hemisphere.
- ▶ Attock oil Refinery is located at Morgah Rawalpindi.
- ▶ The border line between Pakistan and Afghanistan is Durand Line.
- ▶ The revolution of the earth round the sun causes change of seasons.
- ▶ Ghana is the biggest producer of CoCoa.
- ▶ McMahon line is between India and China.
- ▶ Wind is caused by, unequal heating of the atmosphere by the sun.
- ▶ In northern hemisphere, the longest day is June 21.
- ▶ Condensation of water vapours in the atmosphere on particles of dust leads to the formation of Fog.
- ▶ Sahara is the second biggest desert in the world.
- ▶ Africa is the second biggest continent.
- ▶ A group of inter-connected islands is called Archipelago.
- ▶ The Himalayas mountains system belongs to Fold mountains.
- ▶ The shape of the earth is oblate spheroid.
- ▶ Mediterranean climate is characterized by rainy winter and dry summer.
- ▶ A strip of land connecting mainland with a peninsula is called Gulf.
- ▶ Yen is the currency of Japan.
- ▶ Anti-trust laws are meant to prevent monopolies.
- ▶ Biosphere is the part of the earth's Crust water and atmosphere where plants and animals can subsist.
- ▶ Europe is completely situated in the northern hemisphere.
- ▶ Mount Everest is the highest point in Asia.
- ▶ Dead Sea is the lowest point in Asia.
- ▶ Mount McKinley is the highest point in North America.
- ▶ Caspian Sea is the lowest point in Central Asia.
- ▶ Koh-e-Sultan has 738 thousand tons sulphur reserves.
- ▶ Saindak, Koh-e-marani, Sibbi, Kallat have copper deposits.
- ▶ Caribbean Sea is in South America.
- ▶ Pressure is represented on map by joining all plates having the same pressure by means of lines. These lines are called Isobars.
- ▶ Sahara desert is situated in Northern Africa.
- ▶ Green land is the biggest island in the world.
- ▶ About 29.7% of world land is occupied by Asia.
- ▶ Temperature is represented on maps by joining places having the same average temperature by means of lines. These lines are called Isotherms.
- ▶ Rainfall is measured in inches by means of a rain gauge. Rainfall may be recorded on maps by Isohyets.
- ▶ Nimbus is a class of cloud means "a rain cloud".
- ▶ Qila Kitis is near Choa Saidan Shah.
- ▶ Qila Darawar is near Bahawalpur.
- ▶ Maximum wind speeds, pressure deficit and radius of the eye are the factors contributing towards the severity of the cyclone.
- ▶ Suez Canal opened for traffic in 1869.
- ▶ Mediterranean and Red Seas are connected by the Suez Canal.
- ▶ The earth rotates around its axis once in 24 hours. Earth takes 4 minutes to cover one degree of latitude.
- ▶ Delta is triangular piece of land formed by deposition of mud and silt.
- ▶ Pacific and Atlantic Oceans are connected by the Panama Canal.
- ▶ Bala Hisar is a fort near Peshawar.
- ▶ Sukkur Barrage is the biggest barrage in Pakistan.
- ▶ The colour of the lunar soil is grayish.
- ▶ Venice (Italy) is called the city of Canals.
- ▶ Lake Baikal (Russia) is the world's biggest fresh water lake.
- ▶ Al-Azhar University is the oldest university of Egypt.

- ▶ Japan is known as the Land of the rising Sun.
- ▶ Norway is called the Land of the midnight Sun.
- ▶ Gorge is a narrow passage land.
- ▶ Khyber Pass is the legendary pass that links Pakistan with Afghanistan.
- ▶ Bangkok, Thailand is known as the Venice of East.
- ▶ USA is the biggest exporter of corn.
- ▶ The oldest University in Pakistan is the Punjab University.
- ▶ The biggest mosque in Pakistan is Shah Faisal Mosque, Islamabad.
- ▶ China is the biggest fish catching country.
- ▶ Japan is the biggest motor vehicles producer.
- ▶ China is the biggest tobacco producing country in the world.
- ▶ China is the biggest bicycle 'producing country.
- ▶ USA is the biggest arms exporter country.
- ▶ Eden Garden is a famous playground in Calcutta for Cricket.
- ▶ Eiffel Tower is in Paris.
- ▶ Pittsburg (USA) is famous for Iron and Steel Centre.
- ▶ Fleet Street of London is famous for Headquarters of Newspapers.
- ▶ Norway is called the land of Mid night sun.
- ▶ Vatican City is the official residence of Pope of Rome.
- ▶ White House is the official residence of US President.
- ▶ Mount Blanc is the highest mountain in Europe.
- ▶ "38th Parallel Line" is the boundary line between South and North Korea.
- ▶ "Wall Street" is located in New York.
- ▶ Ostrich is the biggest bird in the world.
- ▶ Hyde Park is situated in London.
- ▶ Abadan is famous for oil refinery.
- ▶ "Hot Line" is a direct telephone line between Heads of Government.
- ▶ Switzerland is called the playground of Europe.
- ▶ Rome is called the city of Seven Hills.
- ▶ Most watery country is Canada
- ▶ Mesopotamia was the old name of Iraq
- ▶ Quaid-e-Azam when he joined Al India Muslim League at the age of 37
- ▶ Ayub Khan has shortest tenure as Prime Minister
- ▶ When President Zia-ul-Haq enforced an interim constitution? 1981
- ▶ What is the old name of Pakpatan? Ajudhan
- ▶ Who is the founder of Unionist Party? Sir Fazal Hussain





- ▶ Indonesia has the greatest number of volcanoes in the world.
- ▶ Red Square is located in Moscow.
- ▶ Dsh-t-i-Lut desert is in Iran.
- ▶ Virginia the state of USA is called the Mother of Presidents.
- ▶ "Chinese" is the most spoken language.
- ▶ The World highest -waterfall is Angel (Venezuela).
- ▶ Fameeda Mirza is the first female Speaker of National Assembly of Pakistan?
- ▶ George Herbert Walker Bush was Director of Central Intelligence and later became President of USA
- ▶ Umar Kot fort is located in Sindh.
- ▶ Peninsula is a piece of land surrounded by water on three sides.
- ▶ Mexico is the only English speaking country in Latin America.
- ▶ A cape is the geographical name for land's end.
- ▶ Korakoram Highway is the miracle of engineering work. Pakistan and China are joined by this highway.
- ▶ Tarbela Dam is built on river Indus.
- ▶ Ruby is a precious gemstone. Myanmar is famous for the ruby minerals in South Asia.
- ▶ Switzerland is known as the "Playground of Europe".
- ▶ Chittagong is a major seaport of Bangladesh.
- ▶ Mongolia is landlocked from all sides by Russia and China. Stock raising is the major agricultural activity of Mongolia.
- ▶ Belgium is usually called as "The Cockpit of Europe".
- ▶ Russia is the biggest in area. Vatican City is the smallest in area.
- ▶ Vasco De Gama was the Portuguese explorer who discovered the direct route from Europe to India (1498) by sailing around Africa.
- ▶ Berlin Wall was built in 1961.
- ▶ Alps is the highest mountain of Europe.
- ▶ Copper belt is situated in Zambia.
- ▶ Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania are surrounded the Lake Victoria.
- ▶ Dakar is the main seaport of Senegal.
- ▶ The new name of Burma is Myanmar.
- ▶ Addis Ababa is the capital of Ethiopia.
- ▶ Congo River passes through Congo and Zaire.
- ▶ The country which has the World's oldest constitution is-USA
- ▶ Istanbul is an important city 'of Turkey. One part of city is in Europe and the other part is in Asia the Sea of Marmara separates Europe and Asian Turkey.
- ▶ Chile is located on the south west coast of South America Spanish is the major language of Chile.
- ▶ World's largest gas field is located in Russia.
- ▶ Liverpool is the World's oldest railway station.
- ▶ Kalahari is a famous desert in Africa. It is situated in Botswana.
- ▶ The new name of Rangoon is Yangon
- ▶ Island of Sardinia is a tourist attraction located in Turkey.
- ▶ The country which his locked from all sides by the Aegean Sea is Greece
- ▶ Baffin is the biggest Canadian Island.
- ▶ The biggest in area in the Muslims world is Kazakhstan.
- ▶ Black Sea is in the north of Turkey.
- ▶ The biggest Ocean in the world is the Pacific Ocean
- ▶ Jupiter is the biggest planet.
- ▶ Kenya & Indonesia lies on Equator.
- ▶ Hematite is the most important ore of Iron.
- ▶ Diamond Topaz is made up of a single

element.

- ▶ The least populous Continent of the World is Australia.
- ▶ The most uninhabited-Continent of the World is Antarctica.
- ▶ Statue of Liberty of the World's largest metal statue a tangible pledge of French American friendship stands on the upper New York Bays. It was gifted to America by France in 1877
- ▶ Red sea separates Egypt from Saudi Arabia.
- ▶ Mercury is the fastest planet.
- ▶ Seychelles island is in Indian Ocean.
- ▶ Antarctica is the biggest desert in the World and Sahara is the second biggest desert in the World.
- ▶ The first time tanks were used in 1916 during WW-I by British.
- ▶ Harvard University is in USA, Cambridge is in UK
- ▶ Titanic sank on 14 April, 1912 on voyage from Southampton to New York City in North Atlantic.
- ▶ Tour De France is French cycle race.
- ▶ First women in space Valentine Tereshkova went into space on 16 June 1963.
- ▶ Watergate scandal involved President Richard Nixon in 1972.
- ▶ Parses follow Zoroastrianism.
- ▶ Dickson is the seaport of Malaysia.
- ▶ Blitzkrieg means sudden attack.
- ▶ Dragon is the symbol of China.
- ▶ Bear is the symbol of Russia.
- ▶ Christopher Columbus belonged to Italy.
- ▶ Caspian Sea water is shared by Iran, Russia & Azerbaijan.
- ▶ National People Party is led by Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi
- ▶ F.M. Ayub Khan was the second President of Pakistan?
- ▶ F.M. Ayub Khan was the first elected President of Pakistan?
- ▶ Governor-General dismissed the cabinet of Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din on 17 April, 1953
- ▶ The Chief Justice of the Federal Shariat

Court is appointed maximum for a term of 4 years

- ▶ According to the constitution of Pakistan, President is the Head of state
- ▶ The President shall be a Muslim and not less than 45 years
- ▶ The President of Pakistan shall hold office for a term of 5 years
- ▶ Benazir Bhutto became first women Prime Minister of Pakistan first time on December 2, 1988
- ▶ Benazir Bhutto remained in the office of Prime Minister first time from December 2, 1988 to August 6, 1990
- ▶ A Judge of the Supreme Court addresses his resignation to the President
- ▶ The provincial governor is appointed by President
- ▶ Major-General Iskander Mirza was the first President of Pakistan
- ▶ According to the third schedule the President of Pakistan shall take on oath before Chief Justice
- ▶ According to article 232 of Constitution, the President may issue a proclamation of emergency:
- ▶ Attorney general of Pakistan is appointed by the President
- ▶ Auditor General of Pakistan is appointed by President
- ▶ 18th amendment was passed on 19th April 2010
- ▶ Bay of Pigs was CIA's first public setback
- ▶ 26 July 1908 date is considered the founding of FBI
- ▶ What is the FBI motto? Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity
- ▶ Scotland Yard was formed on 29 September 1829
- ▶ What is the official name of MI6? Secret Intelligence Service
- ▶ When was Mossad set up? 1 April 1951
- ▶ Where are the headquarters of Mossad? Tel Aviv
- ▶ When was CBI established? 1963
- ▶ The nickname for Illinois is Prairie State. Its capital is Springfield.

- ▶ The nickname for Iowa is Hawkeye State. Its capital is Des Moines.
- ▶ The nickname for Kentucky is Bluegrass State. Its capital is Frankfort.
- ▶ The nickname for Maine is Pine Tree State. Its capital is Augusta.
- ▶ How many stars are there on the EU flag? 12
- ▶ In which year Akhtar Hameed Khan got Ramon Magsaysay Award? 1963
- ▶ The Ramon Magsaysay Award was established in April 1957 by the trustees of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund (RBF) based in New York City.
- ▶ There are 195 countries in the world today.
- ▶ The Island of Gavdos belongs to Greece.
- ▶ Who is the author of the book, *Crossed Swords: Pakistan and Its Army*? Shuja Nawaz
- ▶ Ghana was previously known as what? The Gold Coast
- ▶ The Victoria Falls were discovered by who? David Livingstone
- ▶ What is Kimberley in Africa famous for? Diamonds
- ▶ What is the highest mountain in Africa? Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania
- ▶ Where would you find Timbuktu? Mali
- ▶ Aeroflot is an airline in which country? Russia
- ▶ What is the national airline for Ireland? Aer Lingus
- ▶ If I fly on Spain's national airline, who am I flying with? Iberia airline
- ▶ Which three letters of the alphabet are the Netherland's national airline? KLM
- ▶ Sabena is the national airline of which country? Belgium
- ▶ TAP - the national airline of? Portugal
- ▶ What is Australia's national airline? Qantas
- ▶ In national airlines names, what does SAS stand for? Scandinavian Airlines System
- ▶ Which city is Schipol Airport in? Amsterdam
- ▶ The code is 'BCN' - which airport? Barcelona
- ▶ "If you were at Charles De Gaulle airport, where are you? Paris France
- ▶ FRA' is the code for which European airport? Frankfurt
- ▶ What is the airport code of Los Angeles International Airport? LAX
- ▶ "If you come into Barajas Airport, which city are you visiting?" Madrid
- ▶ O'Hare International Airport - where in the USA is it? Chicago, Illinois
- ▶ In which country is the Changi International Airport? Singapore
- ▶ King Zog ruled which country? Albania
- ▶ Who took over as Fuhrer after Hitler's death till arrest 1945? Admiral Karl Donitz
- ▶ Where can you find London Bridge today? USA (Arizona)
- ▶ Who was the first man in space? Yuri Gagarin
- ▶ Who was the first man to fly across the channel? Louis Bleriot
- ▶ In which war was the charge of the Light Brigade? Crimean
- ▶ Name the legless fighter pilot of World War-2? Douglas Bader
- ▶ Who sailed in the Nina - Pinta and Santa Maria? Christopher Columbus
- ▶ Ibn-Sina (known as Avicenna) was called the prince of physicians
- ▶ Al-Zahrawi (Albucasis) was called as the "Father of Modern Surgery"
- ▶ *Matador*, in bullfighting, the principal performer who works the capes and usually dispatches the bull with a sword thrust between the shoulder blade
- ▶ 0.200 grams are equal to one carat.
- ▶ One million cycles per second is called Megahertz.
- ▶ Linseed oil is used while oil painting.
- ▶ Smell is the weakest sense in Birds.
- ▶ Owl can rotate his head to 180 degrees on either sides.
- ▶ Ostrich eat pebbles for helping digestion by grinding up the ingested food.
- ▶ The cuckoo sneaks its eggs into other birds' nest to hatch.
- ▶ Dyne is a unit of Force.
- ▶ Birds are warm blooded animals.

- ▶ Birds bones are hollow.
- ▶ Which dictator preferred 50,000 rifles to 50,000 votes-Benito Mussolini
- ▶ The name of which countries capital means good air? Argentina Buenos Aires
- ▶ PG Woodhouse books Bertie Wooster used what London Club? Drones
- ▶ By law what unpopular thing must prostitutes now do in Holland? Pay Income Tax
- ▶ What is the sacred animal of Thailand? White Elephant
- ▶ The word bank comes from the Italian banco literal meaning what? Bench where moneylender sat
- ▶ Who said sex is a bad thing it rumples the clothes? Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis
- ▶ Lack of vitamin B1 causes what condition? Beri Beri
- ▶ What has a palimped got? Webbed Feet
- ▶ A Myologist studies what? Muscles
- ▶ Where on the human body is the skin the thinnest? Eye
- ▶ What was Alka-Seltzer first marketed as? Cold Cure
- ▶ What's the difference between sleeping gorillas and men? Gorillas don't snore
- ▶ In 1976 in USA 23 people got swine fever and died from what? The Treatment
- ▶ How did folk singer Roy Harper catch Toxoplasmosis? Kiss of life - to a sheep
- ▶ What is the last element - Alphabetically? Zirconium
- ▶ What is the oldest known science? Astronomy
- ▶ What emergency safety device was first used in 1945? Ejector Seat
- ▶ Which metallic element atomic no 83 soothes Gastric Ulcers? Bismuth
- ▶ What is the SI unit of illumination? Lux
- ▶ Who said "computers are useless they only give you answers"? Pablo Picasso
- ▶ Who invented Scissors? Leonardo Da Vinci
- ▶ What is the name for 100th of a second? A Jiffy
- ▶ Titicaca is the highest navigable lake in world extending from Peru to Bolivia.
- ▶ Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world. It is located in Siberia.
- ▶ Don River pours its water into Sea of Azov.
- ▶ Tigris River pours its water into Caspian Sea.
- ▶ Most populated lake is Lake Eire.
- ▶ Suez Canal is 170 Km long constructed in 1869.
- ▶ Lufthansa is an airlines from Germany
- ▶ Cathy Pacific is an airline of Hong Kong.
- ▶ New Zealand is in South Pacific Ocean.
- ▶ Borneo Island is in Pacific Ocean.
- ▶ Galapagos Islands are in Pacific Ocean.
- ▶ Indonesia consists of 13000 islands.
- ▶ Lake Mead on the Arizona-Nevada is largest man-made lake in USA.
- ▶ Gibraltar Strait separates Spain and Africa and joins Mediterranean Sea with Atlantic Ocean.
- ▶ Torres Strait separates Australia and Papua New Guinea
- ▶ Sunda strait separates Sumatra from Java Island.
- ▶ The Suez Canal link the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea. The Canal was constructed by a French Engineer, Ferdinand De Lesseps.
- ▶ Gamma rays are considered the death rays.
- ▶ Gamma rays travel with the velocity of light
- ▶ Gamma rays have maximum penetrating power
- ▶ Shortest wavelength among alpha, beta and gamma is of gamma rays
- ▶ Laser rays are used in micro surgery
- ▶ Alpha radiations produce burns on human body
- ▶ The Suez Canal was nationalized by Col. Nasser on 26th July, 1956.
- ▶ Mariana trench is the deepest part in the ocean and it lies in Pacific Ocean. It is also called the deepest seafloor depression in the world.
- ▶ River Zambezi flows in Southeast Africa.
- ▶ Interfax is the news agency of Russia.
- ▶ Dardanelles strait (Turkey) joins Marmora Sea with Aegean Sea.

- ▶ Malacca (Indonesia) strait separates Sumatra from Malay Peninsula. It is longest strait in the world.
- ▶ Euphrates flows in Syria and Iraq.
- ▶ Mesopotamia is the region between Tigris & Euphrates.
- ▶ Mississippi is longest river of America.
- ▶ Missouri & Hudson River flows in USA.
- ▶ Lake Michigan flows in USA.
- ▶ Name the river that flows through Baghdad-Tigris
- ▶ Suez Canal was acquired by Britain in 1875 and nationalized by Egypt in 1956. It remains closed 1967-75 after Arab Israel War.
- ▶ Big Ben is the nickname for the Great Bell of the clock at the north end of the Palace of Westminster in London, and often extended to refer to the clock and the clock tower. The tower is officially known as the Elizabeth Tower,
- ▶ Lens which is thinner at the centre and thicker at the edge is called Concave Lens
- ▶ *Inside the Pakistan Army: (A Woman's Experience on the Frontline of the War on Terror)* is written by Carey Schofield
- ▶ Mother Teresa was born in Skopje, now capital of the Republic of Macedonia with Albanian parents
- ▶ Greenwich is a town near London through which passes the meridian
- ▶ A lens which is thicker at the centre and thinner at the edges is called Convex Lens
- ▶ Diameter of a lens is called Aperture
- ▶ Angstrom is unit of Length & Becquerel is unit of Radioactivity
- ▶ Carcinophobia means Fear of cancer
- ▶ Pepri is the old name of Bin Qasim port
- ▶ Jehangir Nagar is the old name of Dhaka
- ▶ Khan Garh is the old name of Jaccoabad
- ▶ The Snake River rises in which US state? Wyoming
- ▶ In which city would you find the Wailing Wall? Jerusalem
- ▶ The Romans called it Numidia what do we call it today? Algeria
- ▶ A mountain is the symbol of which film company? Paramount
- ▶ Heinrich Schliemann archaeologist famous for excavating where? Troy
- ▶ Sialkot is the new name of Salwan Kot
- ▶ What is the old name of Karachi (Sindh)? Kalanchi
- ▶ Origin of Species was written by Charles Darwin
- ▶ Pakistan became the 56th member of UNO on 30 September, 1947
- ▶ The old name of Lahore City is: Mahmoodpur
- ▶ What is the new name of NWFP? Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- ▶ What is the name of Hyderabad at the time of Muhammad Bin Qasim? Neroon Kot
- ▶ What is the old name of Zhob? Fort Sandeman
- ▶ Claustrophobia means fear of confined spaces
- ▶ Acrophobia means Fear of heights
- ▶ 17th Asian games held in 2014 in South Korea
- ▶ In which country first jail of the world was constructed? Egypt
- ▶ Headquarters of World Economic Forum located is located at Cologny, Geneva. Davos is annual meeting place of World Economic Forum.
- ▶ John F. Kennedy is the youngest elected president of USA
- ▶ Theodore Roosevelt is the youngest president of USA
- ▶ Faiz Ahmad Faiz is the only recipient of Lenin peace Prize from Pakistan. But it is not true. Abdul Sattar Edhi also received Lenin peace Prize in 1988.
- ▶ Which country was once named as New France? Canada
- ▶ Which leader died in St Helena? Napoleon Bonaparte
- ▶ What does ring a ring a roses refer to? The Black Death
- ▶ Who discovered radium? The Curies
- ▶ Pyramids of Egypt are the oldest and only survived wonder.
- ▶ Guru (teacher) Nanak was the founder of

- Sikhism.
- ▶ Silk was made firstly in China.
  - ▶ Skylab was space laboratory launched in 1973 by USA.
  - ▶ Victoria Lake forms boundary line b/w Tanzania and Uganda.
  - ▶ Psychological study of life in artificial environment is called biopsychology.
  - ▶ Paleontology is the study of fossils.
  - ▶ Mycology is the study of fungi.
  - ▶ The art of compiling dictionary is called Lexicography.
  - ▶ Hydrogen by Henry Cavendish
  - ▶ Cotton gin was invented by Eli Whitney.
  - ▶ Human heart transplant by Bernard
  - ▶ Vaccine (measles) by Peebles
  - ▶ Vaccine (polio) by Salk
  - ▶ Vaccine (rabies) by Louis Pasteur
  - ▶ Vaccine (small pox) by Edward Jenner
  - ▶ Cause of Malaria was discovered by Ronald Ross
  - ▶ Adding machine invented by Pascal
  - ▶ Father of biology is Aristotle
  - ▶ James Hutton is called the father of modern geology.
  - ▶ Who is known as The father of English poetry? Geoffrey Chaucer
  - ▶ French Revolution is written by Tomas Carlyle
  - ▶ The headquarter of Food and Agriculture Organization is in Rome (Italy).
  - ▶ The headquarter of International Atomic Energy Agency is in Vienna (Austria).
  - ▶ The headquarter of International Civil Aviation Organization is in Montréal Canada.
  - ▶ Great Expectations is written by Charles Dickens
  - ▶ Gulliver's Travels is written by Jonathan Swift
  - ▶ Which is the official language of Kuwait? Arabic
  - ▶ Which is the capital of Kuwait? Kuwait City
  - ▶ Which is the currency of Kuwait? Dinar
  - ▶ Whom did William Shakespeare marry? Anne Hathaway
  - ▶ How many plays did William Shakespeare write? 37
  - ▶ Which is the last play written by William Shakespeare? The Tempest
  - ▶ When did William Shakespeare die? 23 April 1616
  - ▶ Which was Charles Dickens' first novel? The Pickwick Papers
  - ▶ In which year Charles Dickens' novel A Christmas Carol appear? 1844
  - ▶ Which revolution dominates A Tale of Two Cities? French
  - ▶ What was George Orwell's real name? Eric Arthur Blair
  - ▶ Where did George Orwell serve in 1922-1927? Indian Imperial Police, Burma
  - ▶ Which novel of George Orwell deals with the revolution of beasts of England and Ireland? Animal Farm
  - ▶ Which revolution is satirized in Animal Farm? Russian
  - ▶ Which novel of George Orwell deals with suppression of truth and free speech in future? 1984
  - ▶ When did George Orwell die? 21 January 1950
  - ▶ Which novel of Jane Austen has the characters Fitzwilliam Darcy and Elizabeth Bennett? Pride and Prejudice
  - ▶ Which disease caused Jane Austen's death? Addison's
  - ▶ How old was Jane Austen when she died? 41 years
  - ▶ What was Mark Twain's real name? Samuel Langhorne Clemens
  - ▶ Where was Mark Twain born? Florida, Missouri
  - ▶ Mark Twain is a river term. What does it mean? Safe to navigate
  - ▶ Where was Robert Louis Stevenson born? Edinburgh
  - ▶ From which disease did Robert Louis Stevenson suffer from his childhood? Tuberculosis
  - ▶ What caused Robert Louis Stevenson's death? Brain hemorrhage



- ▶ When did Robert Louis Stevenson die? 3 December 1894
- ▶ Which was Thomas Hardy's first novel? The poor man and the lady
- ▶ Which county is depicted in the novels of Thomas Hardy? Wessex
- ▶ Who conferred the Order of Merit on Thomas Hardy? George V
- ▶ Which poem of Thomas Hardy deals with Napoleonic Wars? The Dynasts
- ▶ Walter Scott was born on 15 August 1771
- ▶ Which illness left Walter Scott lame in the right leg? Polio
- ▶ Which was Walter Scott's last major poem? The Lord of the Isles
- ▶ Ibn-e-Khaldun retired as a judge.
- ▶ Al Ghazali is known as Hujatul Islam.
- ▶ Aristotle founded 'the lyceum' academy.
- ▶ Who is the only president to have survived two assassination attempts by women? Gerald Ford.
- ▶ What U.S. president installed solar panels on the White House roof? Jimmy Carter.
- ▶ Who revealed that the U.S. had a hydrogen bomb in his last State of the Union speech? Harry S. Truman
- ▶ What date saw FDR sign the U.S. declaration of war against Japan? December 8, 1941.
- ▶ Who was the first U.S. president to adopt the informal version of his first name? Jimmy Carter.
- ▶ Who was the first president to appear on a U.S. coin? Abraham Lincoln.
- ▶ Who said: "I'm the president of the United States, and I'm not going to eat any more broccoli"? George Bush.
- ▶ Who told Jimmy Carter in a debate: "There is no Soviet domination of Eastern Europe"? Gerald Ford.
- ▶ How many U.S. presidents played a role in Vietnam's civil war? Five
- ▶ Cod liver oil contains Vitamin D
- ▶ Collagen is the substance that gives elasticity to skin
- ▶ Vitamin E promotes oxygenation and acts as anti aging
- ▶ Carbon dioxide we release comes from food we eat
- ▶ Vitamin B2 has what other name Riboflavin
- ▶ Fats are made of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen
- ▶ Vitamin E is called anti-aging agent
- ▶ What former U.S. president showed up on dollar coins in 1971? Dwight D. Eisenhower
- ▶ What U.S. president's State of the Union address lasted a record 81 minutes? Bill Clinton's
- ▶ What U.S. president had the shortest life? John F. Kennedy.
- ▶ Where is the world's second largest salt mine? Pakistan
- ▶ Where is the world's largest salt mine? Poland
- ▶ Malala Yousafzai, the child rights activist and youngest ever recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize 2014, received the Liberty Medal 2104
- ▶ All-India Congress was established in 1885 and Quaid-e-Azam attended first time meeting of Congress in 1905 and Quaid-e-Azam joined in 1906.
- ▶ FIFA established in Paris on May 21, 1904.
- ▶ Mongolia has world's 6% of Uranium reserves.
- ▶ Where was the first annual session of the Muslim League held? Karachi 1907
- ▶ Who was the Muslim League leader who opposed Jinnah's decision to boycott the Simon Commission of 1927? Sir Shafi.
- ▶ When Pakistan first formally called as 'Islamic Republic'? 1956 Constitution
- ▶ Which is the oldest university of the world? Quereen University (Morocco).
- ▶ What is the current literacy rate of Pakistan? 57 percent
- ▶ SIM stands for Subscriber identity module
- ▶ What is the height of Mount Everest according to new map survey (it previous height was 29028 feet (8848 metre)? 29035 feet (8850 metre)
- ▶ Who introduced the principle of the Doctrine of Lapse? Dalhousie
- ▶ A place where government records are kept is called Archives

- ▶ Pisa Tower is located in Italy
- ▶ Fear of foreigners is known as Xenophobia
- ▶ 'Chenab Formula' to resolve the Kashmir dispute was presented by Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan
- ▶ A fear of heights is known as Acrophobia
- ▶ Agoraphobia is a fear of a Open places
- ▶ When did General Zia announce martial law? 5 July 1977.
- ▶ What is the name of Pakistan's first 'open' university? Allama Iqbal Open university
- ▶ The famous scientist who died on 14 April 1994 was? Dr. Salim-uz-Zaman.
- ▶ Chaghi is the largest area wise District in Pakistan
- ▶ Pakistan separated from Tajikistan by Wakhan.
- ▶ Wakhan is 80 kilometer long and 20 kilometer wide corridor under the control of Afghanistan
- ▶ National game of Pakistan is Hockey.
- ▶ The cultural centre of Gandhara civilization was situated at Taxila
- ▶ National Police Academy is situated in Islamabad
- ▶ On March 23, 2000 Pakistan had manufactured a modern tank liaison with China by name of Al-Khalid.
- ▶ Durand Line was drawn in 1893 between Pakistan and Afghanistan
- ▶ Zahid Hussain was the first Governor of State Bank
- ▶ Gen. Ayub Khan suspended Iskandar Mirza on 27th October 1958
- ▶ The Qadianis were declared as minority in the National Assembly on 7th September 1974.
- ▶ Zakat and Ushr Ordinance was enforced on 20th June 1980
- ▶ Muhammad Khan Junejo took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan on 23rd March 1985.
- ▶ Canada is called 'Land of Maple'
- ▶ Japan is known as the 'Land of Rising Sun'.
- ▶ The strait of Bab-ul-Mandab is also called the Gate of Tears
- ▶ 'Land of Midnight Sun' is Norway
- ▶ Abyssinia is the old name of Ethiopia
- ▶ Ceylon is the old name of Sri Lanka
- ▶ Jesus Christ was born in Bethlehem
- ▶ Winston Churchill was Prime Minister of England
- ▶ Lord Buddha was born in Lumbini
- ▶ Alexander the Great was born in Macedonia
- ▶ Cathy Pacific is international airline of Hong Kong
- ▶ Emirate is international airline of UAE
- ▶ Garuda is international airline of Indonesia
- ▶ KLM is international airline of Netherlands
- ▶ Lufthansa is an airline of Germany
- ▶ Driving mirror is usually convex
- ▶ Mao movement is connected with Naxalites
- ▶ Pakistan-Afghanistan border 'Durand line' was drawn in 1893 by Sir Mortimer Durand and Afghanistan's ruler Abdur Rehman Khan.
- ▶ What is sometimes referred to as Zulu time? Greenwich Mean Time
- ▶ KLM is the oldest national airline.
- ▶ Talbot invented photographic paper.
- ▶ Dickenson invented paper machine.
- ▶ Blanchard invented parachute.
- ▶ Parliament of Canada is called Parliament.
- ▶ JAL is an airline of Japan.
- ▶ Tour De France is French cycle race.
- ▶ National game of Switzerland is skiing.
- ▶ Black Widow is a rebellious gang in Assam.
- ▶ Chancellor of Germany Angela Merkel belongs to conservative party.
- ▶ Dal Lake is in occupied Kashmir.
- ▶ Mother Teresa belonged to Albanian parents and came to India in 1951. She died on 5th September 1997 and is buried at Kolkata.
- ▶ Father of Homeopathy is Heinemann.
- ▶ Founder of physical chemistry Arrhenius.
- ▶ Copernicus is known as the Father of Astronomy.
- ▶ Greek writer Herodotus is called father of History.

- ▶ Garden of Five Senses is in Delhi.
- ▶ In 2650 the first Pyramid was built in Egypt.
- ▶ In 776 First Olympic Games were played in Greece.
- ▶ Alexander invaded India in battle of Hydaspes.
- ▶ Emperor Theodosius banned the Olympic Games.
- ▶ Sun and Moon pyramids are in Mexico.
- ▶ Rock temple was built at Jerusalem.
- ▶ The largest tea producing country is China
- ▶ USA has the largest production of aluminum.
- ▶ Lakes give the source of terrestrial moisture.
- ▶ Bangladesh has a dispute over the construction of a dam on Naaf River with Myanmar.
- ▶ A large coral reef containing islands encompassing a sea water lagoon is named Atoll.
- ▶ The largest basins in the face of the earth are oceans. Basin is a low land area.
- ▶ Obama is US's 44th President.
- ▶ First Asia games were played at New Delhi in 1951.
- ▶ Michael Jackson died on 25th June, 2009 at the age of 50.
- ▶ The International Airport of Washington DC is known as Dulles International Airport.
- ▶ The book "Jinnah- India, Partition, Independence" is written by Jaswant Singh.
- ▶ The hundred year war actually lasted for 114 years.
- ▶ Sir William Howard Russell was the first Great War correspondent.
- ▶ Hundred years war fought between France and Britain during 1338-1453.
- ▶ Cease fire between Iran and Iraq took place in 1988, by the intervention of U.N.
- ▶ The place named Normandy became world's famous due to the D. Day landing during the Second World War on 6th June 1944. Normandy is located in France.
- ▶ Pearl Harbour incident took place on 7th December 1941.
- ▶ In 1982 the Falklands war was fought between Britain and Argentina.
- ▶ Civil War of USA lasted from 1861-1865.
- ▶ The famous British Naval commander, who defected the French Naval Fleet at Nile in 1788 and at Trafalgar in 1805 was Horatio Nelson.
- ▶ The headquarter of International Fund for Agricultural Development is in Rome (Italy).
- ▶ The headquarter of International Labor Organization is in Geneva (Switzerland).
- ▶ The headquarter of International Monetary Fund is in Washington (USA).
- ▶ The head quarter of International Maritime Organization is in London (UK).
- ▶ The headquarter of International Telecommunication Union is in Geneva (Switzerland)
- ▶ The headquarter of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) is in Paris (France).
- ▶ The headquarter of United Nations Industrial Development Organization is in Vienna (Austria).
- ▶ The headquarter of Universal Postal Union is in Berne (Switzerland).
- ▶ The headquarter of World Health Organization is in Geneva (Switzerland).
- ▶ The headquarter of World Intellectual Property Organization is in Geneva (Switzerland).
- ▶ Doer war fought between South Africa and British.
- ▶ Fighting broke out between Greeks and the Turks in July 1974 on Cyprus issue
- ▶ At the end of Second World War in 1945, Germany was divided among 4 major powers.
- ▶ In Opium war Britain fought against China.
- ▶ Gulf war Jan 1991 stopped in Feb 28, 1991.
- ▶ Iran-Iraq was started in Sep 1980 and ended in Aug1988.
- ▶ Lloyd George of Great Britain represented in treaty of Versailles.
- ▶ Germany remained in grip of allied occupation from 1944 to 1952.
- ▶ The American general who acted as the supreme commander of Allied forces in Europe during the second world war was

D.D Eisenhower.

- ▶ The criminals of the Second World War were trailed in the city of Nuremburg.
- ▶ Break up of Germany occurred on 1990 and merger on Oct 3, 1990.
- ▶ Iraq occupied Kuwait on 2nd Aug 1990.
- ▶ USA dropped an atom bomb on Hiroshima on 6th August 1945.
- ▶ First World War begun on 1914 A.D. and Second World War started in 1939 when Germany attacked on Poland, it is also considered as greatest War.
- ▶ Germans call a WW1 sea fight Battle of Skagerrak what in UK? Battle of Jutland
- ▶ Operation Thunderbolt was the nickname given to which raid? Israeli raid on Entebbe
- ▶ In WW2 the Germans launched operation Bernhard – what Counterfeit British Notes
- ▶ In WW2 what was the German codename for invasion of Russia- Barberossa
- ▶ Operation Dracula in WWII freed what city- Rangoon Burma
- ▶ Which 19th century battle UK / USA fought after peace signed- Battle of New Orleans
- ▶ Waterloo is a place located in Belgium
- ▶ "Profiles in Courage" is written by Henry Kissinger.
- ▶ Pickwick Papers were written by Charles Dickens.
- ▶ "East of Eden" novel was written by John Steinbeck.
- ▶ A farewell to Arms is written by American Novelist Earnest Hemingway.
- ▶ Travel in Arabian Desert was written by C.M Doughty.
- ▶ The spirit of Islam was written by Syed Ameer Ali.
- ▶ The poem Shikwah and Jawab-e-Sikwah was written by Allama Iqbal.
- ▶ Five Thousand Years of Pakistan was written by REM Wheeler.
- ▶ Struggle of Pakistan was written by I.H Qureshi.
- ▶ The poem "Ancient Mariner" is the work of Coleridge.
- ▶ White Papers are policy statements published by the British parliament on the

subject of tremendous public importance.

- ▶ Blue Books are the official reports of the British Government.
- ▶ White Books are the official publications of the countries like Portugal, China, and Germany.
- ▶ The Duke of Wellington defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.
- ▶ The third battle of Panipat was fought between Marathas and Afghans.
- ▶ In Battle of Sabroan, English defeated Sikhs and captured Lahore.
- ▶ Iraq occupied Kuwait in August 1990.
- ▶ North Korea invaded South Korea in 1950.
- ▶ Japan attacked Pearl Harbour located in Hawaii on 7 Dec. 1941.
- ▶ Nickname of Atomic Bomb dropped on Hiroshima on 6 Aug 1945 was Little Boy and on Nagasaki on 9 Aug was Fat Man.
- ▶ Water vapours are formed due to evaporation
- ▶ GMT was established in 1884
- ▶ Radio broad casting started in 1920 in world
- ▶ Dossier means relevant papers
- ▶ In deserts clouds do not precipitate due to low humidity
- ▶ Rain drop is shaped like a pear
- ▶ Drinker's apparatus is for measuring the amount of Alcohol in the blood.
- ▶ Atomic pile is a place where nuclear fission is made.
- ▶ Dewar's flask is called as thermos.
- ▶ Atomic weight of chemical compounds is determined by Mass spectroscopy.
- ▶ Tube light emits radiation even after it is disconnected. It is due to Fluorescence
- ▶ The conversion of gases into liquid under high pressure and low temperature is called regulation.
- ▶ If a green leaf is seen in a red light its color will be black.
- ▶ Emerge of VIBGYOR from one side of the prism is due to refraction and dispersion of light.
- ▶ 510 million square kilometers is the total surface area of the ear

- ▶ Linseed oil is used while oil painting.
- ▶ During the winter months 90% of fallen leaves are taken underground by earth worm
- ▶ Hydrosis is the medical term for what – Sweating
- ▶ What does per capita literally mean? Per Head
- ▶ What country used the ringgit as currency? Malaysia
- ▶ On a standard rainbow what colour is on the inside of the curve> Violet
- ▶ What animal stands for the longest period? African Elephant over 50 years
- ▶ Who was the father of Alexander the Great? Philip II of Macedon
- ▶ Which country makes the most films per year- India
- ▶ In what does a steganographer write messages? Invisible ink
- ▶ The martial art tai quon do translates literally as what Kick Art Way
- ▶ Who wrote "To err is human to forgive divine" Alexander Pope essay on criticism
- ▶ What is the capital of Panama- Panama
- ▶ Name the Capital of the Ukraine-Kiev
- ▶ Hamun Mashkel Lake (Baluchistan) is salt water lake.
- ▶ Eskimos live in North America.
- ▶ Iberian Peninsula is a part of Europe.
- ▶ The Devil Tower present in US is a volcano.
- ▶ BOZ was the penname of which writer- Charles Dickens
- ▶ Which spice comes in hands –Ginger
- ▶ In the Old Testament what is the first book of Moses-Genesis – first 5 all Moses books
- ▶ What is the literal meaning of the title Viceroy-In place of the King
- ▶ What word describes one tenth of a nautical mile-Cable
- ▶ Men are ten times more likely than women to have what-Colour Blindness
- ▶ Oil is the most traded product in the world what is the second-Tea
- ▶ What animals evidence is admissible in US courts-A Bloodhound
- ▶ Which country in the world produces the most mangos-India
- ▶ 2.47105 acres is equal to what in SI unit? Hectare
- ▶ The word philosophy comes from Greek literally meaning what Love of wisdom
- ▶ Pyrometer measures high temperatures
- ▶ Seismograph measures intensity of earthquake
- ▶ What is measured by an interferometer- Wavelength of light
- ▶ Manometer is the instrument of measuring gas pressure.
- ▶ In computing what does EPOS stand for- Electronic Point of Sale
- ▶ Vanilla is part of which plant family-Orchids
- ▶ Name woman set up free birth control clinic in Holloway in 1920 Marie Stopes
- ▶ The Wright brothers made aircraft but what was their other job: Bicycle manufacturers
- ▶ Which city is the capital of Tuscany? Florence
- ▶ What is the opposite of nocturnal –Diurnal
- ▶ What fruit does not ripen after picking- Pineapple
- ▶ Germans call a WW1 sea fight Battle of Skagerrak what in UK Battle of Jutland
- ▶ Sand, Soda and what are the main ingredients of glass-Limestone
- ▶ What colour are the seats in the House of Lords-Red – Commons green
- ▶ If a doctor gave you an Ishihara test what is he testing? For Colour blindness
- ▶ Only one miracle is mentioned in all four gospels what is it? Feeding of 5000
- ▶ What is the official language of Cuba? Spanish
- ▶ What new invention was shown to Queen Victoria 14 Jan 1878? The telephone
- ▶ Who was the last Emperor of France- Napoleon III
- ▶ What country does China have its longest land border with? Mongolia
- ▶ Where are a whales nipples? On its back
- ▶ What was the first country in 1824 to legalize Trade Unions-Britain

- ▶ What is the world's longest insect-Borneo stick insect
- ▶ The angel shark has what other name-The monkfish
- ▶ Which creatures communicate by touch, smell and dance-Bees
- ▶ In which country did the study of geometry originate -Egypt
- ▶ What does the DIN number mean on photographic film-Speed of film
- ▶ What capitol is on the slopes of the volcano Pichincha-Quito Ecuador
- ▶ Vitamin B2 has what other name Riboflavin
- ▶ What is the biggest tourist attraction in Zambia-Victoria falls
- ▶ Where is the world's largest mine? Carletonville South Africa
- ▶ At Waterloo who commanded the Prussian troops: Marshal Blucher
- ▶ Which bird is the symbol of the Royal Society Protection Birds Avocet
- ▶ Which microbe produces alcohol-Yeast - alcohol is yeast piss
- ▶ In WW2 in what French city did the Germans surrender Reims
- ▶ What was Ghandi's profession? Lawyer
- ▶ Which is the oldest walled city in the world-Jericho
- ▶ What does Magna Carta literally mean-Great Charter
- ▶ Who built the world's first film studio-Thomas Alva Edison
- ▶ What country is coffee originally from-Ethiopia
- ▶ What is the currency of Turkey- Lira
- ▶ Which world's city is known as The Golden City: Prague (Czech Republic)
- ▶ Which country contains every type of climate in the world? New Zealand
- ▶ In what country was the paperclip invented-Norway
- ▶ Where is the only digital rolex watch in the world :Wimbledon centre court
- ▶ Where were the original loopholes- Castle walls -- arrow firing slits
- ▶ What religious leaders name means Sign of God: Ayatollah
- ▶ In which country is the Nokia company based- Finland
- ▶ What is unique about the pistol star? It is the Brightest star in sky
- ▶ The Afghan Taliban use which colour of flag- White
- ▶ What was Queen Victoria's first name-Alexandria
- ▶ In Sanskrit it means House of Snow - what does? Himalayas
- ▶ What was the White House formerly known as - Executive Mansion
- ▶ Which is the only middle eastern county without a desert Lebanon
- ▶ Which companies name translates as abundant fields? Toyota
- ▶ What is the hole in a pencil sharpener called? Chuck
- ▶ What is the most chemically complex food - over 300 chemicals? Chocolate
- ▶ Which building material gets its name from Arabic for the brick Adobe
- ▶ Russia has one but the US has at least six what? Places called Moscow
- ▶ What was Helen Keller's first word- Water
- ▶ Which country consumes the most chicken per capita? Saudi Arabia
- ▶ What was the distress call before SOS? CQD - come quick Danger
- ▶ What does Honolulu mean in Hawaiian? Sheltered Harbour
- ▶ Which city is built on 118 Islands? Venice
- ▶ In WW1 what warning device was on the top of Eiffel Tower: Parrots
- ▶ Nylon was invented in 1934 what product first used it? Toothbrush
- ▶ Highest military award of India is Padam Vir Chakra.
- ▶ Which English word comes from the French for candle: Chandelier
- ▶ In which European capital city is a cannon fired at 1.00 pm daily Edinburgh
- ▶ Worldwide most capital cities begin with which letter- B
- ▶ What creature is the symbol of medicine-Snake
- ▶ What nationality was Cleopatra? Greek



- ▶ A university has a campus what does it literally mean? A Field
- ▶ What does the name Dracula mean in Romanian? Son of the Devil
- ▶ Whose name translates as Emperor of all? Genghis Khan
- ▶ Which country was the first to issue parking tickets? France
- ▶ Name the first war submarine invented by David Bushnell it sank Turtle
- ▶ In which city was Galileo born? Pisa
- ▶ The most common name in the world is Mohammed
- ▶ Cats have over one hundred vocal sounds, dogs only have about ten
- ▶ There was once an undersea post office in the Bahamas
- ▶ There are more chickens than people in the world
- ▶ The scientist who designed the first internal combustion engine used to burn low grade fuel. Etienne Lenoir
- ▶ The scientist who asserted the earth to be a huge magnet: Benjamin Franklin
- ▶ Edible part of tomato is whole fruit.
- ▶ One micron is equal to One-thousandth of a millimeter.
- ▶ First world war was began on 1914 A.D. and second world war started in 1939 when Germany attacked on Poland, it is also considered as Greatest war.
- ▶ Columbus discovered America in 1492 A.D
- ▶ The Cambodian language is a language which has a total number of 74 alphabets.
- ▶ Bering Strait separates Asia from Africa and joins the Red Sea and Persian Gulf.
- ▶ Bosporus Strait connects Black Sea with the Sea of Marmora.
- ▶ News agency AIP belongs to Afghanistan.
- ▶ Mozambique strait is the broadest strait in the world. It is between Mozambique and Madagascar.
- ▶ The Sumerian civilization is considered to be the oldest civilization of the world.
- ▶ Jericho, situated in the Jordan valley on bank of Dead Sea is the oldest town of the world.
- ▶ Sierra Leone has the lowest GDP per capita of 510 US dollars and Luxembourg has the highest GDP per capita of 36,400 US dollars.
- ▶ Light is the fastest thing in the universe. It travels at a phenomenal speed of 186,000 miles per second.
- ▶ The earth is the densest planet of universe .It has density of 5.515 time that of water.
- ▶ La Paz, capital city of Bolivia (South America), is situated at an altitude of 3631 metres (12087 feet) from the sea level.
- ▶ The city Rome was founded in 753 B.C. by romulus.
- ▶ The Muslim rule of Spain lasted from 711 to 1492 A.D.
- ▶ Statue of liberty (New York) was installed in 1886. It is 151 feet one inch high from the base to torch.
- ▶ The world is divided into 24 time zones, each 15' longitude wide. the longitudinal meridian passing through Greenwich, England is the starting point and is called the prime meridian.
- ▶ Christopher Columbus discovered Bahamas on 12 Oct 1492 A.D.
- ▶ The world famous Golden Gate bridge is located in San Francisco (USA).
- ▶ Russia invaded Afghanistan on Dec 27, 1979.
- ▶ Hong Kong was returned to china on July 1, 1997.
- ▶ Eritrea became an independent state on May 24, 1993.
- ▶ A billion contain 1000 million. It has 9 zeroes. Similarly a trillion has 12 zeroes, a quadrillion 15 zeroes, a quintillion 18 zeroes and a decillion 33 zeroes.
- ▶ About half of the world population speaks indo-European languages. The Indo-European branch to which English belongs is Germanic.
- ▶ The original inhabitants of USA are known as Red Indians.
- ▶ Out of the 193 sovereign independent nations of the world 147 are republics and other 46 are under personal rules (14 kings, 1 emperor, 3 queens, 7 hereditary sheikhs, 1 grand duke, 2 sultans, 1 constitutional monarch etc).

- ▶ Gwadar became a part of Pakistan on September 9, 1958.
- ▶ All India Muslim league was formulated on December 30, 1906 and first president was Sir Agha Khan.
- ▶ Afghanistan got independence on 19th Aug 1919.
- ▶ Camera (photographic) has been invented by "Joseph N. Niepce" France in 1822.
- ▶ Sunlight is composed of seven colours
- ▶ Braille system is used for the education of Blind.
- ▶ Protein is a natural polymer
- ▶ The paper currency first introduced by China
- ▶ Asian Development Bank was established on 16th Jan, 1999.
- ▶ Radcliff was a lawyer by profession.
- ▶ In 1945, Hiroshima was the first city Atom bomb dropped.
- ▶ Leo Tolstoy was the political guru of Gandhi.
- ▶ South Africa is the country which has three capitals.
- ▶ All-India Muslim league was established in 1906 and Quaid-e-Azam joined in 1913.
- ▶ The lowest per capita income in the Muslim world is of Somalia.
- ▶ United Nations spends a lion's share of its budget on Refugees rehabilitations
- ▶ A piece of land surrounded by water on three sides is known as "peninsula".
- ▶ The density of population usually measured in person per sq. km
- ▶ The Red Cross was founded by Jean Henri Durant
- ▶ The gateway to the Gulf of Iran is Strait of Hormuz
- ▶ The first Republican President of America was Abraham Lincoln
- ▶ The country famous for Samba dance is Brazil
- ▶ The literal meaning of Renaissance is Revival
- ▶ Julius Caesar was killed by Brutus
- ▶ The title of Desert Fox was given to Field Marshal Erwin Rommel
- ▶ The word 'Quiz' was coined by Jim Daly Irishman
- ▶ The original meaning of 'Quiz' was Trick
- ▶ Adolf Hitler was born in Austria
- ▶ In the year 1811, Paraguay became independent from Spain
- ▶ The cross word puzzle was invented by Arthur Winey
- ▶ Slavery in America was abolished by Abraham Lincoln
- ▶ The famous Island located at the mouth of the Hudson river is Manhattan
- ▶ The famous painting 'Mona Lisa' is displayed at Louvre museum, Paris
- ▶ The earlier name for tomato was Love apple
- ▶ The famous words 'Veni Vidi Vici' were said by Julius Caesar
- ▶ Disneyland is located in California, USA
- ▶ Archimedes was born in Sicily
- ▶ The famous General Motors company was founded by William Durant
- ▶ The country that brings out the FIAT is Italy
- ▶ The White House was painted white to hide fire damage
- ▶ "History is Bunk" was said by Henry Ford
- ▶ The term "astrology" literally means Star Speech
- ▶ Togo is situated in Africa
- ▶ The first ruler who started war games for his soldiers was Genghis Khan
- ▶ The first talkie feature film in USA was The Jazz Singer
- ▶ The name of the large clock on the tower of the House of Parliament in London is called Big Ben
- ▶ Prado museum is located in Madrid
- ▶ The number of keys in an ordinary piano is Eighty eight
- ▶ Man is a Tool Making Animal' was said by Benjamin Franklin
- ▶ The term 'anesthesia' was coined by Oliver Wendell Holmes
- ▶ Number of schools of thoughts is 52.
- ▶ Notre Dom is located in Paris (France), it is a church.

- ▶ Jodrell Bank is located in Great Britain, it is famous for its Space Observatory.
- ▶ Micronesia is located in Asia.
- ▶ Blue Mosque is in Istanbul.
- ▶ Bastille was a jail in Paris, it was destroyed during the French Revolution on 14th July 1789.
- ▶ Alexandria Seaport is in Egypt.
- ▶ Sargasso Sea is without a coastline.
- ▶ Nether land's land is below sea level.
- ▶ Antwerp Seaport is in Belgium.
- ▶ Aqaba Seaport is in Jordan.
- ▶ Bandar Bushehr Seaport is in Iran.
- ▶ Bristol Seaport is in UK.
- ▶ Camp David is famous for Camp David Accord, which took place between Egypt and Israel. It is located in USA.
- ▶ Jaffna is the headquarters of LTTE guerillas in Sri Lanka.
- ▶ Akal Takht is a place of confession of Penance in the Golden Temple complex, it has been the spiritual and temporal seat of authority of Sikh since 1906.
- ▶ Hanging garden of Babylon is situated in Baghdad and was planted in 603 B.C; this is included in seven wonder of the world.
- ▶ Leaning tower of Pisa, it was built in 12th Century, it is located in Italy.
- ▶ Aleppo is located in Syria.
- ▶ Empire State Building is located in New York.
- ▶ Bermuda Triangle is in Caribbean region.
- ▶ Bermuda is the colony of UK.
- ▶ Eiffel tower of Paris was built in 1887-89 by Gustav Eiffel, 986 feet high, now used as a winders stations.
- ▶ Lumbini is the birthplace of Gautam Budh, it is in Nepal.
- ▶ Yellow Stone National Park is in USA.
- ▶ Golan Heights are located in Syria.
- ▶ The Indonesian island Bali is famous for Temples & tourism
- ▶ Abu Simbal is the famous temple in Egypt.
- ▶ Adam's bridge is 17 miles long line of rock and sand bank between India and Sri Lanka.
- ▶ Mermaid Statue is in Copenhagen.
- ▶ Temple mount is located in Jerusalem.
- ▶ Buland Darwaza is situated near Agra its height is 176 feet.
- ▶ Olympia is a place with temple of Zeus and Hera.
- ▶ Jordan is an Islamic country which has boundary with many countries.
- ▶ Break up of Germany occurred on 1945 and merger on Oct 3, 1990.
- ▶ Iraq occupied Kuwait on 2nd Aug 1990.
- ▶ Indonesia has 13000 islands.
- ▶ Japan is an archipelago.
- ▶ Namibia is administrated by South Africa.
- ▶ UAE is the federation of 7 Emirates.
- ▶ Bosnia Herzegovina became independent on Jan 17, 1996.
- ▶ USA president's tenure is of 4 years.
- ▶ Kosovo mostly consists of Albanian Muslims.
- ▶ Baltic States are the name given to the European countries like Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.
- ▶ Spanish is the official language of Argentina.
- ▶ The majority of Japan's Population is by religion Shinto.
- ▶ The term Boxer Rebellion is associated with China.
- ▶ Melbourne is the capital city of Australian state Victoria.
- ▶ Berlin was approved as a capital of Germany on 20th June 1991.
- ▶ Manchester is the city of Great Britain famous for textile industry.
- ▶ Toronto is in North America.
- ▶ Sao Paulo is the largest city of South America.
- ▶ Alexandria is the famous city of Egypt, it is also an important sea port.
- ▶ The criminals of the Second World War were trailed in the city of Nuremburg.
- ▶ Kobe is a Japanese city and seaport heavily bombarded in World War-I, serious earthquake hit in 1997.
- ▶ Hague is the city of Holland.

- ▶ Mauna Loa is the largest active volcano of the world.
- ▶ Robert Mugabe is the personality of Zimbabwe.
- ▶ Newton was of English Origin.
- ▶ George W. Bush was 43th US president
- ▶ Goethe was German in origin.
- ▶ Baba Bullay Shah was a famous Sufi poet of Punjabi language. His tomb is in Kasur.
- ▶ Haroon ur Rashid belonged to Abbasid dynasty.
- ▶ Shakespeare was of Great Britain.
- ▶ Firdusi was a Persian poet. He wrote Shahnama
- ▶ President Roosevelt of USA delivered his famous Four Freedoms speech in 1941.
- ▶ Luther King is associated with the reformation movement.
- ▶ Duke of Wellington was of England.
- ▶ F.D Roosevelt was elected as US president for four times.
- ▶ Pablo Picasso was born in Spain and settled in Paris.
- ▶ Slobodan Milosevic belonged to Yugoslavia.
- ▶ The name of American magnate Rockefeller is related to oil and petroleum
- ▶ Famous Lady Helen Keller belonged to US.
- ▶ The American general who acted as the supreme commander of Allied forces in Europe during the Second World War was D.D Eisenhower.
- ▶ Ajmeer is famous for a sufi saint's tomb named Khawaja Moin ud Din Chisti.
- ▶ Lloyd George of Great Britain represented in treaty of Versailles.
- ▶ Germany ' remained in grip of allied occupation from 1944 to 1952.
- ▶ Christians faced stiff opposition from Romans.
- ▶ Worst explosion, Dec 3, 1984 occurred in Bhopal (India).
- ▶ 1500- Value colossus was the first programmable computer of the world. It was put to use in Dec 1943 in UK.
- ▶ The ancient Chinese were great scientists and inventors, they invented magnetic compass during Hun dynasty.
- ▶ In Opium war Britain fought against China.
- ▶ Gulf war Jan 1991 stopped in Feb 28, 1991.
- ▶ Iran-Iraq was started in Sep 1980 and ended in Aug 1988.
- ▶ Soviet Union Officially broke up on 26th December 1991.
- ▶ At the end of Second World War in 1945, Germany was divided among 4 major powers.
- ▶ Fighting broke out between Greeks and the Turks in July 1974 on the 4 issue of Cyprus
- ▶ Akbar the great ruled the India from 1556-1605 A.D.
- ▶ Before Independence East Timor was being ruled by Indonesia.
- ▶ Imam Ayatullah Khomeini Brought about an Islamic revolution in Iran by ousting Shah Reza Shah in the year 1979.
- ▶ Columbia Space shuttle broke up on re-entry to Earth on Feb 1, 2003.
- ▶ Doer war fought between South Africa and British.
- ▶ Han Dynasty was in China.
- ▶ People's Republic of china gained its independence in 1949 under the leadership of Mao-Zedong.
- ▶ In China the Cultural Revolution lasted from 1966-1969.
- ▶ Sumerian Civilization were settled in Euphrates and Tigris regions.
- ▶ Hanover dynasty belonged to Great Britain.
- ▶ Great Wall of China was built in 204 BC.
- ▶ Hapsburg dynasty, Weimer republic, Third Reich belongs to Germany.
- ▶ USA dropped an atom bomb on Hiroshima on 6th August 1945.
- ▶ Delhi Sultans were of Lodhi Dynasty.
- ▶ Civil War of USA lasted from 1861-1865.
- ▶ Hong Kong was returned to china on 1 July 1997.
- ▶ Glorious Revolution in England took place in 1688. A.D.
- ▶ Iraqi general who brought about military revolution in Iraq by ousting king Faisal on 14th July 1958 was Abdul Karim Qasim.

- ▶ A French economist named Francois Quesnay proposed the concept of Laissez-Faire in the 18th Century.
- ▶ The name of Mesopotamia was changed to Iraq in the year 1935.
- ▶ American war of Independence started in 1776 and came to an end in 1783.
- ▶ In 1982 the Falklands war was fought between Britain and Argentina.
- ▶ Saddam Hussain Became President of Iraq in 1979.
- ▶ Pearl Harbor incident took place on 7th Dec 1941.
- ▶ The currency Euro was launched on 1 Jan 1999.
- ▶ In April 1986 the place named CHERNOBYL gained world fame due to accident in Atomic Reactor.
- ▶ Alexander died in Babylon in 322 B.C.
- ▶ Berlin Wall kept East and West Germany divided for 28 years. It was dismantled by East German Gov. on Nov 18th 1989.
- ▶ Mohenjo Daro was founded by Sir John Marshall, also known as mound of dead. The people residing there were traders by profession. There is found of statue of bull, which denotes that people were worshippers of it.
- ▶ Taj Mahal is located in Agra, the white marble mausoleum built by Shah Jahan in the memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal in 1652. It was designed by Shah Jahan (Iranian Architect) over twenty years.
- ▶ Taxila is the ancient city of the province of Punjab. It is the site of ancient archaeological excavation.
- ▶ The place named Normandy became world's famous due to the D-Day landing during the Second World War on 6th June 1944. Normandy is located in France.
- ▶ After the First World War the Dawes Plan was launched in year 1924.
- ▶ Industrial Revolution first started in Britain.
- ▶ After the first world war (1914-18) the Allies signed a treaty of Sevres in 1920 with Turkey.
- ▶ The Marshall Plan was announced on 5th June 1947 at Harvard.
- ▶ Statue of liberty is 151 feet tall. It is made of copper, located in the Liberty Island in New York. It was presented by France to US. It unveiled in 1886.
- ▶ The original residents of India before the arrival of the Aryan were Dravidians.
- ▶ Romulus founded the city of Rome in 753 B.C.
- ▶ Buddhism is non-theistic religion.
- ▶ Majority of the population of Vietnam comprise of Buddhist.
- ▶ Naval Missile Brahmos Cruise Missile is an Indian Missile.
- ▶ Cambodian language has 74 Alphabets.
- ▶ Hellas is the word appears on the postage stamp of Greece.
- ▶ A group of Nightingales is called a Watch.
- ▶ Young fish is called fingerling.
- ▶ Joey is the kid of Kangaroo.
- ▶ Northern Europe is known with Scandinavian Region and Nordic Region.
- ▶ Countries Area wise-Russia-Canada-China-USA-Brazil
- ▶ 250 children born every minute
- ▶ AAA, Agricultural Adjustment Act is related to President Roosevelt.
- ▶ Currently out of the world's population the Muslims are one fifth.
- ▶ The Gurkhas are the original inhabitants of Nepal.
- ▶ Federal system has central and provincial government.
- ▶ The international customary laws which allow states to punish an offender are known as criminal Juris Gentium.
- ▶ The term "In Camera" is used for the trial of case when case is heard without reporting to public.
- ▶ Latin term De Jure means by Law.
- ▶ The word Iron Curtain was used by Winston Churchill.
- ▶ Reconciliation means when third party investigates and suggests a solution to a dispute.
- ▶ In literary term the dramatic work with aims at exciting laughter is called Farce.
- ▶ Gallup poll is the method of assessing public opinion through representative expression of opinion of cross reaction of

- the population of a country.
- ▶ Tax on import and Export is called Tariff.
  - ▶ Antwerp is called by the name of key to the common market.
  - ▶ Stone Age is also known as Paleolithic period.
  - ▶ Orangutan means man of the woods.
  - ▶ Sugar Island is located at the confluence of Ganga and the Bay of Bengal.
  - ▶ Agraphia means inability to write.
  - ▶ King Faisal is called "The Islamic Coordinator".
  - ▶ The creator of "Mona Lisa" belonged to Italy.
  - ▶ The Labour of UK party believes in Socialism.
  - ▶ The US Senate comprises 100 members.
  - ▶ "Warsak Dam" has been built on the River Kabul.
  - ▶ 5 June is known as World Environment Day.
  - ▶ "The Sun also Rises" is written by Earnest Hemingway.
  - ▶ Black Death reaches England in 1348.
  - ▶ Intifada denotes Palestinian uprising.
  - ▶ Caucasus is situated between Caspian and Black Sea.
  - ▶ Kabul is the largest city of Afghanistan.
  - ▶ Akbar died at Agra in 1605.
  - ▶ In 1783 Britain acknowledged the independence of USA.
  - ▶ The term cartel refers to Unity of parties, factions or nation in a common cause.
  - ▶ Term the belief in the "rightness" of rule is legitimacy.
  - ▶ Barbarians invaded North Africa before Arabs.
  - ▶ Popular name of Canada is Land of Maple.
  - ▶ American's parliament is Congress.
  - ▶ Largest oil company belong to USA is The Exxon Corporation.
  - ▶ New name of Lyallpur is Faisalabad.
  - ▶ National People's Assembly belongs to Algeria.
  - ▶ Aeroflot is Russia's airline.
  - ▶ Bakhtar is the news agency of Afghanistan.
  - ▶ Croix de Guerre is the highest military award of France.
  - ▶ The currency of Syria is pound.
  - ▶ Som is the currency of Uzbekistan.
  - ▶ Machiavelli was born in Florence.
  - ▶ Montesquieu wrote 'the spirit of laws'.
  - ▶ Land of midnight sun is called to Norway.
  - ▶ Rousseau was born in Geneva.
  - ▶ Bentham is the father of utilitarianism.
  - ▶ Lenin was a Bolshevik leader.
  - ▶ Hitler's theory of the state is known as National Socialism.
  - ▶ John Locke advocated basic human rights.
  - ▶ Montesquieu was a political sociologist.
  - ▶ Mao joined communist party in 1921.
  - ▶ Cease fire between Iran and Iraq took place in 1988, by the intervention of U.N.
  - ▶ 8 furlongs make one mile.
  - ▶ Balloki barrage is located on Ravi.
  - ▶ Loan to a corporation is 'debt funding'.
  - ▶ Khadija Mastoor wrote Angan.
  - ▶ Imam Ghazali is the author of Ihya-ul-Uloom.
  - ▶ Boxing is called 'noble art of self defence'.
  - ▶ 50 nations are there in Africa.
  - ▶ Fort Monroe is located at Suleiman hills.
  - ▶ Rilli is the name of a game.
  - ▶ Al Beruni discovered that light travels faster than sound.
  - ▶ Due to buffer system, human blood has a pH of 7.4.
  - ▶ General secretariat of the European parliament is in Luxemburg.
  - ▶ On 2nd August, 1990, Iraq occupied Kuwait.
  - ▶ The term 'intifada' means uprising.
  - ▶ The city of Jerusalem is known as 'Al Quran'.
  - ▶ Headquarter of PLO is in Tunisia.
  - ▶ In East Jerusalem 'wailing wall' is a sacred place of Jews.
  - ▶ Hindenburg line is a boundary line between



- ▶ Poland and Germany.
- ▶ Changa Manga, part of Punjab, is famous for Sheesham Timber forest.
- ▶ Karl Marx belonged to Germany.
- ▶ 'Bear' is a symbol of Russia.
- ▶ 'Tripitak' is the holy book of Buddhists.
- ▶ Duke Wellington won the battle of Waterloo.
- ▶ King Faisal was shot dead by his nephew in 1975, in the city of Riyadh.
- ▶ Nepal is the only Hindu state in the world.
- ▶ Indus Valley civilization was destroyed by Aryans.
- ▶ Samudar Gupta is called 'Napoleon of India'.
- ▶ The theme of the famous play 'Caesar and Cleopatra' by G.B. Shah is a History.
- ▶ Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery in America.
- ▶ The reign of Razia Sultana lasted for 4 years.
- ▶ 'Gita or Vedas' are the holy books of Hindus.
- ▶ Holy prophet (P.B.U.H.) had been poisoned by a Jewish hostess at the time of the conquest of Khyber.
- ▶ Khalid bin Waleed (RA) had been titled as 'saif-ullah'.
- ▶ Iraq is called the 'site of ancient civilization'.
- ▶ Uqba-bin-Nafah is called 'Muslim Alexander'.
- ▶ 'Lords' is famous a cricket ground in England.
- ▶ The queen can do no wrong means the queen is immune from the jurisdiction of law.
- ▶ Atlas are North Africa's mountain range. Atlas Mountains are in Morocco.
- ▶ The Himalaya mountain range (Asia) is the greatest mountain range in the world.
- ▶ Ayers Rock is the largest single rock in the world.
- ▶ Highest point of Asia is Mount Everest (Nepal-Tibet).
- ▶ Mount Aconcagua, highest peak in the western hemisphere, located in the Andes Mountains of western Argentina, near the border with Chile.
- ▶ Bodpo La pass is highest pass in Tibet (China) with height 19,412.
- ▶ Vesuvius is a volcano in Italy.
- ▶ Swat valley is in the mountain range of Hindukash
- ▶ Karoko tao is a volcano in Indonesia.
- ▶ Approximately the south west monsoon begins in Pakistan in late July.
- ▶ Largest ocean is pacific, then Atlantic, Indian and then Arctic.
- ▶ Largest sea is South China Sea, then Caribbean Sea and in the last Baltic sea.
- ▶ Sea of Japan is famous for fishing area.
- ▶ Bermuda Triangle is located in Atlantic Ocean.
- ▶ The federal government of the USA came into existence on 30th April, 1787.
- ▶ In America the residuary powers are vested in the states.
- ▶ Virginia, one of US states, is called the Mother of Presidents.
- ▶ The term of a US senator is 6 years.
- ▶ The anti federalists later on assumed new name 'Cavaliers'.
- ▶ Republican Party was founded by Alexander Hamilton.
- ▶ The American president Mr. Roosevelt was elected for four times.
- ▶ The American declaration of independence was issued in 1783.
- ▶ Waris shah is called the 'Shakespeare of Punjabi literature'.
- ▶ 'The pharos of Alexandria', an ancient wonder, was situated in an Island near Alexandria was a light house.
- ▶ The poetry of Jalal-ud-Din was in Persian language.
- ▶ Aibak died while playing game, POLO.
- ▶ PM Indira Gandhi was assassinated by Sikhs in 1984.
- ▶ Faiz Ahmed Faiz was the first Pakistani poet who got 'Lenin Prize' in 1962.
- ▶ 'Blue mosque', also known as the mosque of 'Sultan Ahmad', is the only mosque in the world that has six minarets, and it is situated in Istanbul.
- ▶ Omar bin Abdul Aziz was a caliph of

Umayyad dynasty.

- ▶ Baba Farid Gang Shakar was the first Punjabi poet.
- ▶ National game of Switzerland is skiing.
- ▶ Land of fertile fields is called to Algeria.
- ▶ Land of golden fiber is called to Bangladesh.
- ▶ Safety stock of the grains hold by the government is 'overhead stock'.
- ▶ General sales tax, under the constitution 1973 is a Federal subject.
- ▶ Abdur Rasheed was the first chief Justice was the first chief justice of Pakistan.
- ▶ Zafarullah khan was the first foreign minister of Pakistan.
- ▶ House of lord is the final court of appeal in England.
- ▶ Two terms tenure of US parliament was fixed in 1951.
- ▶ The federalists later on assumed new name, Republicans.
- ▶ The lower house of France consists of National assembly.
- ▶ 'Cherie Blaire' is the 1st day of England.
- ▶ All light waves have same frequency.
- ▶ Buddhism accounts for 100% total population in Bhutan.
- ▶ Mauritius is the part of the world that is known as 'star and key of the Indian ocean'.
- ▶ Tower of silence is Place where dead remains of followers of Zoroastrian are placed after funeral rituals.
- ▶ Who was Bismarck? German Politician and statesman
- ▶ Shah Jehan is called the 'master builder'.
- ▶ Big Ben is a clock placed on British parliament.
- ▶ Pristine is the capital of Kosovo.
- ▶ Hieroglyphics is the script of Nile Civilization.
- ▶ General Sherman is a living old tree in California State of U.S.
- ▶ After persistent decay, radium would be finally changed into Lead.
- ▶ World's largest delta is in Bangladesh.
- ▶ Grand Canyon National Park in U.S.A. is located in the State of Arizona.
- ▶ Marseilles is the seaport of France.
- ▶ Robindranath Tagore was a Bengali novelist.
- ▶ Who wrote 'Muslim Sufferings under Congress Rule': Maulvi Fazlul Haq.
- ▶ Sindh Sagar is between the rivers of: Indus and Jhelum.
- ▶ Nanga Parbat is commonly known as: Killer mountain.
- ▶ Who invented CD. (Compact Disc: James T. Russell.
- ▶ Bio-diesel is prepared: From oilcake.
- ▶ Videotape used in camcorders to record audio and video signal employee Fine grains of Iron oxide.
- ▶ The real brother of Hazrat Yousuf A.S was Bin-Yamin.
- ▶ Highest military award of Japan is Order of the Rising Sun.
- ▶ The founder of Famid dynasty was Al-Mahdi.
- ▶ Taliban movement in Afghanistan emerged from Kandhar.
- ▶ Kalhora rulers of Sindh were originally Hashmi Sayeds.
- ▶ Nubian Monuments are located in Egypt.
- ▶ The first American Astronaut to go into space was Allen Shepherd.
- ▶ Annual Census in Pakistan is carried out every 10th year.
- ▶ Shaheed Benazir Bhutto became first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan on December 2, 1988.
- ▶ The D-Day operation during 2nd World War was launched on the coast of Normandy.
- ▶ Speed of sound in air is? 1200 KM/Hour
- ▶ How many planets are in solar system? 8
- ▶ Which cell does not have a nucleus? RBC
- ▶ Abusive Drug Which Cells Of Body Most Affected? Brain
- ▶ Who killed Abu-Jahal? Maaz & Mauz (RA)
- ▶ Major export of Pakistan is? Cotton
- ▶ British occupied Punjab? 1849
- ▶ What are Capital goods? Goods used for further production

- ▶ Horse is the Chinese name given to the year 2000.
- ▶ Pollen is produced in a part of the flower called the Calyx.
- ▶ After drinking contaminated water you would be most apt to develop symptoms of 'typhoid fever'.
- ▶ Panini was a great scholar of Sanskrit language.
- ▶ Hundred years war fought between France and Britain during 1338-1453.
- ▶ Wenceslas square is in Prague.
- ▶ The first Afro-Asian conference held in April 1955.
- ▶ Hot money is said for money which moves from one place to another to seek profit or high rate of interest.
- ▶ Eritrea gained independence on 24th May, 1993.
- ▶ Under an agreement with Italy, Vatican city came into being as a sovereign state on 11th February, 1929.
- ▶ Charles K Rhodes developed an X-Ray emitting laser in 1990.
- ▶ Son meter is an instrument used to study the behavior of vibrating string.
- ▶ Liver receives blood from the alimentary canal through hepatic portal vein.
- ▶ At the equator, the equation of the day is 12 hours.
- ▶ Singapore city is known as 'lion city'.
- ▶ The instrument used for measuring the velocity of wind is known as anemometer.
- ▶ The chemical name of baking soda is sodium bicarbonate.
- ▶ Pharaoh is the title of the king of ancient Egypt. They ruled Egypt for 25 centuries.
- ▶ National Institute of Oceanography Karachi was established in 1983.
- ▶ Lord Chesterfield quoted 'idleness is only the refuge of weak minds'.
- ▶ Dr. Abdus Salam was awarded Nobel Prize in 1979 in Physics.
- ▶ Largest city of South Africa is Cape Town.
- ▶ Two boundary commissions were appointed to demarcate the boundaries between two new states, Pakistan and India.
- ▶ After joining congress, Muslim League joined the interim government in October 1946.
- ▶ NPT came into force on 1970.
- ▶ Czar is the title used by the ruler of Russia from 1547 to 1721.
- ▶ Gorgon is a terrible monster of Greek mythology.
- ▶ Flying foxes are tropical foxes that can fly.
- ▶ The reduction or elimination of inflation is called creeping inflation.
- ▶ Canada is a leading producer of wood pulp in the world.
- ▶ London carnival was first started in 1964.
- ▶ The successful cloning of a sheep was reported by scientist from Roslin Institute Edinburgh (UK) in 1998.
- ▶ Czar title was used by the rulers of Russia from 1547 to 1721.
- ▶ Gulf Stream is an ocean current named after the Gulf of Mexico.
- ▶ Gorgon is a terrible monster of Greek mythology.
- ▶ A pair of scissors is an example of a lever.
- ▶ Pair of doors belongs to the second class of lever.
- ▶ During the winter months 90% of fallen leaves are taken underground by earth worm.
- ▶ Dick Turpin was a highway man.
- ▶ Jamaica was granted full independence on 6th August, 1962.
- ▶ Four US presidents are so far assassinated.
- ▶ Sinai Peninsula was vacated and returned to Egypt in 1982.
- ▶ Incident 'Boston Tea Party' took place in America.
- ▶ Initially, Arab league has seven countries.
- ▶ Land of contrasts is called to Colombia.
- ▶ Land of free people is called to Thailand.
- ▶ Nixon Doctrine was outlined in July 1969.
- ▶ King of Malaysia is the only king in the world who is elected for 5 years term.
- ▶ The maximum limit of sound beyond which a person can become deaf is 129 lbs.
- ▶ Dr. James Watson discovered the structure

- of DNA in 1953.
- ▶ Sir William Howard Russell was the first Great War correspondent.
  - ▶ A meteorological term for a high pressure is called anticyclone.
  - ▶ Privatization program began in Pakistan is 1991.
  - ▶ National anthem of Pakistan was played for the first time on August 13, 1954.
  - ▶ Docking means rendezvous and link up of spacecraft.
  - ▶ Defense day is celebrated in Pakistan since 1966.
  - ▶ Name of a famous mosque in Beijing is Niujie Mosque.
  - ▶ Flag flown at half mast means national mourning.
  - ▶ Maginot line divides France from Germany.
  - ▶ Declaration of human rights was adopted on 10th December, 1948.
  - ▶ Olive branch is a sign of peace.
  - ▶ Christopher Wren designed St. Paul's cathedral in London.
  - ▶ The first European scientist, who refuted the belief that the earth was the centre of the universe, was Copernicus.
  - ▶ The hundred year war actually lasted for 114 years.
  - ▶ Lenin was the founder of the Russian socialist state.
  - ▶ Prior to independence, Ghana was called 'Gold Coast'.
  - ▶ Tanzania was formed by the unification of two countries, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.
  - ▶ The first atomic power station of Pakistan was installed in Karachi.
  - ▶ 760 miles/hr is the speed of sound.
  - ▶ 1480, 00,000 km is the distance from sun to earth.
  - ▶ Temperature of Sun is 6000 degree C.
  - ▶ Islam was introduced to China in the middle period of the seventh century.
  - ▶ Drinker's apparatus is for measuring the amount of Alcohol in the blood.
  - ▶ Atomic pile is a place where nuclear fission is made.
  - ▶ Dewar's flask is called as thermos.
  - ▶ Atomic weight of chemical compounds is determined by Mass spectroscopy.
  - ▶ Chief food of mosquito larva is micro organism found in water.
  - ▶ Chief food of butterfly larva is leaves of plants.
  - ▶ Corn adds more oxygen to the atmosphere than it removes.
  - ▶ Earthworm is a bi-sexual.
  - ▶ Eyes of insects are compound.
  - ▶ Silk is obtained from cocoon of silk worm.
  - ▶ Clinical thermometer usually measures in Fahrenheit.
  - ▶ Tube light emits radiation even after it is disconnected. It is due to Fluorescence.
  - ▶ The conversion of gases into liquid under high pressure and low temperature is called regulation.
  - ▶ If a green leaf is seen in a red light its color will be black.
  - ▶ Emerge of VIBGYOR from one side of the prism is due to refraction and dispersion of light.
  - ▶ Plants growing in extremely dry condition are called Xerophytes.
  - ▶ Roots absorb water from soil which is Hygroscopic.
  - ▶ Legumes increase the fertility of the soil by adding nitrogen to the soil.
  - ▶ New varieties of organisms can be brought about by hybridization.
  - ▶ Male child is born if xy chromosomes are united.
  - ▶ Fertilization is fusion of two gametes of different strains.
  - ▶ Fruit developed from single ovary is called simple fruit.
  - ▶ Seeds are developed from Ovule.
  - ▶ Grains swell in water due to imbibitions.
  - ▶ Chlorophyll contains magnesium.
  - ▶ Oxidation is the process in which electron is lost.
  - ▶ The rate of transpiration depends upon frequency of Stomata.
  - ▶ Light is necessary for photosynthesis

because it produce ATP and reducing substance.

- ▶ Oxygen liberated from photosynthesis comes from water.
- ▶ Red light is most suitable for photosynthesis.
- ▶ Respiration means food oxidation and evolution of energy.
- ▶ The organisms which are the only living membrane of their group and link two major groups are called Living Fossil.
- ▶ Mammals are warm blooded.
- ▶ Trypanosome a parasite causing sleeping sickness.
- ▶ Half-time is a time of radioactive substance taken by that substance to decompose radioactivity to half of its weight.
- ▶ Structure of DNA was given by Watson and Crick.
- ▶ In Nuclear DNA is concentrated in chromatin.
- ▶ Cellulose respiration is done by Mitochondrion.
- ▶ Light energy is stored in the form of chemical energy due to the activity of Chloroplast.
- ▶ Protoplasm is a colloidal solution.
- ▶ In cryptograms, the sex organs are primitive and hidden.
- ▶ Angiosperm includes the plants which have covered flowers and covered seed.
- ▶ Horn of Africa is called to Somalia.
- ▶ Key to Mediterranean is called to Gibraltar.
- ▶ Plant cells resembles animal cell because having a cell membrane made up of protoplasm.
- ▶ Snake have been evolved from lizard.
- ▶ Plants in which seed are outside the fruit are called Gymnosperms.
- ▶ What U.S. president was born William Jefferson Blythe IV? Bill Clinton.
- ▶ "The Sun also Rises" is written by Earnest Hemingway.
- ▶ ICJ has 15 judges, any two of whom cannot be of the same nationality.
- ▶ The United States Capitol, atop Capitol Hill at the eastern end of the National Mall in

Washington, D.C., is the seat of the United States Congress, the legislative branch of the U.S. federal government, completed in the year 1800.

- ▶ The US Congress meets in the Capitol in Washington, D.C.
- ▶ Baseball is a bat-and-ball game played between two teams of nine players each who take turns batting and fielding.
- ▶ Italy was the first European country to ratify the European Union constitution
- ▶ China's parliament has the largest membership in the world
- ▶ J.K. Rowling's famous character 'Harry Potter' is associated with Wizardry
- ▶ The production of cultured pearls is an important cottage industry of Japan.
- ▶ The name of Alexander's horse was Bucephalus
- ▶ Basketball is a sport played by two teams of five players on a rectangular court.
- ▶ World's best footballs are prepared in Pakistan
- ▶ Richard Lindon is believed to have invented the first footballs with rubber bladders.
- ▶ Field hockey or Hockey is a sport played between two teams of eleven players
- ▶ Ice hockey is a sport played between two teams and each team consists of six players (including goaltender)
- ▶ Association football, more commonly known as football or soccer, is a sport played between two teams of eleven players with a spherical ball.
- ▶ Football is played by 250 million players in over 200 countries, making it the world's most popular sport
- ▶ Polo is a team sport played on horseback. Each team consists of four players
- ▶ Rugby union originated in England in 1845
- ▶ The Rugby World Cup, first held in 1987
- ▶ Each team in Rugby Union consists of fifteen players
- ▶ Each team in Rugby league consists of thirteen players
- ▶ First Rugby league match was played on 7th September 1895 at post schism in England

- ▶ National sport of Papua New Guinea is Rugby league
- ▶ In cricket at each end of the pitch is a wooden target called a wicket, placed 22 yards (20 m) apart.
- ▶ In cricket, the pitch is a flat surface 10 feet (3.0 m) wide
- ▶ The total height of the wicket including balls is 28.5 inches (720 mm) and the combined width of the three stumps, including small gaps between them is 9 inches (230 mm).
- ▶ The bat is made of wood (usually White Willow) and has the shape of a blade topped by a cylindrical handle. The blade must not be more than 4.25 inches (108 mm) wide and the total length of the bat not more than 38 inches (970 mm).
- ▶ The ball is a hard leather-seamed spheroid, with a circumference of 9 inches (230 mm).
- ▶ Each team of cricket consists of eleven players
- ▶ Brian Lara of the West Indies holds the record for highest score in both Tests and first-class cricket.
- ▶ Which country can claim to be the World's oldest democracy? Greece
- ▶ In Pakistan 32 languages are spoken.
- ▶ UN Charter was signed on June 26, 1945 and came into force on October 24, 1945.
- ▶ Who invented wax paper- Thomas Edison
- ▶ Pakistan became 7 times member of UN Security Council
- ▶ A book of 2008: A way of hope and extremism is written by Ayesha Jalal
- ▶ Which country had The Dauphin as a ruler? France
- ▶ Where was the world's first oil well drilled? Pennsylvania
- ▶ Who was the first man to set foot on all five continents? Captain James Cook
- ▶ Tibet is called the roof of the World.
- ▶ The Caspian Sea is the biggest lake in the World.
- ▶ The biggest Tomb in the world is The Mount Li Tomb.
- ▶ The Koh-i-Noor is claimed to be the oldest large diamond. It was first presented to the Mughal Emperor Babar in India in 1526. It was later presented to Queen Victoria in 1850.
- ▶ China is the biggest coal producing in the world.
- ▶ India is the biggest sugar producing country.
- ▶ The hottest place in the world is Death valley, USA.
- ▶ The biggest-Airport in the World is King Khalid International Airport.
- ▶ Sri Lanka is the biggest tea exporter country.
- ▶ France is the most popular tourist country.
- ▶ USA has the biggest budget in the world.
- ▶ USA is the country with maximum number of Telephones.
- ▶ China is the biggest rice producing country.
- ▶ USA is the biggest wheat exporting country in the world.
- ▶ Who walked the Via Dolorosa - literally Dolorous Way? Jesus from court to Crucifixion
- ▶ The famous Island located at the mouth of the Hudson river is Manhattan
- ▶ Rub Alkali desert is in Saudi Arabia.
- ▶ Balfour Declaration was issued on 2 Nov. 1917.
- ▶ Yugoslavian city Skopije was destroyed by earthquake in 1963.
- ▶ Bootlegging is a form of smuggling.
- ▶ Religion of Chinese is Confucianism.
- ▶ Kleptomania is an irrational urge to steal.
- ▶ Intifada is Palestinian uprising.
- ▶ Long March was 9600 km journey organized by Mao Tse Tang in the year of 1931-1934.
- ▶ Paper was invented in 3500 BC by Chinese.
- ▶ Printing was invented by Chinese.
- ▶ Philately is the hobby of stamp collection.
- ▶ Oscar Award was introduced by Louis B Mayer of Metro Goldwin-Mayer Academy Award in 1927.
- ▶ First black president of South Africa was Nelson Mandela his party was banned in 1961 and he was imprisoned.
- ▶ Feminism is the belief that women



- subordination to men should end.
- ▶ River boat Gondola is used in Italy's city Venice.
- ▶ Dinosaur means "Terrible" lizard.
- ▶ Fresco is a method of painting on plaster it means fresh.
- ▶ Kleptomania is an irrational urge to steal.
- ▶ Ikhwan as Safa, a secret Arab organization was founded in Basra, Iraq.
- ▶ Intifada is Palestinian uprising.
- ▶ Long March, a 9600-km journey in 1934 was undertaken by Chinese Communists under Mao De Tong.
- ▶ Vnukovo airport is in Moscow.
- ▶ Pan-Islam, a movement for uniting the Islamic Nations was started in 1880 in Ottoman Empire.
- ▶ Nanga Parbat is in Himalayan range.
- ▶ Africa is called the Dark Continent.
- ▶ Sindh is called the Bab-ul-Islam.
- ▶ Canada is called Land of Maple.
- ▶ Tibet is called Forbidden Land.
- ▶ Gibraltar is called Key to Mediterranean
- ▶ Roof of the world is called Pamir.
- ▶ Palestine is commonly called Holy land.
- ▶ Karachi is called the gateway to Pakistan.
- ▶ Paper was invented in 3500 B.C by Chinese.
- ▶ Great Pyramid at Giza is the largest Pyramid built in Egypt.
- ▶ St. Vitus's Dance is a disease.
- ▶ Resin is sticky liquid that emits from plants.

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- ▶ The Somers Islands has what more familiar name? Bermuda
- ▶ Urdu is the national language of Pakistan
- ▶ Markhor is the national animal of Pakistan
- ▶ Chakor is the national bird of Pakistan
- ▶ Mandela received Nobel Peace Prize? 1993
- ▶ Hydrometer measures relative density of liquids
- ▶ The Three Crowns is the national ice hockey team which country? Sweden
- ▶ In golf the no 10 iron is usually called what? Wedge
- ▶ What did the ancient Greeks use instead of soap? Olive Oil
- ▶ Who were the first people to measure the year? Babylonians
- ▶ What does the girls name Irene mean? Peace - Greek
- ▶ Who was Canada's first prime minister? Sir John MacDonald
- ▶ Stanley Burrell became famous as who? MC Hammer
- ▶ What colour is the cross on the Greek Flag? White
- ▶ Oven birds build strong nests.
- ▶ Male birds are more colorful than females.
- ▶ Birds do not fly are penguins, emus, kiwis, ostriches.
- ▶ Aircraft designers test their model of aircraft in with tunnel.
- ▶ Flaps are used as air brakes.
- ▶ Amphibians were the first vertebrate.
- ▶ A.D means in the year of our Lord.
- ▶ Thar Desert is located in Northwest India and East Pakistan
- ▶ Eskimos live in Igloo.
- ▶ Gregory Mendel is called the Father of Genetics.
- ▶ Powder-type fire extinguisher is used for petroleum fire.
- ▶ Recently China occupies first position in the world in the production of tea.
- ▶ 1 mega byte is equal to 1048576 bytes
- ▶ A terabyte is equal to 1 trillion bytes
- ▶ Fred Cohen coined the word computer virus
- ▶ First computer virus was created in 1970 at Bell laboratories
- ▶ Power of a super computer is measured in FLOPS (Floating Point Operations per Second)
- ▶ www/http: (hypertext transfer protocol) was created by Tim Burner Lee
- ▶ Intel means Integrated Electronics
- ▶ 1 worksheet contains 256 columns
- ▶ CORBA is Common Object Request Broker Architecture
- ▶ Intel invented RAM chip
- ▶ Information stored on disk as series of bumps on its shiny side.
- ▶ DVDs hold more information than CDs.
- ▶ URL is Uniform Resource Locator
- ▶ In 1976 first supercomputer the Cray-1 was developed
- ▶ In 1981 IBM produce the IBM PC.
- ▶ In 1998 IBM made quantum computer
- ▶ Super computers uses parallel processing
- ▶ In 1974, computer games were introduced.
- ▶ PROM is the abbreviation of programmable Read Only Memory
- ▶ A JPEG is a picture file format. What does JPEG stand for? Joint Photographic Experts Group
- ▶ Registers are temporary storage areas within the CPU.
- ▶ First apple computer was built in garage.
- ▶ The language of small talk is object oriented.
- ▶ Virtual memory is also known as virtual page.

- ▶ What does Intel stand for- Integrated Electronics
- ▶ All PCs have a BIOS what does bios stand for-Basic Input Output System
- ▶ What is the common name for an integrated circuit A Chip
- ▶ What company introduced the first commercial minicomputer 65 DEC
- ▶ The B-programming language was developed by Ken Thompson.
- ▶ The 1st commercially produced and sold computer (1951) was UNIVAC.
- ▶ The first microprocessor was developed in 1971 by Intel.
- ▶ A Pentium 4 (P-4) employs roughly 40 million transistors.
- ▶ Binary digits are briefed as bit.
- ▶ A collection of bits is called byte.
- ▶ 1 kilo byte is equal to 1024 bytes
- ▶ A combination of 16 bits are called word.
- ▶ Kanpur lies on Ganges.
- ▶ BOAC airline is of Great Britain.
- ▶ Qantas is an airline of Australia.
- ▶ Dendrology is the study of trees.
- ▶ Parliament of Egypt is People's Assembly.
- ▶ Parliament of Germany is Bundesrat.
- ▶ First British open squash championship played in 1922.
- ▶ Wimbledon open tennis was instituted in 1877.
- ▶ A winner of four competitions (Wimbledon, French open, us open, and Australia open) is called Grand Slam.
- ▶ Common Wealth game are held every 4 years, they were started in 1931.
- ▶ Michael Chang (USA) is the youngest to win the title of grand slam.
- ▶ The title "Oval Hero" is associated with Fazal Muhamood.
- ▶ Kasparov is associated with Chess.
- ▶ Modern summer Olympic were held in Greece in 1896. Olympic held every 4 years.
- ▶ Hockey became Olympic event in 1908. Pakistan took part in 1948 in London.
- ▶ Hockey world cup held every 4 year.
- ▶ First & Second World Cup Cricket 1975, won by West Indies
- ▶ Cryptology is the study of codes.
- ▶ Which country was the first to introduce old age pensions? Germany
- ▶ Who piloted the first flight across the English channel? Louis Bleriot
- ▶ Which country set up the world's first chemistry lab in 1650? Netherlands
- ▶ What country is nearest to the North Pole? Greenland
- ▶ Who were the first people to measure the year? Babylonians
- ▶ Who was Canada's first prime minister? Sir John MacDonald
- ▶ What is the world's oldest monotheistic religion? Judaism
- ▶ What war lasted from June 5, 1967 to June 10, 1967? The Six-Day War
- ▶ Nineteen Eighty Four is written by George Orwell
- ▶ Oliver Twist is written by Charles Dickens
- ▶ Origin Of species is written by Charles Darwin
- ▶ Paradise Lost is written by John Milton
- ▶ Largest constellation is Hydra.
- ▶ Fastest bird in the world is Peregrine Falcon.
- ▶ Biggest park is the wood Buffalo national park.
- ▶ Densest population is of Bangladesh.
- ▶ Pickwick papers is written by Charles Dickens
- ▶ Pride and Prejudice is written by Jane Austen
- ▶ India won third World Cup Cricket in 1983 by beating West Indies.
- ▶ First test match was played in 1877 between Australia and England.
- ▶ First One day match between Australia and England in Jan 5, 1971
- ▶ What is the first race in the Grand Prix season-Brazilian
- ▶ By Olympic rules what must have 14 feathers? Badminton Bird
- ▶ How is the Olympic torch lit- By the sun in

Greece

- ▶ Martina Navratilova tennis player belongs to Czech Republic.
- ▶ In Tennis where is the Australian Open played-Flinders Park
- ▶ Footballer Zaidane originally belongs to which country? Algeria
- ▶ Aeroflot is the airline of Russia.
- ▶ Al-Italia is the Italian international airlines.
- ▶ Delhi lies on Jumna.
- ▶ Royal Nepal's Airline is the name of Nepal's airline.
- ▶ Trans World Airway (TWA) belongs to USA.
- ▶ Scandinavian airlines operate in the countries Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.
- ▶ LOT is the national airline of Poland
- ▶ ASIANA is the airline of South Korea
- ▶ First World cup football 1930, Uruguay, and won by Uruguay.
- ▶ 1942 World Cup Football did not hold due to Second World War.
- ▶ Alpine is the highest mountain pass in the world.
- ▶ South Africa was expelled from ICC in 1970 because of its apartheid policies.
- ▶ In cricket batsman can be out by 10 ways.
- ▶ South China Sea is the largest sea.
- ▶ What animal has the best hearing? Bats
- ▶ Peter Marshal is associated with Squash.
- ▶ Pakistan had won 4 title of World Cup Hockey so far.
- ▶ First three World Cup Crickets were played with 60 over.
- ▶ Lowest test match inning is 26 by New Zealand.
- ▶ The champion trophy hockey tournament was introduced by Pakistan in year 1978.
- ▶ Davis cup is for tennis.
- ▶ Thomas cup badminton is for men only.
- ▶ ICC has 10 members and it was founded in 1965.
- ▶ Tennis player Steffi Graf belongs to Germany.
- ▶ The House of Wisdom (Bayt al-Hikmat) was founded by Caliph Harun al-Rashid
- ▶ Crossroad of Western Europe is called to Belgium.
- ▶ What was the first country to leave the United Nations?-Indonesia
- ▶ Mother Teresa was the recipient of numerous honours including the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize.
- ▶ Original name of Mother Teresa was Anjezë Gonxhe Bojaxhiu who born on 26 August 1910, she considered 27 August, the day she was baptised, to be her "true birthday".
- ▶ Emerald Island is called to Ireland.
- ▶ Flower garden to Europe is called to Netherlands.
- ▶ Blessed Teresa of Calcutta commonly known as Mother Teresa was a Roman Catholic religious sister and missionary who lived most of her life in India
- ▶ Birthplace of Mother Teresa was Skopje, now capital of the Republic of Macedonia, was at the time part of the Ottoman Empire. Her family continued to live in Skopje until 1934, when they moved to Tirana in Albania.
- ▶ Don McKinnon is the secretary General of Commonwealth.
- ▶ Which city was known as Peking? Beijing
- ▶ What is the meaning of Tiananmen? Heavenly gate
- ▶ What is the official name of China? People's Republic of China
- ▶ Tibet was annexed by China in 1950
- ▶ India was attacked by China in 1962
- ▶ Who ruled China when Marco Polo reached there in 1266? Kublai Khan
- ▶ Who became the President of China in 1912? Sun Yat Sen
- ▶ When was Archduke Ferdinand assassinated? 28 June 1914
- ▶ The first General elections in Pakistan were held in 1970
- ▶ The first Saint to came South Asia was Sheikh Ismail Lahori
- ▶ Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was a winner of Nobel Prize belonged to Myanmar
- ▶ Mandela served over 27 years in prison. He was released in 1990
- ▶ Hygrometer measures humidity in

atmosphere

- ▶ Manometer measures pressure of gases
- ▶ Periscope is used for viewing objects above eye level
- ▶ What colour is the Black Box carried in aircraft? Orange
- ▶ The first central office of Muslim League was established at Aligarh
- ▶ ISI is a secret agency of Pakistan
- ▶ The total period of Abbasids caliphate was 508 years
- ▶ "Keemya-e-Saadat" is authored by Imam Ghazali
- ▶ Buckingham palace is the residence of British King and Queen is in London.
- ▶ 10 Downing Street is the residence of British PM.
- ▶ Queen's house is the official residence of Sri Lankan president.
- ▶ George Lord Anson (English) sailed around the earth.
- ▶ G.H. Wilkins (Australian) flew over the South Pole.
- ▶ Ambedkar, B.R is known as the architect of the Indian Constitution.
- ▶ Aquaculture refers to fish-farming or fish culture.
- ▶ Baku port of Azerbaijan is famous for the production of petroleum.
- ▶ Blue revolution relates to fish farming.
- ▶ Borlaug, Norman Ernest was American agricultural scientist and winner of the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1970. He was one of those who laid the groundwork of the Green Revolution.
- ▶ Chakmas are refugees from Bangladesh settled in India.
- ▶ Chernobyl is a Russian city having a nuclear power plant where a tank of radioactive waste exploded in April, 1986. This explosion is known as "Chemobyl Disaster".
- ▶ Chris Patten was the last British Governor of Hong Kong.
- ▶ Churchill said "I have nothing to offer except blood, sweat and tears."
- ▶ Abdullah Yusuf Ali is famous for being English translator and commentator of the

Holy Quran

- ▶ At Hyde Park London public meetings are assembled.
- ▶ Abraham Lincoln's Library and Museum is located in the city / town of Springfield
- ▶ The Da Vinci Code" is famous novel written by Dan Brown
- ▶ Suez Canal connects Mediterranean Sea with Red Sea
- ▶ Singapore was founded by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles
- ▶ The famous British one-eyed Admiral was Nelson
- ▶ A deflector is a technique of adjusting for changes in price level.
- ▶ Gwadar became the part of Pakistan in? 1958
- ▶ Balochistan was given status of Province? 1970
- ▶ Banks were nationalized in Pakistan in? 1972
- ▶ Karakoram highway which was completed in 15 years was formally opened in? 1978
- ▶ Boundary line between Canada and United States is 49<sup>th</sup> Parallel Line
- ▶ Lahore is known as the 'City of Colleges'?
- ▶ Which city is called the 'City of Bazaars'? Cairo
- ▶ Which city is called the 'City of Magnificent Distances'? Washington
- ▶ Which city is called the 'City of Popes'? Rome
- ▶ 'City of Sky-Scrapers' is the famous name of New York.
- ▶ 'Playground of Europe' is the nick name of Switzerland
- ▶ Thailand is also called the 'Land of White Elephants'.
- ▶ Finland is also known as the 'Land of Thousand lakes.
- ▶ Desdemona is a character in the Shakespeare's play Othello.
- ▶ Dr. Watson is a fictional character created by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
- ▶ Dzongkha is the official language of Bhutan.
- ▶ E.T.A is a terrorist organization in Spain.



- ▶ Esperanto is an artificial international language created to act as world language.
- ▶ Euro is the name of New Single European Currency launched on January 1, 1999.
- ▶ Mandela died on 5 December 2013
- ▶ Lifeline Express is the world's first hospital on rails operated in India.
- ▶ G.J. Mendel is known as founder of genetics.
- ▶ Montesquieu gave the theory of separation of power.
- ▶ New Moore Island is situated in the Bay of Bengal.
- ▶ Parliament of Switzerland is known as Federal Assembly.
- ▶ India has 16% of world's population.
- ▶ China has 17% of world's population.
- ▶ Eyes of potato are used for vegetative propagation.
- ▶ The concept of Public Interest Litigation originated in UK.
- ▶ Pulitzer Prizes are awarded to Americans for excellence in journalism.
- ▶ Red Cross Movement was launched by J.H. Dunant.
- ▶ Saw-scaled viper is the only snake that builds a nest.
- ▶ Scenes from a writer's life is the autobiography of Ruskin Bond.
- ▶ The average salinity of sea water is 3.5%.
- ▶ Vatican is the smallest country in the world in terms of area as well as population.
- ▶ Snake is a limbless reptile.
- ▶ Stromboli is a volcano in Sicily.
- ▶ Tape worm has no digestive system because it is a saprophyte.
- ▶ The Road Ahead is written by Bill Gates.
- ▶ United Kingdom consists of England, Northern Island, Scotland & Wales.
- ▶ Wheatstone Bridge is used to measure resistances.
- ▶ Length of a terrestrial mile is lesser than that of a nautical mile.
- ▶ Universal Product Code (UPC) is adopted against adulteration in eatables.
- ▶ Anton van Leeuwenhoek first time saw bacteria through a microscope made by him in 1683.
- ▶ A seed is a ripened ovule.
- ▶ Mr. Barack Hussein Obama is America's 44th President.
- ▶ Exobiology is the study of life or its possibility on other planets.
- ▶ Sandy soil is dry in comparison to clay due to Capillary action.
- ▶ El Nino is associated with world weather.
- ▶ The Red Fort was built by Shahjehan.
- ▶ 200th anniversary of the scientist Charles Darwin in 2009
- ▶ Silicon Valley in California is famous because of Software Industry
- ▶ In 2008 monarchy ended in a country after 240 years... Nepal
- ▶ Country celebrating 50th anniversary of communist revolution... Cuba
- ▶ Pearl Harbor is in the state of USA? Hawaii
- ▶ The term Intifada means... Uprising
- ▶ Which city of Afghanistan produces most opium? Helmand
- ▶ Tamils are fighting in which are of Sri Lanka? Jaffna
- ▶ Naxalite movement is in? India
- ▶ Petticoat government is the government by? Woman
- ▶ Brain Drain means migration of skilled labour
- ▶ Russia gives oil to Europe through the route of... Ukraine
- ▶ Khar is located in Bajur Agency
- ▶ The word Philately means? Stamps collection
- ▶ Marco Polo was a traveler
- ▶ Operation Cast Lead was the name which killed 1400
- ▶ Madam Tausand museum is in London
- ▶ 1-metric ton is equal to 1000 kgs
- ▶ Oldest anthem in the world is? Japan
- ▶ Hung Parliament is? No single party has the majority
- ▶ Country with the largest Kurd population? Iraq

- World economic crisis 2007 was due to... Housing and mortgage problem in USA
- Oil company Aramco is of? Saudi Arabia
- Petra is a new archaeological place in the country? Jordan
- Which gas company of Russia supplies gas to European states? Gazprom
- Which famous character is produced by J.K Rowling? Harry Potter
- Which Railway line connects Pakistan and Iran? The Quetta-Zahedan line connects Pakistan and Iran by railway
- In which state of USA Hollywood is located? California.
- Which female PM served for the longest period time in the world? Margaret Thatcher.
- What name is given to the place of 9/11? Ground Zero
- Gestapo" was the secret police of which country? Germany.
- Khalil Gibran belonged to which country? Lebanon
- What it is called when Stock Exchange is going down? Bearish
- When did Greenwich Meridian Watch start to work? 1884
- Who is considered as the Leader of modern Chinese economy? Deng Xiaoping
- When did Crusade begin? 1099
- When for the first time 'Doctrine of Necessity" was used in Pakistan? Mulvi Tameez-ud-din case
- How many zeros are in 1 trillion? 12 zeros
- Uyghur, Chinese Muslims are in province of China? Xinjiang
- The conquest of China, begun under Genghis, was completed 65 years later under Kublai Khan.
- How many members were in the UN when it was established? 51
- South Pole is in Antarctica.
- Tallest tree is Redwood.
- East Timor got independence from Indonesia.
- Kosovo got interdependence from Serbia.
- Asia's population is 58.6% of world population.
- Asia size is 29.5% of the world.
- Siachen means place of wild roses.
- India and Pak: are fighting on Siachen since 1984.
- Length of line of control is 720 km.
- Afghan ruler at the time of USSR invasion was Barak Karmal.
- Taliban regime came into power in 1996.
- Second largest ethnic group after Pashtun in Afghanistan is Tajik.
- Intifada means uprising.
- PLO established in 1964 its HQ is in Ramallah.
- Al-Fateh was established in 1958.
- Hazbullah means Party of God.
- Yasir Arafat passed away in Paris on 11 Nov. 2004.
- Hamas was formed in 1987 by Shaikh Ahmad Yaseen
- Only African country that remained independent during colonial rule was Ethiopia.
- UAE comprises of 7 states.
- Zimbabwe gained independence in 1980.
- Protectorate state of world is Bhutan.
- Napoleon was exiled to St. Helena in Mediterranean in 1814-15.
- Abel Tasman discovered New Zealand, Togo & Fiji in 1642.
- Confucianism is found in China & Taiwan.
- Jesus Christ was born at Bethlehem, Jerusalem.
- Gautam Siddhartha Buddha was born in Nepal.
- Shintoism religion is in Japan.
- Roman Empire was established in 27 B.C by Octavian.
- Mughals ruled India for 331 years.
- Opium war waged from 1839-42 between China & Britain.
- Boston Tea Party event is related to American Independence.
- First World War lasted for 4 years.
- First civil war among Muslims was battle of Jamal.

- ▶ Where can you find London bridge today: USA ( Arizona)
- ▶ What do deciduous trees do Lose their leaves in winter
- ▶ How many feet in a fathom? Six
- ▶ Which leader died in St Helena? Napoleon Bonaparte
- ▶ What is the Islamic equal to the red cross: Red Crescent
- ▶ It's a flock of sheep what's a group of owls called Parliament
- ▶ The winter of 1932 was so cold that Niagara Falls froze completely solid
- ▶ Eric Arthur Blaire was the real name of George Orwell
- ▶ What is the longest river in Italy? Po
- ▶ Oil seed rape belongs to which plant family: Mustard
- ▶ Zambia and Zimbabwe used to be called what? Rhodesia
- ▶ What is the staple food of one third of the world's population? Rice
- ▶ The Koh-i-Nor is a famous diamond – what does the name mean: Mountain of Light
- ▶ Who was the Goddess of the rainbow: Iris
- ▶ Who was the first actor to appear on cover of Time magazine: Charlie Chaplin
- ▶ In which country did the turnip originate: Greece
- ▶ Which animals can live longest without water: Rats
- ▶ In sailing ship days who often acted as the ship's doctor? Cook
- ▶ A muster is a group of which birds: Peacocks
- ▶ Which country grew the first Orange: China
- ▶ What is the oldest known infectious disease: Leprosy
- ▶ What does soviet mean: Workers Council
- ▶ In which city is the world's oldest tennis court from 1496: Paris
- ▶ Who said Politics is the art of the possible 11 Aug 1867: Otto Von Bismarck
- ▶ What is the most common disease in the world-Dental Caries
- ▶ Which country was the first to make seat belts compulsory-Czechoslovakia
- ▶ What is the last book of the Bible-Revelations
- ▶ The word bungalow comes from which language-Hindi
- ▶ Where was Napoleon born-Ajaccio - Corsican capitol
- ▶ In the wild what animal pollinates banana plants-Bats
- ▶ Hydrometer measures humidity
- ▶ Barometer measures atmospheric pressure
- ▶ Purity of milk is measured by lactometer
- ▶ Fathometer measures the depth of oceans.
- ▶ Altimeter measures altitudes
- ▶ Ammeter measures current
- ▶ Anemometer records velocity of wind
- ▶ What common word comes from the Latin for who are you-Quiz
- ▶ In the Bible who built the ancient city of Babylon-Nimrod
- ▶ What was the first day of the year in the Roman calendar-25th March
- ▶ What does Karaoke literally mean -Empty Orchestra
- ▶ In what country did stamp collecting start – France
- ▶ What are young bats called-Pups
- ▶ What plant has flowers but no leaves-Cactus
- ▶ What is a baby squirrel called-Kit or Kitten
- ▶ If you are born in March what is your Flower-Violet
- ▶ What country has a Bible on its flag-Dominican Republic
- ▶ What is the only number in English that has letters in alpha order-Forty
- ▶ What is the name for 100th of a second-A Jiffy
- ▶ 10% (by weight) of the world's land animals are what species? Ants
- ▶ The milk of what creature will not curdle-Camel
- ▶ What do cockroaches do every fifteen minutes-Fart
- ▶ Noah's Ark had two of everything including

- what feature- Windows
- ▶ The word vinegar come from French meaning what-Sour Wine
  - ▶ What European countries flag is square-Switzerland
  - ▶ What bird has the most feathers per square inch-Penguin
  - ▶ The Golden Rain is the common name of what tree-Laburnum
  - ▶ What countries nation anthem is Land of Two Rivers-Iraq
  - ▶ Who said "The child is the father of the man"-Wordsworth
  - ▶ Collective nouns – a streak of what? Tigers
  - ▶ What animals cannot swim-Gorillas
  - ▶ What country declared itself first atheist state in 1967? Albania – banned religion
  - ▶ What is Canada's oldest city founded in 1608? Quebec
  - ▶ Narcotics comes from the Greek –literally mean-Electric eels – put on foreheads
  - ▶ Siddhartha Gautama became better known as who-Buddha
  - ▶ Where was Ice Cream invented- China
  - ▶ What was Socrates wife's name-Xanthippe
  - ▶ What order of insects contains the most species-Beetles
  - ▶ Reykjavik translates into what? Smoky Bay
  - ▶ Mississippi US state is the magnolia state
  - ▶ 72% of what country is covered by forest-Finland
  - ▶ On what are the world's smallest paintings painted- Pin Heads
  - ▶ The Red Rose City has what more common name in Jordan-Petra
  - ▶ Who does a Filicide kill-Son or Daughter
  - ▶ What was the first country to recognize the US as independent-Morocco
  - ▶ What is the world's most widely eaten fish-Herring
  - ▶ What was the name of the first presidential aircraft -Sacred Cow
  - ▶ What flower is the symbol of culture-The Lotus
  - ▶ Name Australia's highest mountain? Mount Kosciusko
  - ▶ In what language was The Communist Manifesto written? German
  - ▶ What country is the world's oldest functioning democracy? Iceland
  - ▶ What country consumes the most fish per capita? Japan
  - ▶ If you suffered from pyrexia what have you got? Fever
  - ▶ Nine inches in nautical measure is called what? A Span
  - ▶ What country drink the most milk per capita? Iceland
  - ▶ Where was volleyball invented-France
  - ▶ What is mosquitoes main food? Nectar from flowers
  - ▶ What killed half the US soldiers in World War One? 1918 Flu Epidemic
  - ▶ What is the opposite of Plenum-Vacuum
  - ▶ Where was the world's first oil well drilled-Pennsylvania
  - ▶ Who was the pilot in the first fatal air crash-Orville Wright
  - ▶ There is one gallon of water in every cubic mile of what-Fog
  - ▶ What capital city translates as Capital City in the native tongue-Seoul? South Korea
  - ▶ What food are astronauts prohibited before a mission Beans – Farts damage spacesuits
  - ▶ What does a myrmecologist study-Ants
  - ▶ first man to set foot on all five continents? Captain Cook
  - ▶ What is a Winter Banana -A variety of Apple
  - ▶ Where are the glasshouse mountains-Queensland Australia
  - ▶ Mesopotamia means- Between two Rivers
  - ▶ Only three Angels are named in Bible Gabriel Michael and who? Lucifer
  - ▶ What place is nicknamed "The City of Lilies"- Florence
  - ▶ Operation Dracula in World War II freed what city? Rangoon Burma
  - ▶ What countries name translates as lion mountains- Sierra Leone
  - ▶ Geographical dividing line N/S Korea- 38th Parallel

- ▶ first American state to enter the union 7 Dec 1787- Delaware Pennsylvania second
- ▶ old man in The Old Man and the Sea named Santiago
- ▶ unit of sound named after- Alexander Graham Bell – Decibel
- ▶ first space probe to land on the moon on 13 Sept 1959 was Luna 2
- ▶ What fish has its head at right angles to its body- Sea Horse
- ▶ In what country is the world's largest pyramid Mexico – Quetzalcoatl
- ▶ What city was known as Christiania until 1925- Oslo – Sweden
- ▶ What sea is directly north of Poland- Baltic sea
- ▶ The United Nations in New York were originally where- San Francisco
- ▶ Hindenburg line separates Germany from Poland.
- ▶ Line of control is between Azad Kashmir & Occupied Kashmir.
- ▶ Mc Mohan line is the boundary line between India and China. It was demarcated in 1914.
- ▶ Radcliff line is the boundary between Pakistan and India. It was demarcated in 1947 by Sir Cyril Radcliff.
- ▶ 17th parallel line is the boundary line between North Vietnam and the South Vietnam.
- ▶ 24th parallel Line lies in Rann of Kutch. It is frontier between Pakistan and India.
- ▶ 38th Parallel line is the boundary between North and South Korea.
- ▶ 49th Parallel Line is the boundary line between Canada and the USA.
- ▶ Dead line is a boundary line around a military prison which prisoners are forbidden to cross.
- ▶ Green line is a painted line in Nicosia (Cyprus) that serves as a demarcation line b/w Greek & Turkish Cypriot communities.
- ▶ Maginot line is French line of fortification built in WWII along the German border from Switzerland to Belgium. It divides France from Germany.
- ▶ Maginot line divides France from Germany.
- ▶ Mannerheim line was defensive fortification line on the Karelian Isthmus built by Finland against the Soviet Union.
- ▶ Bond Street is located in London. It is famous for tailoring and jewelry.
- ▶ Elgin Street is located in Scotland. It is the world's shortest street.
- ▶ Young Street is located in Toronto (Canada). It is the longest street in the world.
- ▶ Lombard Street is located in San Francisco.
- ▶ Roman general Mark Anthony was a poor fisherman.
- ▶ Great Fire of London in 1666
- ▶ First system of English short hand was devised in 1602.
- ▶ China is situated in Eastern part of Asia.
- ▶ Afghanistan is a landlocked country Central Asia
- ▶ Waves with a longer wavelength than red light are invisible they are called infrared waves.
- ▶ Invisible Ultraviolet wave have wavelength shorter than violet light.
- ▶ Red, Blue, Green are prime colors.
- ▶ New Guinea is world's second largest island.
- ▶ Canary Island is in Spain.
- ▶ The largest Island in the Mediterranean Sea is Sicily.
- ▶ Madagascar is in Indian Ocean.
- ▶ Discovery of Pak is written by A.Aziz.
- ▶ Foundation of Pak is written by Sharifuddin Pirzada.
- ▶ Five Thousand Years of Pak is written by R.E.M. Wheeler.
- ▶ History of Freedom Movement is written by I.H. Qureshi.
- ▶ Jinnah of Pak is written by Stanley Woolpert.
- ▶ Jinnah as I know him is written by Abdul Hassan Isphahani.
- ▶ The Making of Pakistan is written by Richard Symonds.
- ▶ The Making of Pakistan is written by K.K.Aziz.

- ▶ Jinnah: Creator of Pak is written by Hector Bolitho.
- ▶ Quaid-e-Azam: The Story of A Nation is written by G.Allana.
- ▶ India wins Freedom is written by Abdul Kalam Azad.
- ▶ Emergence of Pak is written by Ch: Rahmat Ali.
- ▶ Towards Pakistan is written by Wahiduzaman
- ▶ Transfer of Power in India is written by V.P.Memon.
- ▶ Pak: Nagozeer Tha is written by Syed Hasan Raza.
- ▶ Quaid-i-Azam & Pakistan is written by Ahmed Hassan Dani.
- ▶ Friends not Masters is written by Ayub Khan.
- ▶ Capital of Micronesia is Palikir.
- ▶ Costa Rica is a Central American country.
- ▶ Equator passes through Brazil.
- ▶ After Australia, Europe is the smallest continent.
- ▶ Sakhalin Islands enriched with oil reserves are claimed by Russia & Japan.
- ▶ The total length of railways in Pakistan is 8875 km.
- ▶ Sialkot has the highest annual rainfall.
- ▶ The largest district of Punjab by area is Bahawalpur
- ▶ The largest district of Pakistan by area is Chaghi
- ▶ Frost shattering kind of weather takes place on the valley side above the surface of a glacier.
- ▶ Bermuda triangle extends up to South Florida & Puerto Rico.
- ▶ Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty relating to environmental problems.
- ▶ The length of river Indus is 2880 km.
- ▶ Continent Europe has no desert.
- ▶ Arabia, Scandinavia & Alaska are called Peninsula.
- ▶ The richest fishing ground in the world is North Eastern Asia.
- ▶ When one place on the earth is on a bigger eastern longitude then its time will be ahead.
- ▶ Cosmic year: One cosmic year is equal to the time taken by the sun to complete one orbit around the galactic centre.
- ▶ Date Line, International: International Date Line is an internationally agreed line drawn parallel to the 180° meridian. It divides the Pacific Ocean into two equal parts. A crossing of the International Date Line entails repeating one day when travelling westwards.
- ▶ Alexander (ship) is the name of the ship in which Charles Darwin toured for five years.
- ▶ Which is a characteristic of sedimentary rocks? They are porous
- ▶ When does the summer solstice occur in the Southern Hemisphere of our globe? 22nd December
- ▶ Mediterranean climate has the characteristic of 'dry summers with great sunshine and rainy winters'
- ▶ Which processes is related to the formation of Himalayas? Folding
- ▶ The term 'Eye' in a cyclone refers to circular region of relatively light Winds
- ▶ Gold Harp bridge of Istanbul connects Asia with Europe.
- ▶ 193 countries members of UNO are in world.
- ▶ Land occupied by Asia 29.7 %.
- ▶ Rainfall is recorded on maps by Isohyets.
- ▶ 45 Countries are there in Asia, 18 in Latin America.
- ▶ A meteorological term for a high pressure is called anticyclone.
- ▶ Charles Darwin is famous for his theory of struggle for existence and survival of the fittest.
- ▶ Sigmund Freud is called as the father of modern psychiatry and psychology.
- ▶ Energy stored in stretched spring is Elastic Potential energy
- ▶ Energy stored in fossil fuels is chemical energy
- ▶ Radio waves are Electromagnetic waves
- ▶ A.C voltage is analogue quantity
- ▶ Optical fibers work on polarization of



electromagnetic waves

- ▶ Condenser is used to collect the charge
- ▶ In diesel engine ignition takes place by compression
- ▶ A radar uses radio waves to detect enemy aircraft
- ▶ Law of floating bodies was given by Archimedes
- ▶ Bosons are Photons and Mesons
- ▶ There is no neutron in the atom of hydrogen
- ▶ Muttons are particles of atom
- ▶ John Dalton, an English scientist, gave Atomic Theory in 1803 describing atom as the smallest unit of an element
- ▶ Gas in children's balloon is Helium
- ▶ Ordinarily an atom is a neutral particle
- ▶ The intensity of the energy released by an Earthquake is measured by the Richter scale
- ▶ Which river is mentioned most often in Bible? Jordan
- ▶ China's longest and world's third longest river is Yangtze
- ▶ Which river flows through the heart of Paris? Seine
- ▶ Only strait between Atlantic and Pacific ocean is Magellan
- ▶ Dardanelles joins Aegean Sea with the Sea of Marmora.
- ▶ Bosphorus strait joins Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora.
- ▶ Mt Everest is the highest mountain peak
- ▶ How high is angel waterfall? 3212 feet
- ▶ Tugela waterfall is in South Africa
- ▶ Sutherland waterfall is in New Zealand
- ▶ Wheat is a crop of Rabi & Rice is a crop of Kharif
- ▶ Who invented 'Motor Cycle'? G. Daimler
- ▶ Dr. Alfred Bernhard Nobel discovered Dynamite
- ▶ 'Law of gravitation' was introduced by Sir Isaac Newton
- ▶ 'Vaccination for smallpox' was discovered by Jenner
- ▶ On which river Baghliar Dam is being constructed by Indians? Chenab
- ▶ Swains Island is disputed between USA and Tokelau
- ▶ Which is cause of bird Flue Disease? H<sub>5</sub>N<sub>1</sub>
- ▶ Membership of European Union increased to 28
- ▶ Who wrote "Freedom Movement of India"? I.H.Qureshi
- ▶ "The Idea of Pakistan" is a famous book written by Stephen Philip Cohen
- ▶ Who wrote *India wins Freedom*? Maulana Abu'al Kalam Azad
- ▶ The writer of *The Spirit of Islam* is Amir Ali
- ▶ *Struggle for Pakistan* was written by I.H. Qureshi
- ▶ The author of *Pathway to Pakistan* is Choudhry Khaliquzzaman
- ▶ 'Daughter of the East' book is written by Benazir Bhutto
- ▶ Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia book is written by Ayesha Jalal
- ▶ The State of Martial Rule book is written by Ayesha Jalal
- ▶ Self and Sovereignty book is written by Ayesha Jalal
- ▶ Clash of Civilization book is written by Sumeil Hirtington
- ▶ Pride and Prejudice book is written by Jane Austen
- ▶ War and Peace book is written by Leo Tolstoy
- ▶ The Making of Pakistan book is written by K. K. Aziz
- ▶ The Emergence of Pakistan book is written by Ch. Mohammad Ali
- ▶ Towards Pakistan book is written by Waheed-uz-Zaman
- ▶ A Passage to India book is written by E.M. Forster
- ▶ The Sun Also Rises book is written by Ernest Hemingway
- ▶ The Lord of the Rings book is written by JRR Tolkien
- ▶ Pride and Prejudice book is written by Jane Austen
- ▶ What is the total number of NATO members? 28

- ▶ Name the tallest building in the world? Khalifa Burj
- ▶ Dreams from My Father book written by Barack Obama
- ▶ The Audacity of Hope book written by Barack Obama
- ▶ Who is regarded as the father of medicines? Hippocratic
- ▶ Who is called Father of International law? Hugo Grotius
- ▶ Who is "Founder of Soviet Union"? Lenin
- ▶ Napoleon was known as "Man of Destiny"?
- ▶ Who is called as Little Corporal? Napoleon
- ▶ Songs of blood and swords book is written by Fatima Bhutto
- ▶ Old name of Lahore City is Mahmoodpur
- ▶ When did USA join World War I? 6 April 1917
- ▶ "Origin of Species" was written by Charles Darwin
- ▶ The name United Nations was coined by Franklin D. Roosevelt
- ▶ Headquarters of UNO are located at New York
- ▶ The last Governor General of united India was Lord Cunning
- ▶ The first viceroy of united India was Lord Cunning
- ▶ The last viceroy of united India was Lord Mount Batten
- ▶ Pakistan joined the Non -Aligned Movement in 1979
- ▶ What is the name of Hyderabad at the time of Muhammad Bin Qasim? Neroon Kot
- ▶ Old name of Pakpattan? Ajodhan Pur (by Akbar the Great)
- ▶ What is the new name of Hindu Bagh? Muslim Bagh
- ▶ What is the old name of Bin Qasim (sea port)? Pepri
- ▶ Which city is known as Switzerland of Pakistan? Swat
- ▶ What is the new name of Lyallpur? Faisalabad
- ▶ Generators convert mechanical energy into electrical energy.
- ▶ The principle behind the generator is electromagnetic induction. It was discovered by Michael Faraday.
- ▶ Derailleur gear are used in bicycles
- ▶ Cantilever brake is also used in bicycles
- ▶ Static electricity makes a balloon stick to the wall after you have rubbed it on your hair.
- ▶ John Bardeen, Walter Brattain and William Shockley in 1947 used a semiconductor called germanium to make the world's first transistor.
- ▶ A diode conducts electricity easily in one direction but resists the flow of electricity in the other.
- ▶ A capacitor stores electric charge. Capacitors are important components for making timers.
- ▶ Transistors can be used as logic gate
- ▶ Mandela was born into the Madiba clan in Mvezo, Transkei, on July 18, 1918
- ▶ On 10 May 1994 Mandela was inaugurated South Africa's first democratically elected President
- ▶ Carbon fiber is made by heating textile fibers. These are used in tennis rackets and racing yacht
- ▶ Catalytic converter reduce the harmful fumes the engine emits
- ▶ If you double the voltage you double the current (Ohm's law)
- ▶ What product uses the most silver-Camera Film
- ▶ The speed of sound depends on the medium through which the waves are passing. The speed of sound in gases depends on what? Density
- ▶ An android is any robot that has the ability to make decisions and formulate plans
- ▶ Semaphores were used between sailors for many years to communicate between ships
- ▶ Telegraph was invented in 1821
- ▶ Telephone was invented in 1876
- ▶ Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was a South African anti-apartheid revolutionary, politician, and philanthropist who served as President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999. He was South Africa's first black chief executive, and the first elected in a fully

- representative democratic election.
- ▶ Guantanamo Bay prison is in Cuba.
- ▶ Statue of Liberty was gifted to US by France in 1884
- ▶ The term of the judges of the international court of justice is 9 years.
- ▶ HQ of Universal Postal Union is in Berne.
- ▶ Who is the author of Pride and Prejudice? Jane Austen
- ▶ Who is the father of geometry? Euclid
- ▶ Which country was known as Nyasaland? Malawi
- ▶ Which sea separates Egypt from Saudi Arabia? Red Sea
- ▶ Montesquieu wrote 'the spirit of laws'.
- ▶ Who wrote the book – Call of the Wild-Jack London
- ▶ Who is the author of "Preparing for the Twenty First Century"? Paul Kennedy
- ▶ The author of famous book, "Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy" is Henry Kissinger.
- ▶ 'Rise and Fall of Great Powers' is the work of Paul Kennedy.
- ▶ My Experiments with Truth is autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi.
- ▶ Who is regarded as the founder of scientific socialism? Karl Marx
- ▶ The Pacific Ocean was named so by Magellan
- ▶ Father of Computer is Charles Babbage
- ▶ Parliament of Afghanistan is Loya Jirga.
- ▶ Parliament of Australia is Federal Parliament.
- ▶ Source River Jehlum is Verinag.
- ▶ Lake Superior is the largest fresh water lake in the world. It is located in North America (USA-Canada).
- ▶ Lake Victoria is located in Kenya-Tanzania and Uganda.
- ▶ Great Bear Lake is located in Canada.
- ▶ Huron Lake is in USA-Canada.
- ▶ In which country would you find Lake Disappointment? Australia
- ▶ Don is a river of Russia.
- ▶ Highest Point of Asia is Mount Everest
- ▶ Highest Point of Africa is Kilimanjaro
- ▶ Highest Point of North America is McKinley
- ▶ Highest Point of South America is Aconcagua
- ▶ Highest Point of Europe is Elbrus
- ▶ Highest Point of Australia is Kosciusko
- ▶ Highest Point of Antarctica is Vinson Massif
- ▶ Lowest Point Asia is Dead Sea
- ▶ Lowest Point Africa is Assal Lake
- ▶ Lowest Point North America is Death Valley
- ▶ Lowest Point South America is Valdes Penin
- ▶ Lowest Point Europe is Caspian Sea
- ▶ Lowest Point Australia is Lake Eyre
- ▶ Lowest Point Antarctica is Deep Lake
- ▶ Abu Simbel a famous wonder is located in Egypt
- ▶ The three Great Pyramids were built about 4500 years ago. Khufu's (the most famous) is one of the Ancient Seven Wonders located in Egypt
- ▶ Famous wonder Hanging Garden is associated with Babylon
- ▶ Leaning Tower famous wonder is located in Italy
- ▶ The 'Stonehenge' is among the Seven Wonders of the World, situated in England
- ▶ The Colossus of Rhodes is located in which country? Greece
- ▶ An area in which rainfall is usually less than 250mm per year and vegetation covers less than 50 percent of the ground is called: Desert
- ▶ Which desert is the largest in the world? Antarctica
- ▶ What are the main types of deserts? Hot deserts, cold deserts
- ▶ The wonder of the world 'Taj Mahal' is situated in Uttar Pradesh Indian state. The Taj Mahal is on Jamna River located in Agra
- ▶ In an Island near Alexandria an ancient wonder "The pharaohs of Alexandria" is situated. It is also called A Light House
- ▶ The statue of liberty is located in New York,

## USA

- ▶ Where is Petra situated? Jordan
- ▶ Porcelain Tower of Nanking is located in which country? China
- ▶ The Temple of Artemis at Ephesus is located in which country? Turkey
- ▶ The Statue of Zeus at Olympia is located in which country? Greece
- ▶ Chadwick discovered Neutron
- ▶ Telescope was invented by Galileo
- ▶ Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming
- ▶ Boxing, Wrestling and which Olympic event still exclude women? Weight Lifting
- ▶ Which Greek Philosopher taught at the lyceum? Aristotle
- ▶ What was Bruce Lees first Hollywood produced film? Enter the Dragon
- ▶ Which war was ended by The Congress of Westphalia? Thirty Years War
- ▶ Which Saint is associated with an eagle in religious art? Saint John
- ▶ Which girls name means farseeing? Prudence
- ▶ The Sejm are the legislative body in which country? Poland
- ▶ What is classified on the Fujita scale? Tornadoes 1 to 5
- ▶ Which countries translated name means Land of the Eagle? Albania
- ▶ The Dogs of War took its title from which other work? Shakespeare's Julius Caesar
- ▶ Which Norse God invulnerable to all else was killed by mistletoe? Baldur
- ▶ Hyundai and which other car manufacturer are located in Korea? Kia
- ▶ Peter Parker is the alter ego of which superhero? Spiderman
- ▶ Which company produces PageMaker, Photoshop and Acrobat? Adobe
- ▶ In which city was Galileo born? Pisa
- ▶ A Pakistani student Rai Haris Manzoor of Rawalpindi has made a new world record by passing the O-Level examination of the University of Cambridge at the age of nine years.
- ▶ Switzerland's anthem has different lyrics for each of the country's four official languages (French, German, Italian and Romansh).
- ▶ Canada's national anthem has different lyrics for both of the country's official languages (English and French)
- ▶ South Africa's national anthem is unique in that five of the country's eleven official languages are used in the same anthem
- ▶ Spain, has no words in its anthem, La Marcha Real
- ▶ Magna Carta is known as the Bible of English Constitution.
- ▶ Russian equivalent of Pentagon is Kremlin.
- ▶ East Timor, the Colony of Portugal, was captured by Indonesia in 1975.
- ▶ Taiwan separated from China in 1949.
- ▶ Great Britain of the Pacific is called to Japan.
- ▶ Island continent is called to Australia.
- ▶ American Naval Base "Diego Garcia" is in Indian Ocean.
- ▶ Ulster Unionists wanted to retain British rule in Northern Ireland.
- ▶ Anti-Semitism means animosity towards Jews.
- ▶ Lens at the end of the compound microscope is called objective.
- ▶ Francisco Fernandez introduced Tobacco in Europe.
- ▶ Mobile phones started in 1977.
- ▶ Penology is the study, theory and practice of prison management & criminal rehabilitation.
- ▶ Length of India-China border is 3,380 km.
- ▶ Cyprus gained independence from Britain in 1960.
- ▶ Cyprus was divided into Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and Greek Cyprus in 1974.
- ▶ Al-Azhar University is located in Cairo, Egypt.
- ▶ Fortress of Grenada, known as Alhambra is in Spain.
- ▶ Capital of ancient Babylonia was Babylon.
- ▶ Hanging gardens were in Babylon.
- ▶ Babylon was on the bank of Euphrates.

- ▶ Alma-Ata (Father of Apples) is the capital of Kazakhstan.
- ▶ Turkey and Russia are both in Europe & Asia.
- ▶ Ireland is also called Eire.
- ▶ Cathay Pacific is an airline of Hong Kong
- ▶ Among the Seven Wonders, Church of Saint Sophia is located in Istanbul.
- ▶ Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized Suez Canal in 1956.
- ▶ Qutub Minar is located in New Delhi.
- ▶ Shah Jahan built Taj Mehal for Mumtaz Mehal which is located in Agra.
- ▶ Capital of Tibet is Lhasa.
- ▶ White House is located in Washington DC.
- ▶ The world's most powerful super computer is called ASCI white.
- ▶ World Wide Web was invented in 1993 by Tim Bareness Lee.
- ▶ Baluchistan Package was announced in joint Sitting of Parliament on 24th November.
- ▶ Printing press was invented by Johann Gutenberg.
- ▶ Gramophone was invented by Emile Berliner.
- ▶ Who was the first man to fly across the channel: Louis Bleriot
- ▶ Which country leads in the production of oil? Saudi Arabia
- ▶ Which country leads in the production of gas? Russia
- ▶ Russia grows the most potatoes
- ▶ When Kerry Lugar bill was passed? Sept 24, 2009
- ▶ The Way Of The World: A Story Of Truth And Hope In An Age Of Extremism by Ron Suskind
- ▶ The flag of which country has one big star and four small stars? China
- ▶ Puma is the national animal of Argentina?
- ▶ Who won seven gold medals in swimming in 1972 Munich Olympics? Mark Spitz
- ▶ What is sodium chloride? Salt
- ▶ What is the meaning of Anno Domini? Year of the Lord
- ▶ In the Bible, Joseph was sold by his brothers for how many silver coins? Twenty
- ▶ How many furlongs is one mile? Eight
- ▶ Who is the founder of Sikhism? Guru Nanak
- ▶ Who was the Carthagian general during Punic War II? Hannibal
- ▶ Sri Lanka got the status of Test playing nation in 1981
- ▶ Thomas Jefferson was 3rd US President
- ▶ Which State of USA was once part of Mexico? Texas
- ▶ What is the number of states in USA? 50
- ▶ New York is known as the Big Apple
- ▶ Who had the longest tenure as President of USA? Franklin D. Roosevelt
- ▶ New York was known as New Amsterdam
- ▶ The Vatican is the world's smallest country what's second? Monaco
- ▶ If you climbed the Dolomites what country are you in? Italy
- ▶ In what city would you find The Jacques Cartier bridge? Montreal
- ▶ The Tunnel of Love, located in Ukraine, used to be just another train rail section, but eventually turned into one of the most romantic spots on Earth
- ▶ Whose last word were "I have not told half of what I saw"? Marco Polo
- ▶ The Foudrinier machine is used to manufacture what? Paper
- ▶ Hemmingway's Old Man and the Sea is set in which country? Cuba
- ▶ NaOH is the chemical formula for what? Sodium Hydroxide
- ▶ Vitamin B2 has what other name? Riboflavin
- ▶ Where were the 1952 Olympic games held? Helsinki
- ▶ American Hamilton Smith invented what in 1858? A washing machine
- ▶ What is the biggest tourist attraction in Zambia? Victoria falls
- ▶ William Le Baron Jenny is credited with inventing what in the US? Skyscraper
- ▶ The Gluckauf was the world's first what? Oil Tanker

- ▶ Portuguese West Africa is now known as what? Angola
- ▶ Who was the last Roman Catholic King of England? James II
- ▶ The Nuer people come from which country? Sudan
- ▶ Which is Shakespeare's shortest play? The Comedy of Errors
- ▶ What is the SI unit of capacitance? Farad
- ▶ What is a wumph? Deep thud or noise
- ▶ What creature, when drunk, always falls on its right side? An Ant
- ▶ What country's flag has two bars white top red bottom? Poland
- ▶ What is Belgium's national Airline? Sabina
- ▶ Fragrant Harbour is the translation of which city's name? Hong Kong
- ▶ What does Magna Carta literally mean? Great Charter
- ▶ Which country invented the kilt? France
- ▶ World's first paperback book written in 1867 by Goethe what title? Faust I
- ▶ Which chemical element is named from the Greek for violent? Iodine
- ▶ What was Michelangelo's only signed sculpture? The Pieta
- ▶ What is the more common name for triatomic oxygen? Ozone
- ▶ Solomon built his temple on a hill name it? Zion
- ▶ What country is coffee originally from? Ethiopia
- ▶ In astrology what was the age before Aquarius? Age of Pisces
- ▶ The name Europe comes from where? Greek Mythology
- ▶ What well known Russian author was also a doctor? Anton Chekov
- ▶ Who invented the dumb waiter? Thomas Jefferson
- ▶ Who wrote April is the cruellest month in poem The Wasteland? T S Elliot
- ▶ What is 40 in Roman numerals? XL
- ▶ Alicante, Money-maker and Ailsa Craig varieties of what? Tomatoes
- ▶ London and which UK city are joined by the Grand Union canal? Birmingham
- ▶ 1579 the Netherlands achieved independence from what country? Spain
- ▶ Aircrafts are made of aluminum alloys
- ▶ Flaps are used as air brakes
- ▶ Darwin visited Galapagos Island before giving his theory of Natural Selection.
- ▶ Staple food is the basic food
- ▶ Braille system is an education system for blinds. Braille system is named after its inventor the Frenchman Louis Braille.
- ▶ Isochrones are the lines joining the places of equal labour and transportation costs.
- ▶ What is Europe's largest sea port? Rotterdam
- ▶ Where is the world's oldest university? Fez Morocco Founded 859
- ▶ What is the world's most polluted city? Mexico City
- ▶ What was the first country to use postcards? Austria
- ▶ Where is the world's largest Chinese settlement outside Asia? Chinatown in San Francisco USA
- ▶ Which country has the most daily newspapers? India
- ▶ What was the first country to use TV as a mass info media? Germany
- ▶ The very first electric light was invented in Scotland in 1835 by James Lindsay.
- ▶ The molecular theory of matter was experimentally testified by Robert Brown.
- ▶ Operation Rah-e-Nijad conducted in South Waziristan on June 19, 2009.
- ▶ Operation Rah-e-Rast began in Sawat in May 2009.
- ▶ Worldwide most capital cities begin with which letter- B
- ▶ Who built the world's first film studio- Thomas Alva Edison
- ▶ What is the biggest tourist attraction in Zambia-Victoria falls
- ▶ Burj Khalifa Tallest Building in the World has 162 stories, 828 meters or 2,717 feet in height and was constructed by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, inaugurated on 4th Jan: 2010.



- ▶ In TV series The Prisoner what's the name of the giant balloon? Rover
- ▶ In which country is the world's longest road tunnel? Switzerland
- ▶ In which country would you find Lake Disappointment? Australia
- ▶ What is measured in grains - four grains to a carat? Pearls
- ▶ Which car company was founded by Sir William Lyons in 1922? Jaguar
- ▶ In which form of Japanese theatre are all roles played by men? Kabuki
- ▶ What was the last European nation to accept the potato? France
- ▶ Which comic strip hero shares his name with a town in Turkey? Batman
- ▶ The Archie Moore cup is competed for in which sport? Polo
- ▶ The busiest international airline route goes between which two cities? London and Paris
- ▶ According to the proverb which fruit tastes sweetest? Forbidden
- ▶ In Gone With the Wind name Ashley Wilkes plantation? Twelve Oaks
- ▶ Richard Bachman is a pseudonym of which author? Steven King
- ▶ The Amazon river dolphins are what colour? Pink
- ▶ Whose name translates as Emperor of all? Genghis Khan
- ▶ What European country has no rail lines? San Marino
- ▶ Skopje is the capitol of where? Macedonia
- ▶ What items name translates as distant voice? Telephone
- ▶ Wadi al Mull is better known as where? Valley of the Kings
- ▶ How many stars are in the flag of USA? 50
- ▶ What is the number of judges in Federal Supreme Court of USA? 9
- ▶ Albany is the capital of New York state
- ▶ How much is a dime? 10 cents
- ▶ Which country has the highest number of Jews? USA
- ▶ Which is the first 24 hours news channel? CNN
- ▶ Which is the 49th State of USA? Alaska
- ▶ New Zealand's Don McKinnon is the first secretary general of commonwealth.
- ▶ First Islamic Summit was held at Rabat in 1969.
- ▶ Second Islamic Summit was held at Lahore in 1974.
- ▶ On 10th December 1948 the UN drew up a charter of civil and political rights.
- ▶ Kofi Anan got Noble Peace Prize in 2001.
- ▶ Kofi Anan was the 7th Secretary General of UNO.
- ▶ Bhutan known as the Land of Thunderbolts
- ▶ Rome is known as "City of Seven Hills".
- ▶ "Sandwich Island" is called to Hawaii Island.
- ▶ Detroit is known as the Motor City.
- ▶ Britain of south is called to New Zealand.
- ▶ Buffer state of Asia is called to Afghanistan.
- ▶ Cockpit of Europe is called to Belgium.
- ▶ Qadir Pur gas field is in Sindh
- ▶ Aleppo is a coastline city of Syria
- ▶ Taksim Square is situated in Istanbul, Turkey
- ▶ 11% percentage land is Cultivable land in the world?
- ▶ City of cosmonauts is called to Moscow.
- ▶ City of eternal spring is called to Quito.
- ▶ City of golden temple is called to Amritsar.
- ▶ City of Golden Gate is called to San Francisco.
- ▶ City of mosques is called to Dhaka.
- ▶ General Assembly and Security Council appoints the judges of International Court of Justice.
- ▶ RCD was changed to ECO in Jan 1985.
- ▶ G-8 was established on 22 September 1985. G-8 was originally the G-5 but was expanded when Canada, Italy and Russia joined in June 1997.
- ▶ Britain is a Unitary state
- ▶ Budapest (Hungary) lies on Danube.
- ▶ Allama Iqbal highly appreciated the

dissolution of Caliphate and establishment of Grand National Assembly of Turkey:

- ▶ Basic Democracy system in Pakistan was given by Gen Ayub Khan
- ▶ To counter NATO the Soviet Block signed the defence pact named as Warsaw pact
- ▶ Pakistan's city with the highest literacy rate is Islamabad
- ▶ Abel Prize, an international prize awarded for outstanding lifetime achievement in Mathematics
- ▶ BND is a secret agency of Germany
- ▶ "Father of Economic"? Adam Smith
- ▶ Who is known as the founder of Modern Turkey? Kemal Ataturk
- ▶ Otto Von Bismarck is called the? Man of Blood and Iron
- ▶ RAW is a secret agency of India
- ▶ Mars is named after the Roman god of war.
- ▶ Mars is called Red planet
- ▶ Mars is half the size of earth
- ▶ Jupiter is largest, with largest number of satellites, smallest day, with a red spot.
- ▶ Trinidad and Tobago got independent in 1962 from Britain
- ▶ Kidney produces urea in the human body
- ▶ USA has its Military base in the Island Diego Garcia of Indian Ocean
- ▶ The concept of 'Six Sigma' associated with Quality control in manufacturing
- ▶ Tasmania is a part of Australia
- ▶ Headquarters of OECD is located in Paris
- ▶ Who is the father of Genetics? G.J. Mendel
- ▶ Venezuela is the largest producer of petroleum in South America
- ▶ Shahjehan Mughal Emperors built the Jama Masjid of Delhi
- ▶ Nadir Shah attacked Delhi during the reign of Muhammad Shah
- ▶ Longest strait is Malacca.
- ▶ Philippines has the greatest number of volcanoes in the world.
- ▶ Highest waterfall is Angel (Venezuela)
- ▶ Lowest body of water is Dead Sea.
- ▶ The name of the second highest African

peak is Mount Kenya.

- ▶ Water source beneath the earth flowing naturally is called spring.
- ▶ Canada leads in the world in production of asbestos.
- ▶ Brazil is the largest producer of coffee in the world.
- ▶ Which vitamin is essential for coagulation of blood? K
- ▶ Gene is the smallest unit of heredity
- ▶ The Titanic museum has been opened in UK
- ▶ First five-year plans of Pakistan were approved by the Prime Minister Ali Khan in 1950 for the period of 1950-55. Pakistan Inspired by the Five-Year Plans of which country? Soviet Union
- ▶ Solar System was discovered by Copernicus in 1540, he belonged to Poland.
- ▶ Artificial radioactivity was discovered by Madam Joliet and Irene Curie in 1934.
- ▶ Atomic number were discovered by Mosley in 1913.
- ▶ Atomic Structure was studied by Bohr and Rutherford in 1913.
- ▶ After Al Beruni Circumference of the earth was calculated by Jean Picard.
- ▶ Current Electricity was invented by Volta in 1800, he belonged to Italy.
- ▶ Cause of yellow fever was discovered by Reed in 1900.
- ▶ Deuterium (Heavy Hydrogen) was discovered by H.C Urey in 1932.
- ▶ Discovery of Electron was made by J.J Thomson in 1897.
- ▶ Dynamite was made by Alfred Noble, he belonged to Sweden.
- ▶ Fundamental Laws of Electrical Attraction was made by Coulomb.
- ▶ Hydrogen was discovered by Cavendish in 1766.
- ▶ Incandescent bulb was made by Edison in 1860.
- ▶ Intelligence tests were made by Binet in 1905.
- ▶ Laughing gas is Nitrous oxide
- ▶ Otto Hahn invented Atom Bomb

- ▶ Wright Brothers invented Aeroplane.
- ▶ Christian Barnard was pioneer in heart transplantation.
- ▶ Aristotle was the first to classify animals into groups.
- ▶ Theophrastus is regarded as the father of botany.
- ▶ Hydrogen was discovered by Henry Cavendish.
- ▶ Thomson discovered electron.
- ▶ In 1803, the English Scientist John Dalton described the atom as the smallest unit of an element.
- ▶ In 1897 J.J Thomson discovered electron, negative charges.
- ▶ In 1911 Ernest Rutherford, a New Zealander living in Britain, carried out experiment with atomic particles.
- ▶ Who was known as Desert Fox? Gen Ervin Rommel
- ▶ Ernest Rutherford in 1908, with the equipment discovered the atomic nucleus.
- ▶ Hans Geiger invented the Geiger Counter used to measure radioactivity.
- ▶ In 1902 what did Mary Anderson invent?- Windscreen Wipers
- ▶ The theory of inheritance of acquired characters was propounded by J.B. Lamarck
- ▶ Dr. James Watson discovered the structure of DNA in 1953.
- ▶ Structure of DNA was given by Watson and Crick.
- ▶ The scientist who designed the first internal combustion engine used to burn low grade fuel. Etienne Lenoir
- ▶ Anderson discovered positive electrons.
- ▶ Avogadro was an Italian scientist known for Avogadro's Hypothesis.
- ▶ Benjamin Franklin invented lightning conductor.
- ▶ Bessemer invented Steel smelting process.
- ▶ Bit means Binary Digit
- ▶ 1 byte is equal to 8 bits
- ▶ Ikebana is the Japanese art of flower arrangement.
- ▶ ISBN stands for International Standard Book Number.
- ▶ James Bond is a character in the novels written by Ian Fleming.
- ▶ Jana-Gana-Mana is India's National Anthem
- ▶ Thomas Jefferson authored American Declaration of US Independence.
- ▶ Jurassic Park was directed by Steven Spielberg.
- ▶ Kabalega is a National Park of Uganda.
- ▶ Gary Kasparov is associated with Chess.
- ▶ Laos is the only land-locked country in South-East Asia.

# ILMI General Knowledge Capsule

Take it Last Night Before the Exam

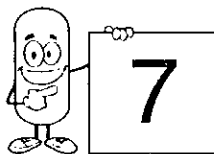
One Liner General Knowledge

Written by Rai Mansab Ali

Under the supervision of Rai Muhammad Iqbal, Maher Mahzar Abbas, Ghulam Sarwar, Asim Rehman, Qaisar Abbas, and Zeeshan H. Roza (All these persons are known as Gurus in the "WORLD OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE")

- ▶ First Law minister of Pakistan was Joginder Nath Mandal who went to India on official visit and never came back ✓
- ▶ Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was the only Pakistani (1890-1988) who got Bharat Ratna, the highest civilian award of India in 1987 ✓
- ▶ Pakistan joined UNESCO on 14th September 1949 ✓
- ▶ One cusec is equal to 7.48 gallons (28.317 liters) of water flowing each second.
- ▶ What is the old name of Bin Qasim (sea port)? ✓
- ▶ Hugo Grotius is called Father of International law ✓
- ▶ Purity of milk is measured by an instrument called Lactometer ✓
- ▶ When was the name of Lyallpur changed to Faisalabad in 1977. ✓
- ▶ Swat is known as Switzerland of Pakistan. ✓
- ▶ Montgomery is the old name of Sahiwal ✓
- ▶ Pakistan became the 56th member of UNO on 30 September, 1947 ✓
- ▶ Claustrophobia is a fear of the confined spaces, ✓
- ▶ Aristophanes is called "The Father of Comedy" ✓
- ▶ Hippocratic is regarded as the father of medicines ✓
- ▶ Napoleon was known as "Man of Destiny" ✓
- ▶ Cambellpur is the old name of Attock. ✓
- ▶ Telephone was invented by Graham Bell ✓
- ▶ Pepsin is produced in stomach which digests the Proteins ✓
- ▶ Blood sugar level is controlled by hormone called Insulin ✓
- ▶ Polio is caused by Virus ✓
- ▶ Tears are produced by lachrymal glands ✓
- ▶ A patient is put to Dialysis, when he or she suffers from Kidney ailment ✓
- ▶ Electromagnetic wave theory of light was proposed by Maxwell ✓
- ▶ Natural radioactivity was discovered by Becquerel in 1896 ✓
- ▶ Neutron was discovered by Chadwick and Transistor was invented by Bardeen ✓
- ▶ The ability or capacity to do work is called Energy ✓
- ▶ Energy possessed by a body due to its motion is called Kinetic Energy ✓
- ▶ Lens which is thinner at the centre and thicker at the edge is called Concave Lens ✓
- ▶ A lens which is thicker at the centre and thinner at the edges is called Convex Lens ✓
- ▶ Earth's Circumference was determined first time most correctly by Al-Beruni, ✓
- ▶ A universal donor has a blood group of O ✓
- ▶ The mammal which lays eggs is Duck-billed platypus ✓
- ▶ Helium and neon are called Noble Gases ✓
- ▶ The charge on an electron is Negative and charge on a proton is Positive ✓
- ▶ Fluorine is used to prevent tooth decay. ✓

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- ▶ In 1969 the Internet was started. ✓
- ▶ Havana is famous for cigar manufacturing. ✓
- ▶ The Jahangir's autobiography is Tujuk-i-Jahangiri. ✓
- ▶ Shahjahan was born on 5 January, 1592 at Lahore. The name of his mother was Jagat Gosain. ✓
- ▶ The title of Malika-i-Zamani was conferred upon Arjumand Bano Begum. ✓
- ▶ Odometer is an instrument by virtue of which the distance covered by wheeled vehicles is recorded. ✓
- ▶ Akbar's mother Hamida Bano Begum was a religious lady of a Sufi Shia family. ✓
- ▶ Hydrometer is an instrument used for measuring the specific gravity of liquids. ✓
- ▶ Hydrophone is an instrument used for recording sound under water. ✓
- ▶ Hygrometer: is an instrument used for measuring humidity in air. ✓
- ▶ Jamaica means "Good water". Kuwait means "Fort". ✓
- ▶ In 1969, computers were first used to communicate synchronously. ✓
- ▶ In 1970 Dr. Ted Hoff developed the famous Intel 4004 microprocessor (G) chip. ✓
- ▶ In 1971 the Intel released the first microprocessor, a specialized integrated circuit which was able to process four bits of data at a time. ✓
- ▶ In 1976 Apple Computers was founded by Steven Jobs and Stephen Wozniak. ✓
- ▶ In 1981 the IBM PC was introduced with a 16-bit microprocessor. ✓
- ▶ In 1935, Jesse Owens broke 4 world records in 45 minutes. ✓
- ▶ Fishing is the biggest participant sports in the world. ✓
- ▶ Soccer is the most attended or watched sport in the world. ✓
- ▶ Boxing became a legal sport in 1901. ✓
- ▶ The record for the most major league baseball career innings is held by Cy Young, with 7,356 innings. ✓
- ▶ Volleyball was invented by William George Morgan of Holyoke, Massachusetts in 1895. ✓
- ▶ A badminton shuttle easily travels 180 km/h (112 mph). ✓
- ▶ The London University was the first British University to admit women for degree courses. ✓
- ▶ New York is popularly known as the city of Skyscrapers. ✓
- ▶ Madagascar is popularly known as the Island of Cloves. ✓
- ▶ Thailand is the country known as the Land of White Elephant. ✓
- ▶ Korea is known as the Land of Morning Calm. ✓
- ▶ Bhutan is known as the Land of Thunderbolts. ✓
- ▶ Salto Angel Falls in Venezuela is the highest waterfalls in the world. ✓
- ▶ United States Library of Congress in Washington DC is the largest library in the world is the ✓
- ▶ The author of Harry Potter Books is JK Rowling. ✓
- ▶ Theodore Roosevelt was the youngest President of the USA. ✓
- ▶ Damascus is the world's oldest known capital city. ✓
- ▶ Detroit in the USA is the city which is the world's biggest centre for manufacture of automobiles. ✓
- ▶ The country which is the largest producer of rubber in the world is Thailand. ✓
- ▶ Cuba is known as the Sugar Bowl of the world. ✓
- ▶ Bahrain means two seas. Brazil means "Red wood". ✓
- ▶ The length of the Suez Canal is 162.5 kilometers. ✓
- ▶ James Cook discovered Australia. ✓

- ▶ Mohammed Ali Jinnah was the first Governor General of Pakistan. ✓
- ▶ Rose is the national flower of Britain. ✓
- ▶ The national flower of Italy is Lily. ✓
- ▶ World Environment Day is observed on 5th June. ✓
- ▶ The earlier name of Sri Lanka was Ceylon ✓
- ▶ Which countries did recognize the Taliban regime? UAE, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia ✓
- ▶ Nickname of New York city is Big Apple ✓
- ▶ Which is the highest mountain in Afghanistan? Nowshak ✓
- ▶ Costa Rica means "Rich coast". ✓
- ▶ Cyprus means "Land of copper". ✓
- ▶ By which pass in Afghanistan many invaders came to India? Khyber ✓
- ▶ Which river of Afghanistan joins the Indus in Pakistan? Kabul ✓
- ▶ The flag of which country has the Star of David? Israel ✓
- ▶ Which country is ruled by a single dynasty for more than two thousand years? Japan ✓
- ▶ Who is the author of Ben Hur? Lew Wallace ✓
- ▶ Which game is played with five players on either side? Basketball ✓
- ▶ Which is the national flower of Ireland? Shamrock ✓
- ▶ Which is the capital of Afghanistan? Kabul ✓
- ▶ Where is Emperor Akbar's tomb? Sikandra ✓
- ▶ Who died in the Battle of Trafalgar? Horatio Nelson ✓
- ▶ To which Order did Martin Luther belong? Augustinian ✓
- ▶ What is the type of Government in Swaziland? Monarchy ✓
- ▶ Who killed US President Abraham Lincoln? John Wilkes Booth ✓
- ▶ Which TV news channel began telecast in 1980? CNN ✓
- ▶ Which state was known as Mysore? Karnataka ✓
- ▶ Who was the Czar of Russia in 1917? Nicholas II ✓
- ▶ The islands Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu are in which country? Japan ✓
- ▶ Switzerland is landlocked ✓
- ▶ Who is the first President of the United States of America? George Washington ✓
- ▶ Who was born on August 15, 1769? Napoleon Bonaparte ✓
- ▶ Harare was previously known as Salisbury ✓
- ▶ Who is the author of "A streetcar named desire"? Tennessee Williams ✓
- ▶ What are vertebrates that live both under water and on land called? Amphibians ✓
- ▶ What does Yugoslavia mean? The land of the Southern Slaves ✓
- ▶ Which state of USA was once part of Russia? Alaska ✓
- ▶ What did the Greeks call the present day Amu River in Iran? Oxus ✓
- ▶ Konkani language is written in five scripts ✓
- ▶ Which country's postal stamps have the name Helvetia? Switzerland ✓
- ▶ Yen is the currency of Japan ✓
- ▶ Which is the national flower of Australia? Golden Wattle ✓
- ▶ The name of which city was changed to Petrograd and Leningrad? St. Petersburg ✓
- ▶ Which country is known as Suomi? Finland ✓
- ▶ When was Pearl Harbour attacked by the Japanese Air Force? December 7, 1941 ✓
- ▶ USA fought with which country in 1898? Spain ✓
- ▶ In which year man stepped on the Moon for the first time? 1969 ✓
- ▶ What is the number of states in India? 29 ✓
- ▶ When was Burma was separated from India? 1937 ✓
- ▶ Which is the national animal of India? Tiger ✓
- ▶ Which is the national flower of India? Lotus ✓
- ▶ Who founded Indian National Congress? A. O. Hume ✓
- ▶ Which is the official language of Jammu & Kashmir? Urdu ✓
- ▶ Which city was the summer capital of India during British Rule? Simla ✓
- ▶ Who is the first Governor General of Pakistan? Mohammed Ali Jinnah ✓
- ▶ On 12<sup>th</sup> October 1999 Musharraf overthrew the government of Nawaz Sharif what ✓



- designation did he take? Chief Executive ✓ ▶ Which reformer died in Geneva in 1564? John Calvin
- ▶ In which year did Pakistan win the Cricket World Cup? 1992 ✓ ▶ Which is the national flower of Switzerland? Edelweiss
- ▶ When did Pakistan win Olympic gold medal in Hockey for the first time? 1960 ✓ ▶ Where does World Economic Forum hold its Annual Meetings? Davos ✓
- ▶ Where was General Pervez Musharraf born? Delhi ✓ ▶ Who along with Walter Haworth won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1937? Paul Karrer
- ▶ Where is the tomb of Mughal Emperor Jahangir? Lahore ✓ ▶ Which name appears on Switzerland's postal stamps? Helvetia
- ▶ Who succeeded Zia Ul Haq as President of Pakistan? Ghulam Ishaq Khan ✓ ▶ Which city is known as Switzerland's San Francisco? Lausanne
- ▶ When did Pakistan become a Republic? 23 March 1956 ✓ ▶ Since when Switzerland is neutral? 1515
- ▶ How many times did squash player Jansher Khan win World Open? Eight ✓ ▶ Switzerland of Africa is called to Swaziland.
- ▶ Jasmine is the national flower of Pakistan ✓ ▶ Who founded Red Cross? Henry Dunant ✓
- ▶ Who designed Pakistan's national flag? ✓ ▶ From which people France got its name? ✓ Franks
- ▶ Ameer-ud-din Khidwai ✓ ▶ Cannes city is famous for Film Festival ✓
- ▶ Which military alliance had Pakistan as its member? SEATO ✓ ▶ Who said "I am the State."? Louis XIV
- ▶ Who succeeded Boris Yeltsin as President of Russia? Vladimir Putin ✓ ▶ Which saint was burnt at stake in 1431 as a heretic? Joan of Arc
- ▶ When was Moscow Olympics held? 1980 ✓ ▶ When is Bastille Day? July 14 ✓
- ▶ Which city is considered Third Rome? Moscow ✓ ▶ Who won the Battle of Tours in 732? Charles Martel
- ▶ Who is the first woman in space? Valentina Tereshkova ✓ ▶ Kazakhstan became the 162nd member of World Trade Organization (WTO) on 27 July 2015
- ▶ Who is the first man in space? Yuri Gagarin ✓ ▶ Which city has won the bid to host 2022 Winter Olympic Games? Beijing ✓
- ▶ Bear is the national animal of Russia ✓ ▶ 31st July 2015, Pakistan has become the first member of CERN among Asian countries and first non European member
- ▶ Which dynasty ruled Russia before the 1917 Revolution? Romanov ✓ ▶ 10th July 2015, Pakistan & India became the members of SCO (currently SCO has eight members)
- ▶ Which is the currency of Russia? Rubble ✓ ▶ Which city has been selected as the host for the 2022 Commonwealth Games at the Federation's general assembly in New Zealand on 2nd Sep'15? Durban
- ▶ Which military alliance came to an end with the decline of USSR? Warsaw Pact ✓ ▶ Which instrument was used during French Revolution for beheading? Guillotine ✓
- ▶ When was the first Anglo-Afghan War? 1839-1842 ✓ ▶ According to recent report of NASA Dome of Argus in Antarctica is coldest place with -135 F
- ▶ Which revolutionary leader was murdered in Mexico in 1940? Leon Trotsky ✓ ▶ Recently the researchers have discovered the driest place on the Earth in the Atacama Desert in Chile. The site discovered is
- ▶ Elbrus is the highest mountain in Russia ✓
- ▶ Deepest lake in the world? Baikal Lake ✓
- ▶ Who was the Czar of Russia at the time of Napoleon's invasion? Alexander I ✓
- ▶ Switzerland dates its independence? 1291 ✓
- ▶ Which is the capital of Switzerland? Berne ✓
- ▶ Which mountain range in Switzerland? Alps ✓

referred as Maria Elena South (MES)

Note: This discovery toppled the **Yungay region** which was so far the driest area of the hyper-arid Atacama Desert. Yungay region conditions were close to the so-called dry limit for life on Earth. However, with this discovery, MES is much drier than Yungay.

- ▶ Remnant of Mighty Empire is called to Austria.
- ▶ South Sudan became the 206th member of the International Olympic Committee (IOC)
- ▶ Shabbir Sharif shaheed was the only person ever who received the Sitara-e-Jurat and Nishan-e-Haider for his bravery ✓
- ▶ What is the new name of the Mount McKinley of North America? Denali
- ▶ Lake Balkhash is one of the largest lakes in Asia and 13th largest continental lake in the world. It is located in southeastern Kazakhstan, in Central Asia. ✓
- ▶ Energy value of food items is expressed in kilojoules or thousands of joules
- ▶ Virus means poison ✓
- ▶ The Eiffel Tower is located in Paris France ✓
- ▶ Pisa Tower is located in Rome Italy ✓
- ▶ Architect of Eiffel Tower was Gustav Eiffel ✓
- ▶ Acropolis of Athens is situated in Athens Greece
- ▶ Hagia Sophia is a museum located in Istanbul, Turkey
- ▶ Diameter of the earth 7926.2 miles (12,756 km) ✓
- ▶ Red Square is located in Moscow (Russia) ✓
- ▶ Chichen Itza is situated in Yucatan, Mexico
- ▶ Paraguay, Bolivia, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Kazakhstan Nepal, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Mongolia, Tajikistan Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Azawad, Burkina Faso, Botswana, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, South Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe are all landlocked countries.
- ▶ British scientist James Prescott Joule discovered the principle of conservation of energy.
- ▶ Source of sound is always a vibrating material. ✓
- ▶ Weight of an object put in a satellite orbiting ✓

in space around the earth is reduced to zero

- ▶ Water expands as it freezes to ice. This makes ice less dense than water which causes ice to float. ✓
- ▶ Heat flows in three ways conduction, convection and radiation ✓
- ▶ Silver metal has the highest electrical conductivity. ✓
- ▶ Mohr's scale hardest substance is diamond and what's the softest? Talc
- ▶ Ashraf Jehan became the first female judge to be sworn-in at Pakistan's national sharia court which hears cases under the Islamic legislation
- ▶ Beta rays are fast moving electrons. ✓
- ▶ Colour with shortest wavelength is violet ✓
- ▶ Least deviated colour in prism is red ✓
- ▶ Greatest value of wavelength is of infra red ✓
- ▶ Visible waves are between 400-700 nanometers. ✓
- ▶ Transverse waves can only be produced in solids
- ▶ Longitudinal waves can be produced in solids, liquids and gases
- ▶ Machu Picchu is situated in Cuzco, Peru
- ▶ A comprehensive archaeological survey, using advanced technologies, has concluded that the Ming walls measure 8,850 km (5,500 mi). This is made up of 6,259 km (3,889 mi) sections of actual wall, 359 km (223 mi) of trenches and 2,232 km (1,387 mi) of natural defensive barriers such as hills and rivers. Another archaeological survey found that the entire wall with all of its branches measure out to be 21,196 km (13,171 mi).
- ▶ Hanging Garden is located in Iraq ✓
- ▶ Violet colour of light travel through glass with minimum speed ✓
- ▶ White light is a mixture of all the colours in the rainbow. ✓
- ▶ Radio waves also come from sun and outer space. Astronomers use radio telescope to hear them.
- ▶ The moon has no atmosphere because its gravitational pull is not strong enough to hold an atmosphere ✓
- ▶ 'Galileo Satellites', named after their

- discoverer, are four large moons of the planet
- ▶ Mars contain atmosphere of Carbon dioxide and Uranus contain atmosphere of Hydrogen and Helium.
  - ▶ Venus is about the same size as Earth. ✓
  - ▶ Chiron is one of several distant asteroids with orbits between Jupiter and Uranus.
  - ▶ The most common element in the universe is Hydrogen ✓
  - ▶ Paralympics are the games for disabled. ✓
  - ▶ Uber Cup is associated with Badminton.
  - ▶ Hydra is the largest of the 88 constellations found in the universe. It covers about 3.16 % of the entire sky.
  - ▶ America launched its first space station in 1973 ✓
  - ▶ In 1979 Sky Lab was destroyed in earth's atmosphere
  - ▶ In 1986, Russia launched its space station Mir
  - ▶ Hubble telescope launched in April 243, 1990 through Discovery Shuttle
  - ▶ Apollo XI enabled man to step on moon ✓
  - ▶ First space vehicle to land on moon was Luna-9
  - ▶ Stenography means short hand writing ✓
  - ▶ Paleontology is study of fossils. ✓
  - ▶ Dynamo was invented by Faraday in the year of 1831.
  - ▶ America was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492, he belonged to Italy. ✓
  - ▶ Hayat-e-Javed was written by Altaf Hussain. ✓
  - ▶ The Forgotten Years is an autobiography of Foreign Minister Sir Zafarullah Khan.
  - ▶ Mission with Mountbatten is written by Alan Campbell Johnson.
  - ▶ Great Victoria Desert is in Australia. ✓
  - ▶ Kalahari desert is in South Africa.
  - ▶ Biman is the airline of Bangladesh. ✓
  - ▶ Qantas is an airline of Australia. ✓
  - ▶ Ring of Fire are volcanoes in Circum-Pacific Seismic belt.
  - ▶ Alps are Europe's largest mountain system. ✓
  - ▶ Diego Garcia is an Island in Indian Ocean. ✓
  - ▶ Caspian Sea is located in Iraq-Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan & Russia.
  - ▶ Caspian Sea is the largest salt water lake in the world. ✓
  - ▶ Unit of magnetic flux is Weber, Tesla
  - ▶ Unit of radio activity is Becquerel
  - ▶ Unit of crude oil is Barrel ✓
  - ▶ Unit of volume of water is cusec, cubic/sec ✓
  - ▶ Aral Sea is in Central Asia (Kazakhstan). Aral is an inland sea.
  - ▶ What is the world's warmest sea? The Red Sea ✓
  - ▶ Aegean Sea is located in Atlantic Ocean.
  - ▶ Atlantic Ocean is called the "Herring Pond". ✓
  - ▶ Marseilles Seaport is in France.
  - ▶ New Orleans Seaport is in USA.
  - ▶ Penang Seaport is in Malaysia.
  - ▶ TABSO is the national airline of Bulgaria
  - ▶ 40% of world oil passes through Strait of Hormuz ✓
  - ▶ The gateway to the Gulf of Iran is Strait of Hormuz
  - ▶ Red river is in USA. Gulf of lion is in France. ✓
  - ▶ Churchill water fall is in Canada.
  - ▶ Danube River is in Romania (Europe). It pours into Black sea.
  - ▶ The Volga is Europe longest river what is the second longest? Danube
  - ▶ Volga River is in Russia.
  - ▶ Congo is the only river that flows both north and south of equator ✓
  - ▶ New Zealand is situated in the region of Oceania. ✓
  - ▶ What is France's longest river? Loire ✓
  - ▶ Which river is in Lebanon? River Latani
  - ▶ Highest salinity is found in the Asal Lake. ✓
  - ▶ Niagara Falls was discovered by Louis Hennepin
  - ▶ Madagascar is popularly known as the Island of Cloves ✓
  - ▶ River Darling is in Australia. ✓
  - ▶ Andes Mountains are in South America.
  - ▶ Famous book "No Higher Honor: A Memoir

- of My Years in Washington" is written by Condoleezza Rice
- ▶ The world's longest mountain range-The Andes
  - ▶ Black forest is a mountain in Germany.
  - ▶ Rocky or Rockies Mountains is the largest mountain system of North America.
  - ▶ Koh-i-Sultan is located in Pakistan.
  - ▶ Highest mountain system is Himalayas.
  - ▶ Mauna Kea volcano is in Hawaii.
  - ▶ Mount Ararat is in Turkey
  - ▶ Mount Everest is in Himalaya range with height 29,035 feet first ascent made on May 29, 1953.
  - ▶ K2 named Goodwin Austin or Chagori is in Karakoram Range with 28,250 ft height. First ascent made on July 31, 1954.
  - ▶ Baikal Lake is in Siberian area of Russia.
  - ▶ Panama Canal connects Atlantic Ocean with Pacific Ocean.
  - ▶ Three Gorges Dam is located in China
  - ▶ Skylab was launched in 1973 by US.
  - ▶ Gulf Stream is an ocean current named after the Gulf of Mexico.
  - ▶ Aswan dam is in Egypt.
  - ▶ Word Tsunami is of Japanese language.
  - ▶ Largest coral reef is in Australia.
  - ▶ Colorado River forms Grand Canyon in USA
  - ▶ The Victoria Falls is located in Zimbabwe.
  - ▶ Niagara fall is in North America between America & Canada.
  - ▶ Grand Canal is located in People's Republic of China.
  - ▶ 'Victoria falls' is located in Rhodesia.
  - ▶ Deccan Plateau is in India.
  - ▶ Asia is the largest continent and covers about 1/3 of the world's total land area.
  - ▶ Both the highest and lowest points on the earth are found in Asia.
  - ▶ Candela Unit of luminous intensity
  - ▶ Mole unit of amount of substance
  - ▶ Dead Sea lying between Israel and Jordan.
  - ▶ Glasgow Seaport is located in UK.
  - ▶ Palk Strait separates India from Sri Lanka.
  - ▶ Bass Strait separates Australia from Tasmania.
  - ▶ Florida Strait separates Cuba from Florida. It joins Atlantic Ocean with Gulf of Mexico.
  - ▶ Dover strait separates England from France.
  - ▶ Asia Minor is a geographical expression, a part to Turkey.
  - ▶ Africa is also known as Dark Continent.
  - ▶ Highest point of South America is Mount Aconcagua (Argentina) and lowest point is Valdes Peninsula (Argentina).
  - ▶ Darwin is the sea port of Australia.
  - ▶ Highest Point of North America is Mount McKinley and the lowest point is Death Valley (California, USA).
  - ▶ Highest point of Africa is Kibo, a peak of Kilimanjaro (Tanzania) and lowest point is Lake Assal (Djibouti).
  - ▶ Highest point of Europe is Mount Elbrus and the lowest point is Caspian Sea.
  - ▶ Dickson is the seaport of Malaysia
  - ▶ Highest point in Antarctica is Vinson Massif.
  - ▶ Highest point in Australia is Mount Kosciusko (New South Wales) and the lowest point is Lake Eyre (South Australia).
  - ▶ The lowest point of the North America is the Death Valley located in California.
  - ▶ Dardanelles connects black Sea and Mediterranean.
  - ▶ Black sea is so called because a dense fog prevails there in winter.
  - ▶ River Jordan flows out into the Dead Sea
  - ▶ Hydespes River is now called the Jhelum River.
  - ▶ Highest military award of Germany is Iron Cross.
  - ▶ At the equator, the equation of the day is 12 hours.
  - ▶ Panama Canal was opened in 1914 which links North America with South America.
  - ▶ Longest and largest river in Asia is Yangtze.
  - ▶ The largest river of China is Yangtze River.
  - ▶ St. Helena is an Island in Atlantic Ocean.
  - ▶ Largest Island in Indian Ocean is

- ▶ Madagascar. ✓
- ▶ Washington lies on River Vistula. ✓
- ▶ Eric the Red discovered Greenland.
- ▶ Great Sandy Desert is in Australia. X
- ▶ Karakum desert is in Turkmenistan. ✓
- ▶ Rub-el-Khali desert is in South Arabian peninsula.
- ▶ Unit of pressure is called Pascal ✓
- ▶ Force is measured in Newton (SI), Dyne ✓
- ▶ Hertz and Angstrom are units of frequency ✓
- ▶ Curie is a unit of Intensity of radioactivity
- ▶ Angstrom Unit of length
- ▶ The distance light travels in a year is called light year ✓
- ▶ Horse power Unit of Power ✓
- ▶ Paris lies on Seine, Rome lies on Tiber and Tokyo lies on Sumida.
- ▶ Loud speaker converts electrical energy into sound energy. ✓
- ▶ The electrical device which transform voltage: transformer ✓
- ▶ Nuclear reaction in which two or more than two lighter nuclear are fused together to form a relatively heavier one: nuclear fusion
- ▶ The clear sky looks blue because of dispersion of light ✓
- ▶ Electrical lines of forces are imaginary.
- ▶ 1 horse power is equal to 746 watts ✓
- ▶ Radian Unit of angular measure
- ▶ Apiculture is science of bee keeping
- ▶ Ozone is measured in percent age. ✓
- ▶ What is measured on the Gay-Lussac scale? Alcohol strength
- ▶ Chronometer is used to measure? time ✓
- ▶ Anemometer is used to measure? Wind Speed
- ▶ 8 furlongs make one mile. ✓
- ▶ One micron is equal to One-thousandth of a millimeter.
- ▶ What word describes one tenth of a nautical mile-Cable
- ▶ Unit of sound named after- Alexander Graham Bell? Decibel
- ▶ The thickness of silk is measured in what?
- Denier
- ▶ A negatively charged glass rod has always less protons than electrons.
- ▶ The wavelength of the X-rays is of the order of 0.1 nanometer.
- ▶ Ceres is the largest asteroid
- ▶ Corona is the outer most halo of the Sun. ✓
- ▶ Comet is made of ice and dust ✓
- ▶ Edmond Halley was the first to calculate the path of a comet and predict when it would be seen again.
- ▶ The patterns in stars are called constellations.
- ▶ Which planet is named after the Roman god of war? Mars ✓
- ▶ Galaxies are the families of stars. ✓
- ▶ Elliptical galaxies contain very little gas and dust and hardly any new stars are born in them.
- ▶ Light takes 8.3 minutes to reach the earth from sun. ✓
- ▶ Voyager I, spacecraft introduced ring system of Jupiter.
- ▶ Yuri Gagarin (Russia) cosmonauts became first traveler in space in 1961.
- ▶ The first person to orbit the earth in space. John Glenn
- ▶ Skylab was space laboratory launched in 1973 by USA.
- ▶ On July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldren landed on the moon. ✓
- ▶ Taxidermy means stuffing dead animals
- ▶ Acoustics is the science of sound
- ▶ Cytology is the study of cell ✓
- ▶ Entomology is the study of insects. ✓
- ▶ Anthropology is the study of origin and physical and cultural development of mankind
- ▶ Carpology is the study of fruits and seeds.
- ▶ Pathology deals with diseases ✓
- ▶ New York is on River Hudson's bank. ✓
- ▶ Budapest is located on Danube River.
- ▶ River passing through Paris? Seine River
- ▶ Montreal is situated on the river Ottawa
- ▶ The city of Bonn is situated in Germany ✓

- ▶ Belgrade stands on the river Danube. ✓
- ▶ Rome is located beside the river Timber. ✓
- ▶ 6 feet is equal to 1 fathom ✓
- ▶ A 100 watt bulb lights for 1 hour uses 100 watt hour of electricity ✓
- ▶ -273 degree centigrade is called absolute zero temperature. ✓
- ▶ Standard pressure is 760 mm or 14.7 lb/in2 ✓
- ▶ Gross is equal to 12 dozens ✓
- ▶ 1 nautical mile is equal to 1825 meters ✓
- ▶ Histology deals with organic tissues ✓
- ▶ Cryogenics deals with the production, control and application of low temperatures ✓
- ▶ Seismology is study of movements inside earth's crust ✓
- ▶ Ambidextrous is one who can write with both hands. ✓
- ▶ A etiology is the study of causes of disease. ✓
- ▶ Anthropology is the study of man. ✓
- ▶ Cartography is the art of making maps and charts. ✓
- ▶ Philately is hobby of stamp collecting. ✓
- ▶ Study of insects is called entomology ✓
- ▶ The production of generally identical reproduction is called as Cloning ✓
- ▶ Gross is equal to 12 dozen. ✓
- ▶ Paleontology is the science of history of life. ✓
- ▶ Meteorology is the study of study of weather. ✓
- ▶ Cryptography is the study which deals with the secret writing. ✓
- ▶ Hydroponics means cultivation of the plants without use of soil. ✓
- ▶ The time period of a pendulum on moon increases. ✓
- ▶ Clinical thermometer usually measures in Fahrenheit. ✓
- ▶ Shortsightedness can be corrected with the use of Concave. ✓
- ▶ Rectifier converts AC into DC ✓
- ▶ Units of work and energy are Joule and Erg ✓
- ▶ Unit is density is kg/m<sup>3</sup> ✓
- ▶ Unit of power is watt, BTU (Board of Trade Unit) ✓
- ▶ Unit of magnetic pole strength is Weber ✓
- ▶ Atomic weight of chemical compounds is determined by Mass spectroscopy. ✓
- ▶ Atomic pile is a place where nuclear fission is made. ✓
- ▶ Drinker's apparatus is for measuring the amount of Alcohol in the blood. ✓
- ▶ Dewar's flask is called as thermos. ✓
- ▶ If a green leaf is seen in a red light its colour will be black. ✓
- ▶ Emerge of VIBGYOR from one side of the prism is due to refraction and dispersion of light. ✓
- ▶ Oxidation is the process in which electron is lost. ✓
- ▶ Sunlight is composed of seven colours ✓
- ▶ Oil rises in a wick of oil lamp on account of a property of matter called Capillary Action ✓
- ▶ What is a Fata Morgana? Type of Mirage ✓
- ▶ Oncology is the study of cancer ✓
- ▶ Freon-trademark is for any of a number of chemical compounds containing fluorine, and often chlorine or bromine. Use: as solvents, as aerosol propellants, in refrigeration. It is commonly used in refrigerators and A.C. ✓
- ▶ Light travels fastest in vacuum ✓
- ▶ Asteroids are small planets revolving round the sun ✓
- ▶ Our galaxy is spiral known as Milky Way ✓
- ▶ Super Nova is a dying star ✓
- ▶ Nearest start to our sun is Alpha Centauri ✓
- ▶ A collection of galaxies is called cluster ✓
- ▶ Moon's 59% surface is visible from earth ✓
- ▶ Mass of moon is 1/8th to that of the earth ✓
- ▶ Moon has no atmosphere ✓
- ▶ Agronomy is the science of soil management. ✓
- ▶ What does a philologist study? Languages ✓
- ▶ Vitamin A is found in Dairy products ✓
- ▶ Deficiency of Vitamin A causes Night blindness. ✓
- ▶ The lack of calcium in the diet causes what ✓
- ▶ Celluloses are carbohydrates. ✓



- ▶ Milk contains lactose. ✓
- ▶ Vitamin C is also called Skin food ✓
- ▶ Vitamin C can easily be lost in cooking and food storage
- ▶ Vitamin D is essential for calcium metabolism. ✓
- ▶ Vitamin capable of formation of blood is B12 ✓
- ▶ Riches source of Vitamin A is eggs ✓
- ▶ Deficiency of Calcium leads to rickets ✓
- ▶ Vitamin B1 is available in yeast.
- ▶ Scurvy, arising due to deficiency of vitamin C, is related to Gastro-intestinal disorder.
- ▶ Sodium is necessary of nervous system. ✓
- ▶ Sodium is necessary of nervous system.
- ▶ Ground nut has maximum protein
- ▶ Digestion of fat in intestine is aided by Emulsification
- ▶ Hair, finger nails, hoofs, etc are all made of protein ✓
- ▶ Milk contains 80% water. Milk is a complete food. Cheese contains vitamin D. ✓
- ▶ Deficiency of Thiamine causes Beri Beri.
- ▶ Glucose is the source of energy for human brain. ✓
- ▶ Major component of honey is Glucose. ✓
- ▶ Meat is rich in iron we need to make blood cells ✓
- ▶ Eating of coconut increases man's mental faculties
- ▶ Food poisoning can result from the eating of too much toadstools.
- ▶ Vitamin C is also known as Ascorbic Acid. ✓
- ▶ Celluloses are carbohydrates.
- ▶ Unit of RAD (Radiation Absorbed Dose) is Gray
- ▶ Unit of Electric Current is Ampere ✓
- ▶ Unit of inductance is Henry
- ▶ Radio activity is measured in Currie
- ▶ Henry is a unit of inductance
- ▶ Milk contains lactose ✓
- ▶ Ascorbic acid is essential for the formation of bones and teeth.
- ▶ Citric acid is a good substitution for ascorbic acid in our nutrition.
- ▶ A guava contains more vitamin C than an orange
- ▶ Vitamin not stored in human body is C. ✓
- ▶ Astronomers cannot be nominated for noble prize
- ▶ Marie curie twice won Noble Prize. ✓
- ▶ First Nobel Prizes were awarded on 10 December 1901. ✓
- ▶ What country awards the Nobel Peace Prize? Norway ✓
- ▶ Who refused the Nobel Literature prize in 1958-Boris Pasternak
- ▶ Who was the first American to receive the Nobel Literature prize Sinclair Lewis
- ▶ 1 calorie is equal to 4.2 Joules ✓
- ▶ Mother Teresa was awarded Nobel Prize in the field of peace. ✓
- ▶ Four persons have been awarded Nobel Prize twice. ✓
- ▶ Which field was not included by Alfred Nobel originally? Economics ✓
- ▶ The process by which plants take food is photosynthesis ✓
- ▶ Reduction is the removal of oxygen atoms
- ▶ Oxidation is the combination of oxygen or removal of hydrogen
- ▶ Horticulture is the cultivation of flowers, fruits and vegetable
- ▶ If temperature rises gradually up to 40 deg: C, the rate of photosynthesis may stop altogether
- ▶ Deficiency of vitamin A causes dryness of skin and night blindness ✓
- ▶ Vitamin C prevents scurvy
- ▶ Vitamin E helps in fertility process
- ▶ Vitamin B helps maintain normal appetite and good digestion
- ▶ Water soluble vitamins are B and C and all other are fat soluble ✓
- ▶ Vitamin A is stored as Ester in liver
- ▶ Vitamin A is found in carotene bearing plants
- ▶ Alfred Nobel was born in Stockholm, Sweden, more than 150 years ago. In what year was he born? Alfred Nobel was born in

1833 ✓

- ▶ What did Alfred's father, Immanuel, do for a living? Alfred's father was an engineer and inventor.
- ▶ Alfred Nobel never married.
- ▶ Alfred Nobel died on 10 December 1896, but not in Sweden, his home country. Where did he die? Alfred Nobel died in San Remo, Italy.
- ▶ Why did Alfred Nobel establish a prize in his will? Alfred Nobel wanted to award the greatest benefits to mankind.
- ▶ 1 barrel is equal to 159 liters.
- ▶ Highest military award of Russia is Order of the Patriotic War.
- ▶ Who won the first Nobel Prize in Physics? Roentgen
- ▶ In what year did the most people decline their Nobel Prize? 1939
- ▶ Name the six categories for which the prizes are awarded. Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature, Peace and Economics
- ▶ For which category was a Nobel Prize given starting 1969? Economics.
- ▶ Who awards the Peace Prize? The Norwegian Nobel Committee.
- ▶ Max Planck received the noble prize in Physics in 1918 for his discovery of energy quanta
- ▶ Climate change campaigner Al Gore and the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change have been jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
- ▶ Maxwell is a unit of magnetic flux
- ▶ Rabindra Nath Tagore was the first Indian/South Asian to win Nobel Prize. (Literature in 1913)
- ▶ Former US Vice-President Al Gore has won Noble Peace Prize, 2007 for his campaign against Global Warming.
- ▶ Kilo watt hour is a unit of power
- ▶ What city is known as The world's chocolate capital: Hershey Pennsylvania
- ▶ City of parks is called to Kiev.
- ▶ City of space flights is called to Cape Kennedy.
- ▶ City of peace is called to Baghdad.
- ▶ Forbidden City is called to Lahaska.
- ▶ Gateway to the east is called to Beirut.
- ▶ Gateway to the gulf is called to Abu Dhabi.
- ▶ Gateway to India is called to Bombay.
- ▶ Gateway to Pakistan is called to Karachi.
- ▶ Little Pakistan is called to Bradford.
- ▶ Manchester of Pakistan is called to Faisalabad.
- ▶ Pyramid city is called to Cairo.
- ▶ Windy city is called to Chicago.
- ▶ Lusitanian is the alternative name of Portugal.
- ▶ Emerald Island is called to Ireland.
- ▶ Land of Prophets is called to Palestine.
- ▶ Yellow River is known as China's Sorrow because of devastating floods.
- ▶ Gibraltar of the west is said to Quebec.
- ▶ Zambia is known as "country of Copper"
- ▶ Albania means the "Land of Eagles".
- ▶ Weber is a unit of magnetic flux
- ▶ Tesla is a unit of magnetic flux density
- ▶ Rutherford is a unit of rate of decay of radioactive material
- ▶ Which country is popularly called 'The Land of the Maple Leaf'? Canada
- ▶ The organization of African Unity was founded in 1963; its head quarter is in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia).
- ▶ The organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries was founded in 1968, its headquarter is in Cairo (Egypt).
- ▶ Organization of American State was founded in 1948; its head quarter is in Washington DC (USA).
- ▶ China became the member of the World Trade Organization on 11 December 2001
- ▶ UN has 6 principle organs.
- ▶ Security Council has 5 permanent members & 10 non permanent members
- ▶ The Economic and Social Council has 54 members elected for the term of 3 years.
- ▶ The international court of justice comprises 15 judges.
- ▶ The IBRD was established in 27th Dec 1945.

- ▶ Steel Pact was signed between Italy and Germany on 22nd May 1939 at Berlin.
- ▶ Camp David Accord made between Egypt and Israel on 17 Sep 1978.
- ▶ UN's resolution 1441 about Iraq was passed in Nov 2002.
- ▶ Amnesty International was established by peter Bomenson in the year of 1961.
- ▶ In 1941 the Atlantic Charter was signed by Churchill and Roosevelt.
- ▶ USSR and its allies signed Warsaw pact in the year 1955.
- ▶ The famous Dumbarton Oaks conference, which formulated proposals about UN charter, was held in Dec 1944.
- ▶ On 14th August 1941, US president F.D Roosevelt and British Premier W. Churchill signed the Atlantic Charter on a battle ship.
- ▶ Versailles Treaty was signed in 1919.
- ▶ Boston Tea party took place in 1773.
- ▶ The famous XYZ affair took place when an American delegation visited England.
- ▶ Potsdam conference was held in 1945.
- ▶ Archimedes said that give me but one firm spot on which to stand, and I will move the earth.
- ▶ How many official working languages are recognized by UNO? 6
- ▶ The head quarter of World Meteorological Organization is in Geneva (Switzerland).
- ▶ The head quarter of World Bank or IBRD is in Washington (USA).
- ▶ The head quarter of World Trade Organization is in Geneva (Switzerland).
- ▶ Head quarter of UN Development Program is in New York (USA).
- ▶ Which city on river Thames? London.
- ▶ The head quarter of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is in Geneva (Switzerland).
- ▶ The head quarter of United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund is in New York (USA).
- ▶ The head quarter of United Nations Relief and Works Agency is in Vienna (Austria).
- ▶ Head quarters of WWF are in Vienna, Austria.
- ▶ SAARC was formed in December, 1985.
- ▶ SAARC Human Resource Development Centre is located at Islamabad.
- ▶ Olive Branch is the emblem of the U.N.
- ▶ Five permanent members of U.N Security Council are China, France, Russia, UK and US.
- ▶ Faraday is unit of electric charge
- ▶ Angstrom is unit of length, used especially to specify radiation wavelengths
- ▶ Sudan means "Land of black people".
- ▶ Turkey means "Land of Turks".
- ▶ UN Security Council has five permanent and 10 non-permanent members.
- ▶ Estonia is not a member of CIS.
- ▶ ICJ has issued the arrest warrant of ... Omar al Basher of Sudan
- ▶ Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted on 10th December 1948.
- ▶ Initially, Arab league has seven countries.
- ▶ Headquarter of Arab League is located in Cairo. Arab League was established on 22nd March 1945.
- ▶ The International court of justice was constituted on 26th June 1945
- ▶ The Charter of United Nations consists of 111 articles.
- ▶ The Common Wealth of Australia came into existence in 1901.
- ▶ Article 55 of the UN Charter promotes international Human Rights.
- ▶ United Arab Emirates is a federation of 7 Emirates.
- ▶ Switzerland joined the UN during 2002.
- ▶ African Development Bank was established in 1964.
- ▶ Principal organs of United Nations are Six.
- ▶ United Nations spends a lion's share of its budget on peace & Security
- ▶ The UNO's charter was drawn up from 25th April to 26th June, 1945 at San Francisco which was signed by 51 countries.
- ▶ Transparency International is based in Berlin.
- ▶ Where is the headquarter of the Amnesty International located: London

- ▶ Economic & Social Commission for Asia & Pacific (ESCAP) head office is in Bangkok.
- ▶ Human Right Watch dog headquarter is in New York
- ▶ World environment day is observed on 5th June.
- ▶ International day of peace is observed on 3rd Tuesday of September.
- ▶ World food day is observed on 16 October.
- ▶ International women's day is observed on 8th March.
- ▶ World's aids day is observed on 1 December.
- ▶ United Nation's day is observed on 24th October.
- ▶ There are 2 non member observers states in UNO
- ▶ In France the Bastille Day is celebrated on 14th July.
- ▶ Day against drug trafficking is observed on 26 June.
- ▶ 22 March is celebrated as the world day for water.
- ▶ 11th July is known as World Population Day.
- ▶ Kashmir solidarity day is celebrated all over the country on 5th February.
- ▶ International Literacy Day is celebrated on September 8.
- ▶ International Ozone Day is observed on September 16.
- ▶ The year 1998 was observed as the International Year of Ocean.
- ▶ Commonwealth Day is observed on May 24 every year.
- ▶ Human Rights Day is observed on 10th December every year.
- ▶ World Book Day is observed on April 23.
- ▶ The book confession was written by Rousseau.
- ▶ Foundation of Pakistan was written by Sharif ud din Pirzada.
- ▶ Arabian Nights is written by Sir Richard Burton
- ▶ An Ideal Husband is written by Oscar Wilde
- ▶ A woman of No importance is written by Oscar Wild
- ▶ Animal Farm is written by George Orwell
- ▶ Anthony Cleopatra is written by W. Shakespeare
- ▶ Parsec is unit of astronomical length
- ▶ Degree is unit of measurement of an angle
- ▶ Singapore means "city of lions".
- ▶ Which State of USA was once a French colony? Louisiana
- ▶ Which country was defeated by France to win Football World Cup in 1998? Brazil
- ▶ Which province of Canada has a large French population? Quebec
- ▶ Which French Emperor died in St. Helena? Napoleon I
- ▶ Which country occupied France during World War II? Germany
- ▶ Who discovered radium? Pierre Curie and Marie Curie
- ▶ Which French King took part in the Seventh and Eighth Crusades? Louis IX
- ▶ France is famous for which structure? Eiffel Tower
- ▶ Which is the world's best known cycling race? Tour de France
- ▶ What does Notre Dame mean? Our Lady
- ▶ United Kingdom was formed in 1707
- ▶ Who is the first woman Prime Minister of United Kingdom? Margaret Thatcher
- ▶ Who is the last Emperor of India? George VI
- ▶ Who personifies England? John Bull
- ▶ The fictional spy James Bond belongs to which organization? MI6
- ▶ Who wrote Pygmalion? Bernard Shaw
- ▶ Flag of UK known as Union Jack
- ▶ Who was the last Governor of Hong Kong? Christopher Patten
- ▶ In 1982 United Kingdom and Argentina fought a war over Falkland Islands
- ▶ Which country proclaimed Unilateral Declaration of Independence from United Kingdom in 1965? Rhodesia
- ▶ In which war did the British use concentration camps? Boer War
- ▶ Which title is held by the Crown Prince of United Kingdom? Prince of Wales

# Ilimi Capsule One liner G.K

- ▶ Napoleon Bonaparte is also known as Napoleon I and Napoleon the Great.
- ▶ Where was Napoleon born? Ajaccio
- ▶ Who tried to block Napoleon from leaving Egypt? Horatio Nelson
- ▶ When did Napoleon become the First Consul? 1799
- ▶ Alexandria is the famous sea port of Egypt
- ▶ Rainfall is recorded on maps by Isohyets.
- ▶ A Curzon line is the polish-Russian frontier setup in 1945.
- ▶ Atomic theory was given by Dalton in 1803.
- ▶ Frigid Zone is the area within the polar circle area around the South Pole.
- ▶ Which gas was used for the first time in World War I? Chlorine
- ▶ Which passenger ship of USA was sunk by Germany? Lusitania
- ▶ Who was the President of USA during World War I? Woodrow Wilson
- ▶ Pakistan became the member of U.N on 30th September 1947
- ▶ Which king of France is called "Citizen King"? Louis Philip
- ▶ Who is called the father of Academy Award (Oscar Award)? Louis B Mayer
- ▶ Who is called Father of Steam Locomotive? Stephenson
- ▶ Eskimos are the primitive people living in North America
- ▶ 4 mosques are discussed in the holy Quran
- ▶ Imam Shafi was born in Egypt.
- ▶ The Battle of Badr was fought in the month of Ramadan
- ▶ Ernest Rutherford, a New Zealander, in 1908 discovered Atomic Nucleus
- ▶ Speed of sound is faster in hot air than in cold air
- ▶ Sound travels faster in moist air than in dry air
- ▶ Sound travels more rapidly in solids
- ▶ Maximum limit of sound beyond which a man can become deaf is 129 decibel
- ▶ Image persists for about 1/10th of second in our eye
- ▶ For creating a persistence of vision, pictures are projected at the rate of 10 or more/sec
- ▶ Temperature inside a refrigerator is 40 °F
- ▶ The laws of reflection were first discovered by? Al- Hazen
- ▶ 0.200 grams are equal to one carat.
- ▶ One million cycles per second is called Megahertz.
- ▶ Derailleur gears are used in Bicycles.
- ▶ Cantilever brake used in Bicycle.
- ▶ Speed of light 300,000 kilometers per second.
- ▶ Centigrade and Celsius temperatures are same below freezing point.
- ▶ Which is lighter, gold or plastic? Plastic
- ▶ Liquid helium is the coldest substance.
- ▶ A gas only becomes liquid at -268.9 degree Centigrade
- ▶ Combustion is a kind of oxidation reaction.
- ▶ When was the third battle of Ypres? 1917
- ▶ When was Armistice signed in First World War? 11 November 1918
- ▶ World War II began on 3 September 1939
- ▶ Unit of wave length of light is Angstrom
- ▶ Unit of energy is Electron volt
- ▶ Unit of brightness is Lambert
- ▶ Unit of luminous flux is Lumen
- ▶ Which country was annexed by Germany? Poland
- ▶ When did Germany attack USSR in World War II? 22 June 1941
- ▶ Japan attack Pearl Harbor 7 Dec. 1941
- ▶ Who led the Indian National Army of Sub continent? Subhash Chandra Bose
- ▶ When was atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima? 6 August 1945
- ▶ When did Japan surrender? 10 August 1945
- ▶ What did Nicolas Copernicus study at Padua? Medicine
- ▶ Whose view was challenged by Nicolas Copernicus? Aristotle
- ▶ From which university did Nicolas Copernicus get Doctorate in Canon Law? University of Ferrara

- ▶ In WW2 what was operation dynamo? Evacuation of Dunkirk
- ▶ In which book of the Bible did Moses die? Deuteronomy
- ▶ What is the more common name for serigraphy? Silk screen printing
- ▶ What was the first country to have a public monorail system? Japan
- ▶ What was the capital of Japan before Tokyo? Kyoto
- ▶ Name the Continent with the most countries? Africa
- ▶ The word 'Pizza' is Italian for Pie
- ▶ Alligators are found in America, Venezuela and China
- ▶ The euro is the currency used by 19 of the 28 member states of the European Union
- ▶ Croatia joined European Union on 1st July 2013 as 28th Member.
- ▶ Latvia joined euro currency on 1st January 2014.
- ▶ Lithuania joined euro currency on 1st January 2015.
- ▶ USA is the largest arms exporter & India is the largest arms importer country in the world
- ▶ The game of polo originated in which country? Persia (Iran)
- ▶ In 1924 the world's first motorway opened from Milan to Varese
- ▶ First Caliph of Ummayyad Caliphate was Hazrat Ameer Muawiya (R.A.)
- ▶ Name the first Abbasid Caliph? Saffah
- ▶ First Ummayyad Caliph of Spain was Abdur Rahman-1
- ▶ Westminster Abbey is a church
- ▶ Punjab Public Library, Lahore was established on 8 November 1884
- ▶ Population of Pakistan at its birth was 32 million.
- ▶ When All India Muslim League was established in 1906, its Headquarter was at Ali Garh. In 1910 its Headquarter was shifted from Ali Garh to Lukhnow. Once again on 17th January 1927 its Headquarter was shifted from Lukhnow to New Delhi
- ▶ Fatima Jinnah by profession was a Dentist
- ▶ First opposition party of Pakistan Jinnah Awami league and it was founded by Abudl hameed Bhashwani in 1950
- ▶ "Witness to Surrender" is a book written by which famous writer? Sidique Salik
- ▶ Ch. Khaliq uz Zaman was the first president of Pakistan Muslim League ✓
- ▶ Which Regiment of Pakistan army got maximum Nishan e Haider? Punjab Regiment
- ▶ Name the only driver in Pakistan Army who got Nishan e Haider in 1971 Indo Pak War? Sawar Muhammad Hussain Shaheed
- ▶ How many Sultans were slaves in slave Dynasty? 3 kings
- ▶ Which star has collapsed into itself? Black Hole ✓
- ▶ What is it that makes soda water fizz? ✓ Carbon Dioxide
- ▶ What disease is the Sabin Vaccine used to prevent? Polio
- ▶ United Nations Organization (UNO) was formed on 24th October 1945.
- ▶ Admiral Robert E. Peary was the first man to reach North Pole.
- ▶ Tibet is known as the Roof of the world ✓
- ▶ The first Pakistani to receive the Nobel Prize was Abdul Salam.
- ▶ The first woman Prime Minister of Britain was Margaret Thatcher
- ▶ Which line separates Afghanistan from Pakistan? Durand line ✓
- ▶ How is the event that led to the invasion of Afghanistan by USA and its allies is known? ✓ 9/11
- ▶ Which king of Afghanistan was deposed in 1973? Mohammed Zahir Shah ✓
- ▶ Who was installed as President of Afghanistan in 1979 after invasion by USSR? Babrak Karmal
- ▶ Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam (Association for the Service of Islam) was founded in Lahore on 24th Sep, 1884 in a mosque known as Masjid Bakan inside Mochi Gate, Lahore by Khalifa Hameed-ud-Din.
- ▶ A Muslim Philosopher Abu Hamid bin Muhammad, is commonly known as? Al-ghazaali
- ▶ International day of disabled person is



- observed on 3 December. ✓
- ▶ Jinnah's first meeting with Lord Mountbatten was held on April 5, 1947
  - ▶ Which is the oldest walled city in the world? Jericho
  - ▶ As you like it is written by W. Shakespeare
  - ▶ Caesar and Cleopatra is written by G.B Shaw
  - ▶ Comedy of Errors is written by W. Shakespeare
  - ▶ Daughter of the East is written by Benazir Bhutto ✓
  - ▶ Decline and Fall of Roman Empire is written by Edward Gibbon
  - ▶ Doctor's Dilemma is written by G.B Shaw
  - ▶ East of Eden is written by John Steinbeck
  - ▶ Jungle book is written by Rudyard Kipling
  - ▶ Myth of independence is written by Z. A Bhutto ✓
  - ▶ Much Ado About Nothing is written by Shakespeare
  - ▶ Nine Days Wonder is written by John Masefield
  - ▶ Twelfth Night is written by W. Shakespeare
  - ▶ A Tale of Two Cities is written by Charles Dickens
  - ▶ Faust is written by Goethe
  - ▶ Divine Comedy is written by Dante
  - ▶ Odyssey (Greek) is written by Homer
  - ▶ War and Peace is written by Leo Tolstoy
  - ▶ Crime and Punishment is written by F.M Dostoevsky
  - ▶ Communist Manifesto is written by Karl Marx and Engels
  - ▶ Das Capital is written by Karl Marx
  - ▶ The idiot is written by Dostoevsky
  - ▶ The Prince is written by Machiavelli
  - ▶ Five Thousand Years of Pakistan is written by Wheeler R.E.M
  - ▶ Foreign Policy of Pakistan is written by Zulifkar Ali Bhutto ✓
  - ▶ Jinnah, Creator of Pakistan is written by Hector Bolitho
  - ▶ Muslim Separatism in India and Pakistan is written by Abdul Hamid
  - ▶ Famous painting Birth of Venus painted by Sandro Botticelli
  - ▶ Famous painting Water Lilies painted by French Claude Monet
  - ▶ Famous painting Night Watch painted by Dutch Rembrandt van Rijn
  - ▶ Famous painting Scream painted by Norwegian Edward Munch
  - ▶ Famous painting Girl with a Pearl Earring painted by Johannes Vermeer
  - ▶ Pakistan the Formative Phase is written by Lawrence Ziring
  - ▶ Political System in Pakistan is written by Khalid B. Saeed
  - ▶ Politics in Pakistan is written by Khalid B. Saeed
  - ▶ Quaid-i-Azam and Pakistan is written by Ahmad Hasan Dani
  - ▶ The Making of Pakistan is written by K.K Aziz
  - ▶ Towards Pakistan is written by Whaeed-uz-Zaman
  - ▶ Republic is written by Plato
  - ▶ Revolution and Independence is written by Words Worth
  - ▶ Road to Freedom is written by Bertrand Russell
  - ▶ Romeo and Juliet is written by Shakespeare ✓
  - ▶ Foust was written by Goethe.
  - ▶ Yellow Books are the official records of France. ✓
  - ▶ Grey Books are the official policy as well as reports of the Japanese government. ✓
  - ▶ Green Books are the official reports of the Italian government. ✓
  - ▶ Orange Books are the official publication of the Netherlands. ✓
  - ▶ Lenin wrote 'the state and revolution'.
  - ▶ The ideas of Liberty Equality and Fraternity were emphasized by Rousseau
  - ▶ What is the national language of Kenya? Swahili
  - ▶ The Nicobar Islands are part of which country? India
  - ▶ Who is considered as the founder of Moscow? Prince Yuri Dolgoruky

- ▶ Dyne is a unit of Force. ✓
- ▶ Nigeria means "a great river". ✓
- ▶ Sierra Leone means "Lion Mountains".
- ▶ What do we call the study of birds? Ornithology
- ▶ Which is the largest stringed instrument in a classical orchestra? Double bass
- ▶ When was Earth Day observed first? March 21, 1970
- ▶ Which planet is known as "Morning Star"? Venus
- ▶ The temperature of sun's outer surface is About 6000 degrees Centigrade
- ▶ Which planet of the solar system spins on its axis as the fastest rate? Jupiter
- ▶ Which planet looks reddish in the night sky? Mars
- ▶ The study of heavenly bodies is known as Astronomy
- ▶ The lightest metal is Lithium ✓
- ▶ The most important ore of aluminum is Bauxite is the principal ore of aluminum.
- ▶ The element present in the largest amount in rocks and minerals is Silica ✓
- ▶ An alloy used in making heating elements for electric heating devices is Nichrome
- ▶ Diamond is an allotropic form of Carbon ✓
- ▶ The element common to all acids is Hydrogen ✓
- ▶ Gobar gas contains mainly Methane
- ▶ The most malleable metal is Gold ✓
- ▶ Which element is used in Beauty Parlors for hair setting? Sulphur ✓
- ▶ From which mineral is radium obtained? Uranium ✓
- ▶ What is laughing gas? Nitrous Oxide ✓
- ▶ Which form of phosphorous is used in safety matches? Red Phosphorous ✓
- ▶ Stainless steel is an alloy of Iron, Chromium and nickel
- ▶ Which metal form an amalgam with other metals? Mercury
- ▶ Which metal is used in storage batteries? Lead ✓
- ▶ Water has maximum density at 4°C ✓
- ▶ Non stick cooking utensils are coated with Teflon
- ▶ "A farewell to Arms" Novel is written by Hemingway
- ▶ Pride and Prejudice is written by Jane Austin ✓
- ▶ Preparing the 21st century is written by Tom Dickson
- ▶ Famous book "Sword of Tipu Sultan" is written by B. S. Gidwani
- ▶ War and Peace is written by Leo Tolstoy
- ▶ The spirit of laws is written by Montesquieu
- ▶ City of Saints is written by Candace Slater
- ▶ My experiments with truth is written by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
- ▶ Glimpses of the world history is written by Jawaharlal Nehru
- ▶ Shahaab nama is written by Qudratullah Shahaab
- ▶ Gulliver's Travel is written by Jonathan Swift
- ▶ To live or not to live is written by Nirad Chandra Chaudhuri
- ▶ South China Mall in Dongguan, China is the largest SHOPPING mall in the world.
- ▶ India has the most post offices in the world ✓
- ▶ Which is the brightest star? Sirius ✓

## Did You Know

The Ranikot Fort also known as Dewar-e-Sindh (Great Wall of Sindh), with a circumference of about 26 km or 16 miles, is reputed to be the largest unexplored fort in the world. Since 1993, it has been on the list of tentative UNESCO World Heritage Sites. It is located in the Kirthar Range, about 30 km southwest of Sann, in Jamshoro District, Sindh, Pakistan. It is 90 km away from the Hyderabad city

## کیا آپ جانتے ہیں؟

4 اپریل 2016ء 11.5 ملین خفیہ دستاویزیں افشا، دنیا بھر کے اہم سیاست دانوں، کھلاڑیوں، حکومتی و کاروباری شخصیات کی غیر ظاہر شدہ 214,488 کمپنیوں کا راز افشا ہوا ہے۔

3 اپریل 2016ء ویسٹ انڈیز نے چھٹے عالمی ٹی ٹوینٹی کے فائنل میں انگلستان ٹیم کو ہرا کر دوسری بار، یہ اعزاز اپنے نام کر لیا۔

ہلند کا شمار دنیا میں سب سے زیادہ افیون کی پیداوار والے علاقوں میں ہوتا ہے، ایک اندازے کے مطابق پوری دنیا میں پیدا ہونے والی افیون کا 42% حصہ افغانستان کے صوبہ ہلند میں ہوتا ہے۔

زمین کے گرد قطبین کے درمیان کھینچے ہوئے فرضی خطوط طول البلد کہلاتے ہیں۔ یہ خط استوا پر عموداً واقع ہوتے ہیں اور طول البلد کا ہر خط قطب شمالی سے شروع ہوتا، خط استوا کو قطع کرتا اور قطب جنوبی یہ جا کر ختم ہو جاتا ہے۔ ان خطوط کی مدد سے کسی بھی معیاری نقشے پر کسی مقام کا پتہ لگایا جاتا ہے۔

خط استوا (Equator) گلوب یا دنیا کے نقشے پر اس کے بالکل درمیان سے کھینچا گیا ایک فرضی خط یا لکیر ہے۔ یہ خط ہماری دنیا کو شمال اور جنوب کی طرف بالکل دو حصوں میں تقسیم کر دیتا ہے۔ استوا عربی زبان میں برابر کو کہتے ہیں۔

خط سرطان (Tropic of Cancer) زمین کی وہ حالت جب سورج خط استوا میں خط سرطان پر عموداً چمکتا ہے۔ یہ 21 جون کی کیفیت ہوتی ہے۔ سورج قطب شمالی کی طرف جھکا ہوتا ہے۔ اور قطب جنوبی سے ہٹا ہوا۔ شمالی نصف کرے میں جنوبی کرے سے مختلف صورت ہوتی ہے۔ جنوبی حصے میں سردیوں کا موسم ہوتا ہے اور شمالی کرے میں گرمیوں کا موسم ہوتا ہے۔ خط استوا پر دن رات برابر ہوتے ہیں۔ شمالی نصف کرہ میں دن بڑے اور راتیں چھوٹی ہوتی ہیں۔ قطب شمالی 24 گھنٹے روشنی میں رہتا ہے۔ جس سے وہاں لگاتار دن رہتا ہے۔ جنوبی نصف کرے میں صورت حالات مختلف ہوتی ہے۔ یہاں سردیوں کا موسم ہوتا ہے۔ راتیں لمبی اور دن چھوٹے ہوتے ہیں۔ قطب جنوبی مسلسل تاریکی میں رہتا ہے۔ اس کا جنوبی مساوی خط جدی ہے۔

خط جدی (Tropic of Capricorn) عرض بلد کا ایک دائرہ ہے۔ اس کا شمالی مساوی خط سرطان ہے۔ اس الجدی وہ حالت جب آفتاب خط جدی پر عموداً چمکتا ہے۔ یہ صورت 22 دسمبر کو پیش آتی ہے۔ سورج قطب جنوبی کی طرف جھکا ہوتا ہے۔ اور قطب شمالی پر سے ہٹا ہوتا ہے۔ اس حالت میں نصف کرہ جنوبی میں گرمیوں کا موسم ہوتا ہے یعنی دن بڑے اور راتیں چھوٹی ہوتی ہیں۔ قطب جنوبی 24 گھنٹے روشنی میں رہتا ہے۔ اس لیے وہاں لگاتار دن رہتا ہے۔ اس کے برعکس نصف کرہ شمالی میں سردیوں کا موسم ہوتا ہے۔ راتیں لمبی اور دن چھوٹے چونکہ یہ حصہ سورج سے دور رہتا ہوتا ہے۔ اس لیے قطب شمالی پر متواتر تاریکی چھائی رہتی ہے

دائرہ قطب شمالی یا آرکٹک سرکل (Arctic Circle) زمین کے نقشے پر عرض بلد کے پانچ

بڑے حلقوں میں سے ایک ہے۔

- وائرہ قطب جنوبی یا انٹارکٹک سرکل (Antarctic Circle) زمین کے نقشے پر عرض بلد کے پانچ بڑے حلقوں میں سے ایک ہے۔
- بولیویا: سوکرے ابھی تک قانونی دارالحکومت ہے لیکن زیادہ تر حکومتی معاملات کو لا پاز منتقل کیا جا چکا ہے۔
- چلی: دارالحکومت سانتیاگو ہے لیکن قوی اسمبلی والیاریزو میں ہے۔
- آئیوری کوسٹ: 1983ء میں یاموسوکرو کو دارالحکومت قرار دیا گیا، لیکن زیادہ تر حکومتی دفاتر اور سفارتخانے عابد جان میں ہی ہیں۔
- بروئی بلوچستان کے قبائلی باشندے ہیں۔
- اسرائیل: یروشلم کو قانونی دارالحکومت قرار دیا گیا ہے جہاں عدالت عظمیٰ اور دوسرے حکومتی دفاتر ہیں لیکن فلسطین کے ساتھ تنازع کی وجہ سے عالمی برابری اس کو دارالحکومت تسلیم نہیں کرتی۔ اسرائیل میں امریکی سفارتخانہ بھی تل ابیب میں ہے۔
- ناورو: صرف 21 مربع کلومیٹر رقبہ پر مشتمل ملک ہے جس کا کوئی دارالحکومت نہیں ہے۔
- نیدرلینڈز: قانونی دارالحکومت کادرجہ ایمسٹرڈیم کو حاصل ہے لیکن حکومتی دفاتر، اسمبلی، عدالت عظمیٰ وغیرہ دی ہیگ میں ہیں۔
- جنوبی افریقہ: انتظامی دارالحکومت پریٹوریا ہے، قانون سازی کے لیے دارالحکومت کادرجہ کیپ ٹاؤن کا ہے اور عدالتی دارالحکومت بلوم فاونٹین ہے۔
- مایا تہذیب ایک قدیم میسوامیریکی تہذیب ہے جو شمال وسطی امریکہ میں پھیلی ہوئی تھی۔ اس علاقے میں آجکل میکسیکو، ہونڈوراس، بلیز اور گواتیمالا کی ریاستیں موجود ہیں۔
- شمالی امریکاروس، گرین لینڈ کے قبائلی باشندے اسکیمو کہلاتے ہیں۔
- مسیح نجات دہندہ: ریوڈی جیزو، برازیل میں یسوع مسیح کا ایک فنی آرائشی مجسمہ ہے۔ یہ 30 میٹر (98 فٹ) لمبا ہے، جس میں اس کی 8 میٹر (26 فٹ) پیڈسٹل شامل نہیں، اور اس کے بازو 28 میٹر (92 فٹ) بوسیع ہیں۔
- انگ کورواٹ کبوتریا میں واقع ایک مندر ہے جسے 12 ویں صدی کے اوائل میں شاہ سوریاور من ثانی کے لیے سرکاری مندر اور دارالحکومت کے طور پر تیار کیا گیا تھا۔
- گنیز ورلڈ ریکارڈز کے مطابق انگ کورواٹ دنیا کی سب سے بڑی مذہبی عبادت گاہ ہے۔ 1992ء میں اسے عالمی ثقافتی ورثہ بھی قرار دیا گیا تھا۔
- مورمراکش اور شمال مغربی افریقہ کے باشندے ہیں۔
- ایفل ٹاور لوہے سے بنے ایک مینار کا نام ہے جو فرانس کے شہر پیرس میں دریائے سین کے کنارے واقع ہے۔ اس کا نام اسکوڈیزائن کرنے والے گسٹاف ایفل پر رکھا گیا ہے۔

- کیو میز و-دیر امشرقی کیو ٹو میں ایک آزاد بدھ مندر ہے۔
- نیو شوانٹائن جرمنی کا خوبصورت ترین قلعہ ہے۔ یہ جنوبی جرمن صوبے باویریا میں آسٹریا کی سرحد کے پاس الپس کے پہاڑی سلسلے میں ہے۔
- جسمہ آزادی ایک بہت بڑا جسمہ ہے جو امریکہ میں نیویارک شہر کی بندرگاہ برنسب ہے۔ یہ دنیا بھر میں امریکہ کی علامت کے طور پر جانا جاتا ہے۔ جسمہ آزادی امریکہ کی آزادی کی 100 سالہ تقاریب کے موقع پر فرانس کی طرف سے فرانس-امریکہ دوستی کے اظہار کے طور پر تحفہ امریکی عوام کو پیش کیا گیا۔
- ٹمبکٹو مغربی افریقہ کے ملک مالی میں ایک شہر ہے جو دریائے نائجر کے شمال میں 20 کلومیٹر کے فاصلے پر واقع ہے۔
- مور و فلیائن کے صوبہ منڈاناؤ کے مسلمان باشندے ہیں جو فلیائن سے آزادی چاہتے ہیں۔
- تائنے کا بننا ہوا جسمہ آزادی 1886ء میں امریکہ کے حوالے کیا گیا۔ یہ جسمہ تمام امریکہ آنے والوں کو خوش آمدید کہنے کے لیے دریائے ہڈسن کے دہانے پر جزیرہ آزادی پر لگایا گیا ہے۔ جسمہ آزادی ایک عورت کا ہے جس نے ڈھیلا سالباس پہنا ہوا ہے اس کے سر پر سات نوکوں والا تاج ہے جو سات سیندروں اور سات براعظموں کو ظاہر کرتا ہے۔ اپنے بائیں ہاتھ میں اسنے جسم کے ساند اسنے ایک تختی لگائی ہوئی ہے۔ اور دوسرے ہاتھ میں اونچا کر کے ایک جلتی ہوئی مسعل پکڑی ہوئی ہے۔
- سنون، بیج زمانہ قبل از تاریخ کے دور کی ایک یادگار ہے۔ یہ جنوبی برطانیہ میں سلسبری سے 13 کلومیٹر شمال میں ہے۔ اس کے بارے میں اندازہ ہے کہ یہ آج سے 5000 سال قبل موجود تھی۔
- سڈنی اوپیرا ہاؤس سڈنی، نیو ساؤتھ ویلز، آسٹریلیا میں سڈنی ہاربر برج کے نزدیک ایک کثیر مقامی فونی کار کروگی کا مظاہرہ کے لیے ایک مرکز ہے۔
- وسطی اور جنوبی افریقہ کے سیاہ فام باشندے بنتو کہلاتے ہیں
- دنیا کے تیسرے بڑے مکس مارشل آرٹس فائٹنگ ایونٹ ورلڈ سیریز آف فائٹنگ گلوبل چیمپینین شپ میں بھارتی سورما کو شکست دینے والے پاکستانی اسٹار علوی کریم شاہین کا تعلق گلگت بلتستان کے دور افتادہ گاؤں وادی شمشال گوجال ضلع ہنزہ سے ہے۔ علوی کریم شاہین نے ایونٹ میں مسلسل 4 برسوں سے ناقابل شکست بھارت کے یدندر سنگھ کو شکست دی۔

# علمی جنرل نانج کیپسول اردو میں

علمی جنرل نانج کیپسول (اردو میں) ان طلباء و طالبات کے لیے ہے۔ جو خاص کر نوکری کی تلاش میں ہیں اور این۔ٹی۔ایس، سی۔ایس۔ایس، پی۔ایم۔ایس، پی۔پی۔ایس۔سی، بی۔ٹی۔ایس، یو۔ٹی۔ایس، کے۔پی۔پی۔ایس۔سی، ایس۔پی۔ایس۔سی، بی۔پی۔سی۔ایس، ایف۔پی۔سی۔ایس، کا امتحان دینا چاہتے ہیں۔ ان کے لیے یہ ایک نایاب تحفہ ثابت ہوگا۔ کیپسول بنانے کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ کم وقت میں طلباء زیادہ سے زیادہ نانج حاصل کر سکیں۔

✓ ◀ آزادی کی شاہراہ (Long Walk to Freedom) نلسن منڈیلا کی آپ جیتی کا نام ہے۔

✓ ◀ عبدالستار ایدھی نے 8 جولائی 2016 کو کراچی میں وفات پائی۔

✓ ◀ مشہور سوشل ورکر عبدالستار ایدھی کی آپ جیتی کا کیا نام ہے؟ "A Mirror to the Blind"

✓ ◀ پاکستان نے پہلی مرتبہ کب اولمپکس میں گولڈ میڈل حاصل کیا۔ 1960 میں

✓ ◀ پاکستان نے پہلی مرتبہ اولمپکس میں ہاکی میں بھارت کو ایک صفر سے ہرا کر گولڈ میڈل حاصل کیا۔ یہ ایک گول کس نے کیا؟ نصیر بندانے

✓ ◀ پیرس اور جرمنی سے انگریزی زبان میں ایکوی اسلام میگزین کس مسلمان راہنما نے جاری کیا؟ مولانا محمد علی جوہر

✓ ◀ تھریسائی برطانیہ کی موجودہ وزیراعظم ہیں۔ وہ 11 جولائی 2016ء کو کنزرویٹو پارٹی کی سربراہ بنیں اور دو دن بعد 13 جولائی کو وزیراعظم بن گئیں۔

✓ ◀ سر رابرٹ والپول برطانیہ کے پہلے وزیراعظم ہیں۔ 3 مئی کو آزادی صحافت کا عالمی دن منایا جاتا ہے۔

✓ ◀ چھوٹو گینگ کے خاتمے کے لئے کس نام سے راجن پور کے علاقے کچا میں آپریشن کیا گیا؟ ضرب آہن کے نام سے

✓ ◀ اقوام متحدہ کے چارٹر کا دیباچہ کسے لکھا؟ Jan Smuts

✓ ◀ گاڑیوں کی ہیڈ لائٹ اور ٹارچ میں Concave Mirror استعمال ہوتے ہیں

✓ ◀ برج الحلیفہ دبئی کی بلند ترین عمارت۔ یہ دنیا کی بھی بلند ترین عمارت ہے۔

✓ ◀ ایلیس محل فرانس کے صدر کی رہائش گاہ کا نام ہے۔

✓ ◀ مارگریٹ تھیچر برطانیہ کی پہلی خاتون وزیراعظم تھیں۔ گولڈ اسمیر اسر ایل کی پہلی خاتون وزیراعظم تھیں

✓ ◀ پاکستان نے 9 جولائی 1950ء کو آئی۔ایم۔ایف میں بطور ممبر شمولیت اختیار کی۔

✓ ◀ پاکستان نے 11 جولائی 1950ء کو ورلڈ بینک میں بطور ممبر شمولیت اختیار کی۔



- اردو ترکی زبان کا لفظ ہے۔ اردو کے لغوی معنی "لشکر" کے ہیں۔
- علامہ اقبال کی آخری نظم کا نام حضرت انسان ہے۔
- علامہ اقبال نے 1908ء میں جرمنی کی میونخ یونیورسٹی سے Ph.D کی ڈگری حاصل کی۔
- یادگار غالب (غالب کے متعلق) اور حیات جاوید (سرسید کے متعلق) مولانا حالی کی تصانیف ہیں۔
- تحریک پاکستان کے دوران برصغیر کے کس شاعر کی سب سے زیادہ نظموں کو ضبط کیا گیا؟ مولانا ظفر علی خان
- تہذیب الاخلاق سرسید احمد کا رسالہ 1870ء میں شائع ہوا۔
- اردو کا پہلا اخبار جام جہاں نما کلکتہ سے 1822ء میں شائع ہوا۔
- تمہیں کوئی شکایت تو نہ ہو گی مجھے تم سے محبت ہو گئی ہے یہ شعر کس شاعر کا ہے؟ جون ایلیا
- گورنمنٹ کالج لاہور 1864ء میں قائم ہوا۔
- "سروادی سینا" کے مصنف کا نام فیض احمد فیض ہے۔
- اردو کے جان کیس اختر شیرانی کو کہا جاتا ہے سید الاحرار کہتے ہیں؟ مولانا محمد علی جوہر
- پاکستان بن گیا کی مصنفہ خدیجہ مستور ہیں خدیجہ مستور اور ہاجرہ مسرور آپس میں بہنیں تھیں۔
- بحرورح حسین مہدی غالب کے دوست اور شاگرد تھے بہرورپا افسانہ کے مصنف غلام عباس ہیں
- ضیاء الحق قاسمی نے 28 اکتوبر 2006ء کو وفات پائی۔
- آواز دوست کے مصنف کا نام مختار مسعود ہے۔
- باغ و بہار کے مصنف کا نام میرامن دہلوی ہے۔
- فورٹ ولیم کالج کلکتہ میں 1800 میں قائم ہوا۔
- اردو کو برصغیر میں 1832ء میں سرکاری و دفتری زبان کا درجہ ملا۔
- جان گلکرسٹ فورٹ ولیم کالج کے پہلے پرنسپل تھے۔
- اردو میں غزل کا آغاز دکن سے ہوا۔
- اردو کی پہلی تنقیدی کتاب "مقدمہ شعر و شاعری" مولانا الطاف حسین حالی کی ہے۔
- "فردوس بریں" عبدالحلیم شرر کا ناول ہے۔
- "کپاس کا پھول" احمد ندیم قاسمی کے افسانوں کے مجموعہ کا نام ہے۔
- "اداس فلیس" ناول کے مصنف عبداللہ حسین ہیں۔
- شعر کے وزن کے لحاظ سے ٹکڑے کرنا علم تقطیع کہلاتا ہے۔
- اردو کا پہلا شاعر امیر خسرو کو سمجھا جاتا ہے۔
- امتیاز علی تاج کی وجہ شہرت ڈرامہ نگاری ہے۔
- مشہور مترشح کارسان دتاسی کا تعلق فرانس سے تھا۔
- جہان دانش احسان دانش کی آپ بیتی ہے۔
- غزل کی ابتداء دکن سے ہوئی۔
- پہلا صاحب دیوان شاعر قلی قطب شاہ ہے سب رس کے مصنف ملا وجہی ہیں۔
- دیوان غالب پہلی بار 1841ء میں شائع ہوا۔
- اردو ہندی تنازعہ 1867ء میں بنارس سے شروع ہوا۔ اس وقت بنارس کے گورنر شیکسپیر تھے۔
- محمد حسین آزاد نے اپنی کتاب آب حیات میں ولی دکنی کو اردو کا بادا آدم قرار دیا ہے۔
- میر وسودا کا دور اردو شاعری کا زریں دور کہلاتا ہے۔
- میر تقی میر کو خدائے سخن کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ابراہیم ذوق اور مرزا غالب، بہادر شاہ ظفر کے استاد تھے۔
- رابندر ناتھ ٹیگور پہلے ایشیائی ہیں جنہیں ادب میں 1913ء میں نوبل انعام ملا۔
- تصوف کا سرخیل خواجہ میر درد کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- علامہ اقبال کے خطوط "اقبال نامہ" کے نام سے شائع ہوئے۔
- "برگ نے" اور "پہلی بارش" ناصر کاظمی کی شاعری کی تصانیف ہیں۔
- شعر کے آخر میں آنے والے الفاظ کو رویف کہتے ہیں۔

- ◀ یاد اور ماں جی کے مصنف قدرت اللہ شہاب ہیں۔  
 قتل حسین اصل میں مرگ یزید ہے۔  
 اسلام زندہ ہوتا ہے ہر کربلا کے بعد  
 یہ شعر مولانا محمد علی جوہر کا ہے۔  
 باگ درا کا دیباچہ شیخ عبدالقادر نے لکھا تھا۔  
 اردو زبان و ادب کی تاریخ کا پہلا نثر نگار گیسو دراز  
 بندہ نواز ہے۔  
 ”اونٹ رے اونٹ تیری کوئی کل سیدھی“ اس ضرب  
 المثل سے مراد ہے؟ دعا باز اور فریبی آدمی کو کہتے ہیں  
 ”آج مرے کل دوسرا دن“ اس ضرب المثل سے کیا  
 مراد ہے؟ زندگی ناپائیدار ہے  
 ”اشرفیاں لٹیں، کوکلوں پر مہر“ اس ضرب المثل سے کیا  
 مراد ہے؟ ضروری کاموں میں کتبوی، فضول کاموں  
 میں بے دریغ استعمال کرنا  
 ”غریب کی جو رو سب کی بھابھی“ اس ضرب المثل  
 سے کیا مراد ہے؟ غریب پر سب کا بس چلتا ہے  
 رفیع الدین سودا کی وجہ شہرت قصیدہ نگاری ہے۔  
 مولانا شبلی نعمانی نے موازنہ انیس و دہر میں انیس کو  
 ترجیح دی ہے۔  
 مرزا ظاہر دار بیگ ڈپٹی نذیر احمد کا تخلیق کردہ کردار  
 ہے۔  
 خدا نے آج تک اس قوم کی حالت نہیں بدلی  
 نہ ہو خیال جس کو اپنی حالت بدلنے کا  
 یہ شعر مولانا ظفر علی خان کا ہے۔  
 کسی کو رخصت کرتے وقت احتراماً کچھ دور ساتھ جانا  
 ”رسم مشایعت“ کہلاتا ہے۔  
 پریشکر کے مصنف کا نام صدیق سالک ہے۔  
 علامہ اقبال کی پہلی نثری کتاب ”علم الاقتصاد“  
 اقتصادیات کی موضوع پر ہے۔  
 غزل کا پہلا شعر مطلع اور آخری شعر مقطع کہلاتا ہے۔  
 فیض احمد فیض واحد پاکستانی شاعر ہیں جنہیں روسی  
 ایوارڈ لینن پر انز 1962ء میں ملا۔  
 ”نقش فریادی ہے کس کی شوفی تحریر کا“ یہ مصرعہ  
 غالب کا ہے۔  
 پاکستان کا قومی ترانہ مولانا حفیظ جالندھری کی کتاب  
 ”چراغ سحر“ میں موجود ہے۔  
 یادوں کی بارات جوش ملیح آبادی کی آپ بیتی ہے۔  
 علامہ اقبال کی مشہور نظم طلوع اسلام باگ درا میں  
 ہے۔  
 شکوہ اور جواب شکوہ جیسی مشہور نظمیں علاوہ اقبال کی  
 کتاب باگ درا میں ہیں۔  
 سحر البیان مثنوی کے خالق کا نام میر حسن ہے۔  
 اردو کی پہلی شاعرہ کا نام ماہ لقا چندا بائی ہے۔  
 حیات جاوید سرسید احمد خاں کی سوانح حیات ہے۔  
 ”منزل شب“ شاعری کی کتاب کے مصنف مختار صدیقی  
 ہیں۔  
 خاکم بدین کے مصنف مشتاق یوسفی ہیں۔  
 اردو کا ٹی ایس ایٹ ولی دکنی کو کہتے ہیں۔  
 حفیظ جالندھری مولانا گرامی کے شاگرد تھے۔  
 خاکم بدین کے معنی کیا ہیں؟ میرے منہ میں خاک  
 نجدان فارس مولانا محمد حسین آزاد نے لکھی۔  
 کتبہ افسانہ غلام عباس کا ہے۔  
 دریائے لطافت کے مصنف انشاء اللہ خان انشاء تھے،  
 یہ اردو گرامر کی پہلی کتاب ہے۔  
 بنات العیش (ڈپٹی نذیر احمد کا ناول) کے معنی ہیں  
 ستاروں کا جھرمٹ۔  
 ”شب رفتہ“ اور ”شب رفتہ کے بعد“ شعری مجموعے  
 مجید امجد کے ہیں۔  
 ”دیوان“ کا شاعر ناصر کاظمی ہے۔  
 انجمن پنجاب کی وجہ شہرت مشاعرے تھی۔  
 ”زندگی“ کے مصنف کا نام چوہدری فضل حق ہے  
 آنگن خدیجہ مستور کا ناول ہے۔  
 مولانا حفیظ جالندھری کی کتاب ”شاہنامہ اسلام“  
 مثنوی کی شکل میں لکھی گئی ہے۔  
 سب سے پہلے زبان کے لئے اردو کا لفظ مراد شاہ لاہوری  
 نے استعمال کیا۔

- ساقی نامہ نظم علامہ اقبال کی بال جبریل میں ہے۔
- خدا کی بہتی اور جانگلوں کے خالق شوکت صدیقی نے
- 18 دسمبر 2006ء کو وفات پائی۔
- ”فقیر کو کبیل ہی دو سالہ ہے“ اس ضرب المثل سے کیا
- مراد ہے؟ غریب کو جو مل جائے وہی غنیمت ہے
- ”خدا گنج کو ناخن نہ دے“ اس ضرب المثل سے کیا
- مراد ہے؟ کم حوصلہ اور کمینہ با اختیار نہ ہو
- ”ڈھاک کے تین پات“ اس ضرب المثل سے کیا
- مراد ہے؟ ہر حالت میں نتیجہ ایک ہونا
- ”اردو“ لفظ کو شاعری میں سب سے پہلے ناخ نے
- استعمال کیا۔
- اردو کا مارلوا غا حشر کا شیر کی کہتے ہیں۔
- پیپہ اخبار منشی محبوب عالم نے لاہور سے نکالا۔
- فیض احمد فیض اور احمد ندیم قاسمی کا تعلق ترقی پسند
- تحریک سے تھا۔
- مولانا حالی نے ”مسدس حالی“ سرسید احمد خان کے
- کہنے پر لکھی۔
- ”ویوان عام“ ڈاکر علی خان کی کتاب ہے جو خاکہ
- نگاری صنف سے متعلق ہے۔
- دارالمصنفین اعظم گڑھ کے بانی مولانا شبلی نعمانی تھے۔
- اسماعیل میرٹھی بچوں کے شاعر کی حیثیت سے مشہور
- ہوئے۔
- عود ہندی اور اردوئے معلیٰ غالب کے خطوط کے
- مجموعے ہیں۔
- تو تاج کہانی حیدر بخش حیدری کی تصنیف ہے۔
- فسانہ عجائب رجب علی بیگ سرور نے لکھی ہے۔
- اردو کو سب سے پہلے دکن کے شاہی دفاتروں میں
- راج کیا گیا۔
- جمہوریت اک طرز حکومت ہے جس میں
- بندوں کو گنا کرتے ہیں تو لائیں نہیں کرتے
- یہ علامہ اقبال کا شعر ضرب کلیم میں شامل ہے۔
- تم میرے پاس ہوتے ہو گویا
- جب کوئی دوسرا نہیں ہوتا
- یہ شعر مومن خاں مومن کا ہے۔
- اردو زبان کے کل لفظوں کی تعداد 54009 ہے۔
- ریختہ کے لفظی معنی ایجاد کرنا کے ہیں۔
- اردو کے پہلے ناول نگار ڈپٹی نذیر احمد ہیں۔
- سحر الہیان کے خالق میر حسن ہیں۔
- رائی کیتی کی کہانی انشاء اللہ خان انشاء کی ہے۔
- اردو شعراء کا پہلا تذکرہ ”نکات الشعراء“ میر تقی میر کا
- ہے۔
- ”آنگن“ اور ”زمین“ دونوں ناول خدیجہ مستور کے
- ہیں۔
- بانو قدسہ کے ناول راجہ گدھ کو چار حصوں میں تقسیم
- کیا گیا ہے۔
- قیوم، پروفیسر سہیل، آفتاب اور سیسی راجہ گدھ کے اہم
- کردار ہیں۔
- آثار الصنادید کے مصنف کا نام سرسید احمد خان ہے۔
- زمیندار اخبار مولانا ظفر علی خان نے جاری کیا۔
- اردو کا ہمدرد دہلی سے 1913ء میں اور انگریزی کا
- کامریڈ کلکتہ سے 1911ء میں مولانا محمد علی جوہر نے
- جاری کیا۔
- ”اردو کی آخری کتاب“ کے خالق ابن انشاء ہیں۔
- بارہواں کھلاڑی افتخار عارف کی نظم کا نام ہے۔
- مسدس حالی کا اصلی نام مدد جزر اسلام ہے۔
- گیتان جلی کے مصنف کا نام راہندر ناتھ ڈیگور ہے جسے
- 1913ء میں ادب کا نوبل انعام ملا۔
- شہر افسوس کے مصنف کا نام انتظار حسین ہے۔
- انتخاب کلام میر کے مرتب کا نام مولوی عبدالحق ہے۔
- ”ہمالیوں“ کے مدیر کا نام میاں بشیر احمد تھا۔
- ناصر کاظمی کی وجہ شہرت نظم نگاری ہے۔
- میرامن دہلوی کی وجہ شہرت داستان نگاری ہے۔
- حیدر علی آتش کو لکھنوی شاعری کا اصل نمائندہ
- سمجھا جاتا ہے۔
- نظیر اکبر آبادی کو عوامی شاعر کہا جاتا ہے۔
- اردو کی مشہور نظم آدمی نامہ نظیر اکبر آبادی کی ہے۔

- بابائے اردو مولوی عبدالحق کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- خوشبو، ماہ تمام، خود کلائی اور انکار پروین شاکر کی شاعری کی کتب ہیں۔
- اردو ادب کی مختصر ترین تاریخ کے مصنف کا نام ڈاکٹر سلیم اختر ہے۔
- علامہ اقبال کی نظم ”خضر راہ“ بانگ درا میں شامل ہے۔
- اردو کی پہلی منظوم کتاب ”کدم راؤ پدم راؤ“ ہے۔
- اردو کا برنارڈ شاہ میاں عبد العزیز کو کہتے ہیں۔
- اردو کا ہومر میر میر علی انیس کو کہتے ہیں۔
- اردو کا پہلا سفر نامہ عجائبات فرہنگ یوسف خان کبیل پوش نے لکھا۔
- مخزن رسالہ شیخ عبدالقادر نے لاہور سے اپریل 1901ء میں شائع کیا۔
- پیپہ اخبار کے پہلے ایڈیٹر کا نام منشی مولوی محبوب عالم تھا۔
- چند ہم عصر کے مصنف کا نام مولوی عبدالحق ہے۔
- ارمغان حجاز علامہ اقبال کی وہ واحد کتاب ہے جس میں اردو اور فارسی دونوں زبانوں کا کلام شامل ہے۔
- ارمغان حجاز اقبال کا واحد مجموعہ کلام ہے جو انکی وفات کے بعد شائع ہوا۔
- ڈاکٹر جاوید اقبال کی آپ بیتی کا نام ”اپنا گریبان چاک“ ہے۔
- کاغذی گھاٹ خالدہ حسین کا پہلا ناول ہے۔
- سات دریاؤں کی سرزمین کے مصنف ابن حنیف ہیں۔
- شہر انسوس کے مصنف کا نام انتظار حسین ہے۔
- احمد ندیم قاسمی نے 11 جولائی 2006ء کو وفات پائی۔
- آب حیات کے مصنف مولانا محمد حسین آزاد ہیں۔
- ناول تلاش بہاراں جیلہ ہاشمی اور راجہ گدھ بانو قدسیہ کا ہے۔
- بیجنگ آمد کے مصنف کا نام کرنل محمد خان ہے۔
- علامہ اقبال نے افغانستان کی تعلیمی پالیسی مرتب کی۔
- انجمن پنجاب کے بانی اور روح رواں کرنل ہالرائیڈ تھے۔
- شفیق الرحمن، کرنل محمد خان، مشتاق احمد یوسفی، بطرس بخاری اور ابن انشاء کی وجہ شہرت مزاح نگاری ہے۔
- اردو کا مشہور افسانہ ”گڈریا“ اشفاق احمد کا ہے۔
- اردو کا پہلا ڈرامہ اندر سبھا امانت لکھنوی کا ہے۔
- آغا حشر کاشمیری کو اردو ڈرامے کا شیکسپیر کہا جاتا ہے۔
- قراۃ العین حیدر اردو کے مشہور افسانہ نگار سید سجاد حیدر یلدرم کی بیٹی تھی۔
- مزاحیہ کردار خوبی رتن ناتھ سرشار کا تخلیق کردہ ہے۔
- امراؤ جان ادا ناول کے مصنف مرزا ہادی رسوا ہیں۔
- اردو کا مشہور ڈرامہ ”انارکلی“ سید امتیاز علی تاج کا ہے۔
- ”ایک وصیت کی تعمیل“ مولوی وحید الدین سلیم کا خاکہ ہے۔
- ہائیکو جاپانی صنف ہے جس میں تین مصرعے ہوتے ہیں۔
- دست مہا کے خالق فیض احمد فیض اور دشت وفا کے خالق احمد ندیم قاسمی ہیں۔
- عبدالحلیم شرکی وجہ شہرت ناول نگاری ہے۔
- غلام عباس کی وجہ شہرت افسانہ نگاری ہے۔
- منشی پریم چند کی وجہ شہرت افسانہ نگاری ہے۔
- مرزا غالب 27 دسمبر 1797ء کو آگرہ میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- اردو غزل کا باقاعدہ آغاز ولی دکنی نے کیا۔
- پریم چند کا اصل نام دھن پت رائے تھا۔
- اردو کا پہلا ناول مرآۃ العروں ہے۔
- چوپال احمد ندیم قاسمی کے افسانوں کا مجموعہ ہے۔
- ہمہ یاراں دوزخ کے مصنف کا نام صدیق سالک ہے۔
- آتش گل جگر مراد آبادی کی تصنیف ہے۔
- نقد میر کے مصنف کا نام سید عبداللہ ہے۔
- میر حسن کی وجہ شہرت مثنوی ہے۔
- کرنل محمد خان کی وجہ شہرت مزاح نگاری ہے۔
- آب گم مشتاق یوسفی کی تصنیف ہے۔
- احمد ندیم قاسمی کی وجہ شہرت افسانہ نگاری ہے۔

- ◀ "دیوان" کا شاعر ناصر کاظمی ہے۔
- ◀ مولوی عبدالحق کی کتاب چند ہم عصر کا موضوع خاکے ہیں۔
- ◀ اردو کا چاسر ولی دکنی کو کہتے ہیں۔
- ◀ اردو کا رومان شاعر اختر شیرانی کو کہتے ہیں۔
- ◀ "ہاشل میں پڑھنا" کے مصنف پطرس بخاری ہیں۔
- ◀ کلیات میر میں چھ دیوان شامل ہیں۔
- ◀ مصحفی کے آٹھ دیوان ہیں
- ◀ ناول تلاش بہاراں کی مصنفہ کا نام جیلہ ہاشمی ہے۔
- ◀ گدراہ اختر حسین رائے پوری کی آب جیتی ہے۔
- ◀ کار جہاں دراز قراۃ العین حیدر کی سوانح حیات ہے۔
- ✓ اردو ہندی تنازعہ بنارس سے 1867ء میں شروع ہوا۔
- ◀ اپنا گریبان چاک کے مصنف کا نام جاوید اقبال ہے۔
- ✓ الطاف حسین حالی مرزا غالب کے شاگرد تھے۔
- ◀ الطاف حسین حالی 1837ء کو پانی پت میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- ◀ "مرحوم کی یاد میں" کے مصنف پطرس بخاری ہیں۔
- ✓ بانو قدسیہ کے پہلے افسانے کا نام "واہنگی" تھا۔
- ◀ اشفاق احمد 1924ء میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- ◀ آگ کا دریا قراۃ العین کا ناول ہے۔
- ◀ بیگمات کے آنسو اور سی پارہ دل خواجہ حسن نظامی کی تصانیف ہیں۔
- ✓ علامہ اقبال کی پہلی نظم کا نام ہمالہ تھا۔
- ◀ عظیم الدین احمد نے اردو کا پہلا سانیٹ 1903ء میں "فریاد عظیم" کے نام سے لکھا۔
- ◀ سانیٹ نے کل 14 مصرعے ہوتے ہیں۔
- ◀ میراثیں اردو کے مشہور مرثیہ نگار کا تعلق لکھنؤ سے تھا۔
- ◀ سند باد جہاز یاد رکھیں کے قلمی نام سے چراغ حسن حسرت کا ہیرو کالم لکھتے تھے۔
- ◀ غزل کے لغوی معنی ہیں عورتوں سے باتیں کرنا۔
- ◀ "دلی کا یادگار مشاعرہ" مرزا فرحت اللہ بیگ نے لکھا
- ✓ پیام مشرق علامہ اقبال کی فارسی کی کتاب ہے جبکہ اس کا دیباچہ اردو میں ہے۔
- ◀ مولانا شبلی نعمانی کے انتقال کے بعد سیرت النبی کی بقیہ جلدیں سید سلیمان ندوی نے لکھیں۔ وہ شبلی کے شاگرد تھے۔
- ◀ مجید احمد جھنگ میں، علامہ اقبال لاہور میں، غالب دہلی میں اور اشفاق احمد لاہور میں دفن ہیں۔
- ◀ اردو کی پہلی خاتون ناول نگار رشیدہ النساء بیگم ہیں۔
- ◀ "کاغذ کی ناؤ سدا نہیں بہتی" اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟ جھوٹ ہمیشہ نہیں چلتا
- ◀ "کتنے کونگھی ہضم نہیں ہوتا" اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟ کم ظرف آدمی میں حوصلہ نہیں ہوتا
- ◀ "آپ کاج مہا کاج" اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟ جو کام خود کیا جائے وہی بہتر ہوتا ہے
- ◀ "بزرگوں کا ٹھیکرا" اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟ موروثی جائیداد
- ◀ "کابل میں کیا گدھے نہیں ہوتے" سے کیا مراد ہے؟ ہر جگہ نیکوں کے ساتھ برے بھی ہوتے ہیں
- ◀ علامہ اقبال نے شاعری میں اصلاح لی؟ داغ دہلوی چائے کا باغ کس کا ناول ہے؟ قراۃ العین حیدر کا
- ◀ ایک کہانی بڑی پرانی کس کا ناول ہے؟ عظمیٰ منیر عالم
- ◀ مرزا غالب بندر روڑ پر کس کا ڈرامہ ہے؟ خواجہ معین الدین کا
- ◀ بانگ دار میں بچوں کے لیے نظموں کی تعداد سات (7) ہے
- ◀ "حضرت انسان" نامی نظم ارغمان حجاز سے لی گئی ہے۔
- ◀ علامہ اقبال کی نظم "سلطان ٹیپو کی وصیت" ان کی کتاب ضرب کلیم سے لیا گیا۔
- ◀ کس شاعر کا ذکر علامہ اقبال کی ہر کتاب میں ملتا ہے۔ مولانا رومی رحمۃ اللہ
- ◀ حاجی بغلول کے کردار کے خالق منشی سجاد حسین ہیں۔
- ◀ ابن انشاء کا اصل نام شیر محمد خاں ہے۔
- ◀ ماورا کے مصنف کا کیا نام ہے؟ ن۔ م راشد
- ◀ موج کوثر کے مصنف کا کیا نام ہے؟ شیخ محمد اکرم
- ◀ رود کوثر کے مصنف کا کیا نام ہے؟ شیخ محمد اکرم

- ◀ اردو کے پہلے افسانہ نگار علامہ راشد الخیری ہیں۔ (نئی تحقیق کے مطابق)
- ◀ آغا حشر کاشمیری کی وجہ شہرت اردو ڈرامہ نگاری ہے۔
- ◀ علامہ اقبال نے میکا و بلی کو شیطان پیغمبر کہا
- ◀ علامہ اقبال نے نطشے کو مجذوب فرنگی کا خطاب دیا۔
- ◀ علامہ اقبال نے سید السادات کا لقب مسلم راہنما جمال الدین افغانی کو دیا
- ◀ ”صلاہ سرقدی“ سے کیا مراد ہے؟ وہ دعوتِ جو دل سے ندوی جائے
- ◀ ”چڑیا کا دوہ“ اس سے کیا مراد ہے؟ ناممکن بات
- ◀ ”دعوتِ شمرقد“ مثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟ ایک دن پر تکلف و دعوتِ دوسرے دن فائدہ
- ◀ ”زانوئے تمدن نہ کرنا“ سے کیا مراد ہے؟ شاگرد ہونا سنا
- ◀ ”ثورف نگاہ“ سے کیا مراد ہے؟ گہری نظر والا جو کسی معاملے کی تہہ تک پہنچ جائے
- ◀ ”ام العلوم“ سے کیا مراد ہے؟ علم صرف
- ◀ سگ پرست کروار کے خالق میرامن (باغ بہار) ہیں
- ◀ کریمین بوا کروار کے خالق خدیجہ مستور (آنگن) ہیں
- ◀ قاضی عبدالودود کروار کے خالق مشتاق یوسفی ہیں
- ◀ تملقین شاہ کروار کے خالق اشفاق احمد ہیں
- ◀ اردو کے جدید مشاعرے کے بانی مولانا محمد حسین آزاد کو کہتے ہیں۔
- ◀ اردو کا والٹر سکٹ عبدالخلیم شرکو کہتے ہیں۔
- ◀ شکیب جلالوی کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟ سید حسن رضوی
- ◀ فراق گورکھپوری کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟ رگھوپتی سہائے
- ◀ قتیل شفائی کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟ اورنگ زیب
- ◀ جوش ملیح آبادی کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟ شبیر احمد خان
- ◀ پنجاب پبلک لائبریری لاہور کب قائم ہوئی؟ 1884ء
- ◀ پنجاب یونیورسٹی لاہور کب قائم ہوئی؟ 1882ء
- ◀ ”اشارات تنقید“ کے مصنف کون ہیں؟ ڈاکٹر سید عبداللہ
- ◀ مشہور محقق ڈاکٹر سید عبداللہ نے ولی دکنی کو ”جمال ووست“ کا لقب دیا
- ◀ اردو اور پنجابی کے مشہور شاعر منیر نیازی نے کب وفات پائی؟ 26 دسمبر 2006ء
- ◀ اردو شاعری میں شاعری کا باوا آدم کہا جاتا ہے؟ ولی دکنی
- ◀ بابائے اردو ”مولوی عبدالحق“ نے ”سرتاج شعرائے اردو“ میر تقی میر کو کہا ہے
- ◀ جعفر زلی اردو زبان کے پہلے مزاحیہ شاعر تھے۔
- ◀ جعفر زلی اردو زبان کے پہلے مزاحیہ شاعر کا اعزاز بھی حاصل ہے۔
- ◀ ”اوراق گشده“ مولانا شوکت علی کی آپ بیتی ہے۔
- ◀ آشفہ بیانی میری رشید احمد صدیقی کی آپ بیتی ہے۔
- ◀ ن۔م راشد کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟ آزاد نظم کا امام
- ◀ علامہ اقبال اوپن یونیورسٹی اسلام آباد قائم ہوئی؟ 1974ء
- ◀ برصغیر کی پہلی یونیورسٹی کلکتہ یونیورسٹی جنوری 1857 میں بنی
- ◀ بہادر شاہ ظفر نے مشہور شاعر ابانیم ذوق کو خاقانی ہند کا لقب دیا تھا۔
- ◀ اکیلے شعر کو فرد کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ◀ مسلم کالج علی گڑھ 1920ء میں یونیورسٹی بنا۔
- ◀ قرآن پاک کا اردو میں ترجمہ سب سے پہلے شاہ عبدالقادر نے کیا۔
- ◀ اسباب بغاوت ہند کے مصنف کا نام سر سید احمد خان
- ◀ علامہ اقبال اور فیض احمد فیض کا تعلق سیالکوٹ سے تھا۔
- ◀ ترقی پسند تحریک کے پہلے صدر منشی پریم چند ہیں۔
- ◀ ”جون پور کا قاضی“ سے کیا مراد ہے؟ بے وقوف آدمی
- ◀ حاتم طائی کردار کے خالق حیدر بخش حیدری ہیں
- ◀ آئندہ افسانہ کے مصنف غلام عباس ہیں
- ◀ مرثیہ کی صنف نے لکھنؤ میں شہرت دوام حاصل کی۔
- ◀ ناول امراؤ جان ادا میں لکھنؤ کی تہذیب کا عکس نظر آتا ہے
- ◀ چوہدری فضل حق نے اپنی کتاب ”زندگی“ گورکھپور جیل میں لکھی۔



- ✓ اردو کا نالٹائی کرشن چندر کو کہتے ہیں۔
- ✓ بابائے صحافت کس کو کہا جاتا ہے؟ مولانا ظفر علی خاں
- ✓ ناول ایک چادر میلی سی کے مصنف کا کیا نام ہے؟
- راجندر سنگھ بیدی
- ✓ ایران میں اجنبی کے مصنف کا کیا نام ہے؟ م راشد
- ✓ لب پہ آتی ہے دعائیں کے تمنا میری۔ اس مشہور نظم
- ✓ کے شاعر کا نام بتائیے؟ علامہ اقبال
- ✓ داغ دہلوی کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟ نواب ابراہیم
- ✓ ڈاکٹر این میری شمل نے پیام مشرق کا ترجمہ جرمن
- ✓ زبان میں کیا
- ✓ اردو کی ”بوطیقا“ کس کتاب کو کہا جاتا ہے؟ مقدمہ
- ✓ شعر و شاعری (الطاف حسین حالی)
- ✓ فغنی فغنی کس کا مشہور ٹی وی ڈرامہ ہے؟ انور مقصود
- ✓ چوگان ہستی کے مصنف کا کیا نام ہے؟ ہنسی پریم چند
- ✓ اردو کا پہلا ناول کب لکھا گیا؟ 1869 میں
- ✓ ”تواضع سرقہ“ سے کیا مراد ہے؟ ظاہر داری کی آؤ
- بھگت
- ✓ مسدس کے ہر بند میں چھ مصرعے جبکہ مخمس کے بند میں
- ✓ پانچ مصرعے ہوتے ہیں
- ✓ ہنر پر ہنر کس کی تصنیف ہے؟ سر سید احمد خان
- ✓ علامہ اقبال کو 1922ء میں سر کا خطاب ملا۔ جس کی
- ✓ تقریب 17 جنوری 1923 کو لاہور میں منعقد ہوئی۔
- ✓ ”ابن بطوطہ کے تعاقب میں“ ابن انشاء کا سفر نامہ۔
- ✓ ٹی وی کا مشہور ڈرامہ ”وارث“ کے خالق امجد اسلام
- ✓ امجد ہیں۔
- ✓ اردو کے پہلے شاعر امیر خسرو دہلوی کس کے شاگرد
- ✓ تھے؟ نظام الدین اولیاء کے
- ✓ تذکرہ اور غبار خاطر کے مصنف مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد
- ✓ ہیں۔
- ✓ اردو نثر میں سب سے قدیم صنف کون سی ہے؟ کہہ
- ✓ مکرئی
- ✓ اردو کی طویل ترین نظم کا نام بتائیں؟ مدو جزر اسلام
- ✓ دنیا کی طویل ترین نظم کا نام بتائیں؟ مہابھارت
- ✓ شیر و شکر ہونا کے معنی ہیں خوب گھل مل جانا
- ✓ قافیہ تنگ کرنا کے معنی ہیں بہت پریشان کر دینا
- ✓ کشیدہ خاطر ہونا کے معنی ہیں ناراض ہونا
- ✓ کشتوں کے پستے لگ جانا کے معنی ہیں لاشوں کا ڈھیر
- ✓ لگ جانا
- ✓ دھند کس کا مشہور ٹی وی ڈرامہ ہے؟ حسینہ معین
- ✓ حلقہ ارباب ذوق کا آغاز لاہور سے 1936 میں
- ✓ ہوا۔
- ✓ نگار نامی رسالہ کے بانی اور پہلے ایڈیٹر کون
- ✓ تھے؟ نیاز فتح پوری
- ✓ نیاز فتح پوری فتح پور ضلع میں 1882 کو پیدا ہوئے۔
- ✓ ”بلی کے بھاگوں چھینکا ٹوٹا“ اس ضرب المثل سے کیا
- ✓ مراد ہے؟ اتفاقیت کوئی بہتر کام نکل آتا
- ✓ 24 فروری 1949ء کو 9 ممبران پر ایک کمیٹی تشکیل دی
- ✓ گئی جس کا مقصد ملک کے لئے قومی ترانہ منتخب کرنا
- ✓ تھا۔ اس کمیٹی کا سربراہ سردار عبدالرب نشتر تھا۔
- ✓ 723 ترانے پیش ہوئے جن میں حفیظ اللہ جالندھری
- ✓ کا لکھا ہوا ترانہ منتخب کیا گیا۔
- ✓ قومی ترانہ فارسی زبان میں ہے۔ اس کی 15 لائنز
- ✓ 209 لفظ ہیں۔ کل وقت ایک منٹ 20 سیکنڈ ہے۔
- ✓ پہلی مرتبہ ترانہ 13 اگست 1954 کو ریڈیو پاکستان
- ✓ سے نشر کیا گیا۔ پہلے غیر ملکی بادشاہ رضا شاہ پہلوی کی
- ✓ آمد پر اسے بجاایا گیا۔
- ✓ گھر سے گھر تک کس کا افسانہ ہے؟ احمد ندیم قاسمی
- ✓ الگہ نگری اور علی پور کا ایلی کے مصنف کا نام ممتاز مفتی
- ✓ ہے۔ ممتاز مفتی کے ناول ”علی پور کا ایلی“ کو کس نے
- ✓ گرد و گنتہ کہا تھا؟ ابن انشاء
- ✓ پاکستان کی قدیم ترین زبان کون سی ہے؟ براہوی
- ✓ اے پتر ہٹاں تھے نہیں وکدے۔ اس مشہور ٹی ترانے
- ✓ کے شاعر کا نام بتائیے؟ صفوی تبسم
- ✓ ”ہاتھ نکلن کو آری کیا“ اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد
- ✓ ہے؟ ظاہر بات کے ثبوت کی ضرورت نہیں
- ✓ مرزا غالب دہلی میں دفن ہیں۔

- ✓ قارون کے خزانے کا ذکر سورۃ الانبیاء میں آیا ہے۔
- ✓ قرآن پاک میں سب سے پہلے حضرت آدم کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
- ✓ حضرت علیؓ کے قاتل عبدالرحمن ابن ملجم کا تعلق خوارج گروہ سے تھا۔
- ✓ خلیفہ صالح حضرت عمر بن عبدالعزیز کو کہتے ہیں۔
- ✓ حواری رسول ﷺ حضرت زبیر بن العوام کا لقب ہے۔
- ✓ حضرت ابو ہریرہؓ کو کثیر الراویہ کہتے ہیں۔
- ✓ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کا دور خلافت دو سال تین ماہ نو دن ہے۔
- ✓ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کا دور خلافت دس سال چھ ماہ چار دن ہے۔
- ✓ حضرت عثمان غنیؓ کا دور خلافت گیارہ سال گیارہ ماہ اٹھارہ دن ہے۔
- ✓ حضرت علیؓ کا دور خلافت چار سال نو ماہ ہے۔
- ✓ سیف اللہ کا لقب حضرت خالد بن ولیدؓ کا لقب ہے۔
- ✓ فاتح مصر حضرت عمرو بن العاصؓ کو کہتے ہیں۔
- ✓ حضرت محمد ﷺ کی والدہ ماجدہ آمنہ کا انتقال ابواء کے مقام پر ہوا۔
- ✓ فاتح خیبر حضرت علیؓ کو کہتے ہیں۔
- ✓ ہجرت مدینہ 622ء میں ہوئی۔
- ✓ فاتح ایران سعد بن ابی وقاصؓ کو کہتے ہیں۔
- ✓ بیت المقدس حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کے دور میں فتح ہوا۔
- ✓ غزوہ بدر 2 ہجری میں، غزوہ احد 3 ہجری میں، غزوہ خندق 5 ہجری میں، غزوہ خیبر 7 ہجری میں، صلح حدیبیہ 6 ہجری میں، فتح مکہ 8 ہجری میں اور غزوہ تبوک (آخری غزوہ) 9 ہجری میں ہوئی۔
- ✓ ایک آیت پر مشتمل پورے قرآن مجید میں صرف ایک رکوع ہے۔
- ✓ صلح حدیبیہ کو فتح مبین کے علاوہ نصر عزیز بھی کہتے ہیں۔
- ✓ سورۃ کے لغوی معنی شہر، پناہ، فیصل اور بلندی کے ہیں۔
- ✓ نماز جنازہ میں قرآن مجید کی تلاوت نہیں کی جاتی۔
- ✓ پہلا سجدہ نویں پارے میں سورۃ الاعراف کی آیت 206 میں ہے۔
- ✓ آیت کے لغوی معنی نشانی کے ہیں۔
- ✓ قرآن پاک میں سب سے پہلے حضرت آدم کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
- ✓ سورہ توبہ میں نماز جنازہ پڑھنے کا حکم ہے۔
- ✓ نماز جنازہ میں کل چار تکبیریں پڑھی جاتی ہیں۔
- ✓ قرآن مجید میں سب سے زیادہ ذکر حضرت موسیٰ کا آیا ہے۔
- ✓ المائدہ کے معنی دسترخوان کے ہیں۔
- ✓ قرآن پاک کو زبانی یاد کرنے والا حافظ کہلاتا ہے۔
- ✓ ابولہب کی بیوی کا نام ام جمیل تھا۔
- ✓ قرآن کے لغوی معنی ہیں پڑھی ہوئی کتاب یا بار بار پڑھی جانے والی کتاب۔
- ✓ بچوں میں سب سے پہلے حضرت علیؓ نے سلام قبول کیا۔
- ✓ عورتوں میں سب سے پہلے حضرت خدیجہؓ نے اسلام قبول کیا۔
- ✓ مسلمان خواتین پہلی بار غزوہ احد میں شامل ہوئیں۔
- ✓ اسلام کے پہلے شہید حضرت حارث بن ابی مالک تھے۔
- ✓ اسلام کی پہلی خاتون شہیدہ کا نام حضرت سمیہؓ تھا۔
- ✓ کس خلیفہ راشد کے عہد میں عرب یہودیوں سے خالی تھا؟ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ
- ✓ حضرت عثمانؓ کی نماز جنازہ کس نے پڑھائی۔ جابر بن عبد اللہ
- ✓ پہلا آدمی جس نے دار ارقم کے دوران اسلام قبول کیا۔ عقیل ابن بکرؓ
- ✓ آپؐ فتح مکہ کے وقت سورۃ فتح، ہجرت کے وقت سورہ یٰسین اور سحر طائف سے واپسی پر سورۃ جن کی تلاوت فرما رہے تھے۔
- ✓ انسان کامل کے مصنف کا نام کیا ہے؟ ڈاکٹر خالد علوی
- ✓ سیرت سرور عالم کے مصنف کا نام کیا ہے؟ سید ابوالاعلیٰ مودودی
- ✓ محمد عربیؐ کے مصنف کا نام کیا ہے؟ محمد عنایت اللہ سبحانی
- ✓ محسن انسانیتؐ کے مصنف کا نام کیا ہے؟ نعیم صدیقی
- ✓ کوہ آدم کہاں واقع ہے؟ سری لنکا

- ✓ جب عباسی خلافت کا آغاز ہوا تو کونسا شہر علم و ادب اور  
سائنس کی ترقی کے عروج پر تھا؟ بغداد
- ✓ بیت الحکمت کے نام سے ایک مستقل ادارہ خلیفہ  
ہارون الرشید نے قائم کیا۔
- ✓ مسجد مہابت خان کہاں واقع ہے؟ پشاور میں
- ✓ مسجد وزیر خان کہاں واقع ہے؟ لاہور میں
- ✓ کوہ طور کہاں واقع ہے؟ مصر میں
- ✓ کوہ جودی کہاں واقع ہے؟ ترکی میں
- ✓ کون سی چیز وحی غیر متلو بھی لکھاتی ہے؟ حدیث
- ✓ جبل احد مدینہ منورہ سے 2.5 میل کے فاصلے پر واقع  
ہے۔
- ✓ حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ نے بیت المال کا انتظام کس کے  
سپر کیا؟ حضرت ابوعبیدہ بن الجراحؓ
- ✓ جنگ سلاسل کس خلیفہ کے عہد میں لڑی گئی؟ حضرت  
ابوبکر صدیقؓ کے عہد میں اور ایرانیوں کے خلاف لڑی گئی
- ✓ حضرت عمرؓ نے اسلامی سلطنت کو کتنے حصے میں تقسیم  
کیا؟ دس
- ✓ مجلس شورٰی کس نے قائم کی؟ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ
- ✓ ناؤں پلاننگ کا آغاز کہاں سے ہوا؟ عہد فاروقی سے۔
- ✓ کوفہ اور بصرہ باقاعدہ ناؤں پلاننگ کے تحت تعمیر ہوئے۔
- ✓ حضرت عثمانؓ کی خلافت پر سب سے پہلے کس نے بیعت  
کی؟ حضرت عبدالرحمن بن عوفؓ
- ✓ ”سوئی چھید کیمرہ“ کس مسلمان سائنس دان کی ایجاد  
ہے۔ جس کی مدد سے اس نے سورج گرہن کی تصویر  
بنائی۔ ابن الہیثم
- ✓ سب سے پہلے انکاس کے دو قوانین کس مسلمان سائنس  
دان نے دریافت کیے؟ ابن الہیثم
- ✓ علم طب پر دو مشہور کتابیں ”کتاب الشفاء اور القانون فی  
الطب“ کس کی تصانیف ہیں؟ بوعلی سینا
- ✓ خانہ کعبہ کی تعمیر پہلی مرتبہ حضرت آدمؑ نے کی۔
- ✓ تعمیر حقانی کے مؤلف کا نام بھی لکھئے؟ ابو محمد عبدالحق حقانی
- ✓ خلافت راشدہ کے دور میں کون سی تعمیر لکھی گئی؟ تعمیر ابی
- بن کعب
- تعلیم اسلام کے مصنف کا نام کیا ہے؟ مولانا محمد کفایت  
اللہ
- ✓ مواخات مدینہ کے موقع پر حضورؐ نے حضرت علیؓ کو کس کا  
بھائی بنایا؟ اپنا
- ✓ حضرت علیؓ کہاں شہید ہوئے؟ مسجد کوفہ میں
- ✓ حضرت علیؓ کا مزار کہاں ہے؟ نجف شریف
- ✓ عربی زبان میں طب کی مستند اور سب سے قدیم کتاب  
”فردوس الحکمت“ ہے۔ یہ بتائیں یہ کس نے لکھی؟ علی  
الطبری
- ✓ ”الحاوی“ جو طب کی انسائیکلو پیڈیا تھی۔ کس کی تصنیف  
تھی؟ ابو بکر محمد زکریا رازی
- ✓ حضرت عثمانؓ نے کتنی عمر پائی؟ 82 سال
- ✓ حضرت عثمانؓ کی نماز جنازہ کس نے پڑھائی؟ جابر بن معظم
- ✓ پیغمبر حضرت نوح علیہ السلام کا کون سا بیٹا کشتی میں سوار نہ  
ہوا؟ کنعان
- ✓ حضرت نوح علیہ السلام کی کشتی میں آخر پر کون سا  
جانور سوار ہوا؟ گدھا
- ✓ حضرت علیؓ کے ہاتھ پر سب سے پہلے بیعت کس نے  
کی؟ حضرت مالک بن اشتر
- ✓ کس غزوہ کے موقع پر حضرت محمد ﷺ نے سب سے پہلے  
چندے کی اپیل کی؟ غزوہ تبوک
- ✓ کس پیغمبر کے باپ، دادا اور پڑا دادا بھی پیغمبر تھے؟  
حضرت یوسف علیہ السلام
- ✓ اسلام کے ابتدائی دنوں میں دو نمازیں فرض تھیں۔  
بتائیں کون سی نمازیں فرض تھیں؟ فجر اور عصر
- ✓ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ اسلام قبول کرنے والے چالیسویں  
آدی تھے۔
- ✓ آیت الکرسی سورۃ البقرہ کی آیت نمبر 255 ہے۔
- ✓ سب سے بڑی آیت سورۃ البقرہ کی آیت نمبر 282 ہے
- ✓ امیر المومنین کا لقب سب سے پہلے حضرت عمرؓ نے اختیار  
کیا۔

- ✓ امام مالک کو دارالْحجرت بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔ ✓ کیا۔ حضرت ابوبکر صدیق
- ✓ قرآن مجید کے پہلے چڑے والے نسخے کو اُم کہتے ہیں۔ ✓ حضرت خدیجہؓ کے غلام کا کیا نام تھا۔ میسرہ
- ✓ سوید بن صامتؓ مدینہ کے پہلے شخص تھے جنہوں نے ✓ بیعت رضوان میں حضور نے اپنے ہاتھ کو کس کا ہاتھ کہا
- اسلام قبول کیا۔ ✓ تھا؟ حضرت عثمان غنی
- ✓ امام یوسف اور امام محمدؓ حضرت امام ابوحنیفہ کے شاگرد ✓ اللہ تعالیٰ نے کون سی مسجد کو گرانے کا حکم دیا؟ مسجد ضرار
- تھے۔ ✓ علم کا باب حضرت علیؓ ہیں۔ علم کا شہر حضرت محمد ﷺ
- ✓ ہیں۔ ✓ سورة الرحمن کو عروس القرآن بھی کہتے ہیں۔
- ✓ غزوہ خندق میں خندق 20 دنوں میں کھودی گئی۔ ✓ قرآن کا موضوع انسان ہے۔
- ✓ غسل الملائکہ کا لقب حضرت حنظلہ بن عیر کا ہے۔ ✓ نزول کے اعتبار سے پہلی سورة علق ہے۔
- ✓ غزوہ خیبر میں 93 یہودی مارے گئے جبکہ صرف چودہ ✓ پہلی وحی میں سورة علق کی پانچ آیات نازل ہوئیں۔
- مسلمان شہید ہوئے۔ ✓ پہلاج حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کی امامت میں ہوا۔
- ✓ غزوہ بدر میں 14 مسلمان شہید ہوئے جبکہ 70 کفار مارے ✓ سورة علق قرآن مجید کے 30 ویں پارے میں ہے۔
- گئے اور 70 قیدی بنائے گئے۔ ✓ نزول کے اعتبار سے قرآن پاک کی آخری مکمل سورت
- ✓ قرآن مجید کے آخری پارے میں 37 سورتیں اور 39 ✓ سورة النصر ہے۔ جو نازل ہوئی۔
- رکوع ہیں۔ ✓ قرآن مجید میں 323760 حروف ہیں۔ قرآن مجید
- ✓ جامع الازہر یونیورسٹی مصر میں ہے۔ ✓ میں 86430 کلمات ہیں۔
- ✓ آنحضرت محمد ﷺ کی دو بیٹیوں کا نکاح کس صحابی سے ✓ قرآن مجید کا ایک حرف پڑھنے پر دس نیکیاں ملتی ہیں۔
- ہوا؟ حضرت عثمان غنی ✓ قرآن مجید اللہ تعالیٰ نے آخری نبی حضرت محمد ﷺ پر
- ✓ حضرت محمدؐ نے ایک حج اور چار عمرے کیے۔ ✓ نازل فرمایا۔
- ✓ سورة توبہ میں بسم اللہ ایک دفعہ بھی نہیں ہے۔ سورة النمل ✓ قرآن مجید اللہ تعالیٰ کی آخری الہامی کتاب ہے۔
- میں بسم اللہ دو دفعہ آتی ہے۔ ✓ غزوہ احد 3 ہجری میں ہوا۔
- ✓ خانہ کعبہ میں سب سے پہلی اذان کس صحابی نے ✓ حضرت محمدؐ نے حج 10 ہجری میں کیا۔
- دی۔ حضرت بلالؓ نے ✓ رب کے معنی پالنے والا کے ہیں۔ یہ لفظ قرآن میں
- ✓ اسلام کے پہلے پرچم بردار صحابی کون تھے؟ حضرت حمزہ ✓ 806 مرتبہ آیا ہے۔
- ✓ بیت المقدس کی فتح کے وقت چابیاں کس صحابی کے حوالے ✓ قرآن مجید میں الف حرف سب سے زیادہ آیا ہے۔
- کی گئیں۔ حضرت عمرؓ ✓ قرآن مجید میں ظ حرف سب سے کم آیا ہے۔
- ✓ کس صحابی نے دریائے نیل کے نام خط لکھا۔ حضرت ✓ حضرت عمرؓ سورة طہ کی آیت 14 سے متاثر ہو کر ایمان
- عمرؓ لائے۔
- ✓ حضرت سلمان فارسیؓ کا تعلق کس ملک سے تھا؟ ایران ✓ نمل کے معنی چیونٹی، العنکبوت کے معنی مکڑی، النحل کے
- ✓ غزوہ تبوک کے موقع پر گھر کا آدھا سامان پیش کیا۔ ✓ معنی شہد کی گھسی اور لقمہ کے معنی گائے کے ہیں۔
- ✓ حضرت عمرؓ ✓ انعام کے معنی چوپائے اور سورة الرعد کے معنی بادل کی
- ✓ منافقین نے کون سی مسجد تعمیر کی تھی؟ مسجد ضرار ✓ گرج کے ہیں۔
- ✓ غزوہ تبوک کے موقع پر گھر کا سارا سامان پیش ✓ مسجد قباء کا دوسرا نام مسجد تقویٰ ہے۔

- ✓ بیعت رضوان 6 ہجری کو ہوئی۔ ✓ حضرت عمرو بن العاصؓ کو عرب کا دماغ کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ✓ صلح حدیبیہ کو بیعت رضوان بھی کہتے ہیں۔ ✓ اسلام کے پہلے سپہ سالار حضرت حمزہؓ تھے۔
- ✓ مسجد ضرار منافقین نے تعمیر کی جسے اللہ تعالیٰ نے گرانے کا حکم دیا۔ ✓ قرآن مجید کی ساتویں منزل میں 65 سورتیں ہیں۔
- ✓ حضورؐ کے دندان مبارک غزوہ احد میں شہید ہوئے ✓ حضورؐ کے نانا کا نام وہب بن عبد المناف تھا۔
- ✓ حضورؐ کی داوی کا فاطمہؓ تھا۔ حضورؐ کی نانی کا براہ تھا۔ ✓ مردوں میں سب سے پہلے حضرت ابوبکرؓ نے اسلام قبول کیا۔
- ✓ ہجر اسود کے نصب کرنے کا معاملہ جب حضورؐ نے بطور ثالث بن کر طے کیا تو آپؐ کی عمر 35 سال تھی۔ ✓ بچوں میں حضرت علیؓ اور عورتوں میں حضرت خدیجہؓ نے سب سے پہلے اسلام قبول کیا۔
- ✓ حضورؐ مکہ کے محلہ سوق اللیل میں پیدا ہوئے۔ ✓ قرآنی کلمہ کے دن کو یومِ نحر کہتے ہیں۔
- ✓ حضورؐ اور حضرت خدیجہؓ کا نکاح حضرت ابوطالب نے سہ ماہی کے معنی پیدا کرنے والا اور برہان کے معنی واضح روشن دلیل کے ہیں۔
- ✓ سورۃ واقعہ کو سورۃ غنی بھی کہتے ہیں۔ ✓ حضرت جعفر طیارؓ غزوہ موتہ جنگ میں شہید ہوئے
- ✓ اسلامی سال کا پہلا ماہ محرم الحرام ہے۔ ✓ سب سے پہلے بلند آواز میں قرآن پاک پڑھنے والے صحابی حضرت عبداللہ بن مسعودؓ تھے۔
- ✓ سورۃ فاتحہ دو تہائی قرآن ہے۔ سورۃ یٰسین قرآن کا دل ہے۔ ✓ خطیب الانبیاء حضرت شعبیتؓ کا لقب ہے۔
- ✓ قرأت واجبہ سورۃ فاتحہ کو کہتے ہیں۔ ✓ آدمؑ ثانی حضرت نوحؑ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ✓ قرآن مجید کی 9 سورتیں شخصیات پر ہیں جن میں نماز عید الفطر کا حکم دو ہجری میں ہوا۔ ✓ تہجد کے لفظی معنی نیند توڑ کر اٹھنا کے ہیں۔
- ✓ 6 پیغمبروں کے نام پر ہیں۔ ✓ جمعہ کے روز دوسری اذان کا اضافہ حضرت عثمان غنیؓ نے کیا۔
- ✓ قرآن مجید کو تیس/30 پاروں میں حضرت عثمان غنیؓ نے تقسیم کیا۔ ✓ پانچ وقت کی نماز واقعہ معراج کے موقع پر 27 رجب 10 نبوی کو فرض ہوئی۔
- ✓ مکی سورتوں کے اہم موضوع توحید، رسالت اور آخرت کے مضامین ہیں اور ان سورتوں میں دعوت اسلام کی تلقین کی گئی ہے۔ ✓ حج 9 ہجری میں فرض ہوا۔ اسلام کے پہلے حج کی امامت حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ نے کی۔
- ✓ قرآن مجید کی پہلی منزل میں چار سورتیں ہیں۔ ✓ روزے دو ہجری میں فرض ہوئے۔
- ✓ قرآن مجید میں حروف مقطعات کی تعداد 29 ہے۔ ✓ اذان کا حکم یکم ہجری کو ہوا۔
- ✓ جنگ موتہ میں حضرت زید بن حارثہؓ کی شہادت کے بعد حضرت جعفرؓ حضرت جعفر طیارؓ کی شہادت کے بعد عبداللہ بن رواحہ اور عبداللہ بن رواحہ کی شہادت کے بعد حضرت خالد بن ولیدؓ سپہ سالار بنے۔
- ✓ حضرت یونسؑ مچھلی کے پیٹ میں چالیس دن تک رہے۔ ✓ نماز تراویح کا باقاعدہ باجماعت آغاز حضرت عمرؓ کے دور میں ہوا۔

- ✓ حضرت نوحؑ کی قوم طوفان (سیلاب) سے تباہ ہوئی۔
- ✓ غسل کے تین فرض جبکہ وضو میں چار فرض ہیں۔
- ✓ سورہ توبہ میں غزوہ حنین اور غزوہ تبوک کا ذکر ہے۔
- ✓ ذبح اللہ حضرت اسماعیلؑ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ✓ خلیفہ اللہ حضرت داؤدؑ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ✓ وادی القریٰ مکہ مکرمہ کو کہتے ہیں۔
- ✓ قربانی دینا سنت ابراہیمی ہے۔
- ✓ پہلے امام حج حضرت ابوبکرؓ ہیں۔
- ✓ فرعون کی لاش کا ذکر سورۃ یونس میں آیا ہے۔
- ✓ جہاد و ہجری میں فرض ہوا۔
- ✓ پہلے غزوہ کا نام غزوہ ابواء ہے۔ اسے غزوہ ودان بھی کہتے ہیں۔
- ✓ حضرت محمد ﷺ کے 99 صفاتی نام ہیں۔
- ✓ اللہ تعالیٰ کے 99 صفاتی نام ہیں۔
- ✓ حضرت عمرانؑ حضرت مریمؑ کے والد تھے۔
- ✓ قرآن مجید کے نزول کا آغاز غار حرا سے ہوا۔
- ✓ حضرت محمد ﷺ کے پاس قرآن پاک حضرت جبرائیلؑ لاتے تھے۔
- ✓ مسجد نبویؐ کے پہلے امام عبداللہ بن ام کلثومؓ ہیں۔
- ✓ حضرت محمدؐ کو حضرت عائشہؓ کے حجرہ میں دفن کیا گیا۔
- ✓ حضرت محمدؐ کی نماز جنازہ کسی نے نہیں پڑھائی بلکہ ہر ایک نے علیحدہ علیحدہ پڑھی۔
- ✓ منصورہ کا موجودہ نام ملتان ہے۔
- ✓ زیور حضرت داؤدؑ پر نازل ہوئی۔
- ✓ ابو جہل جنگ بدر میں مارا گیا (دو بچوں معاوذ اور معوذ کے ہاتھوں)۔
- ✓ انجیل حضرت عیسیٰؑ پر نازل ہوئی۔
- ✓ سب سے پرانی الہامی کتاب توریت ہے۔
- ✓ جنت البقیع قبرستان کا نام ہے جو مدینہ میں ہے۔
- ✓ جنت معلیٰ قبرستان کا نام ہے جو مکہ میں ہے۔
- ✓ قرآن مجید کا دینا چھ سورۃ فاتحہ کو کہتے ہیں۔
- ✓ توریت یہودیوں کی مذہبی کتاب ہے۔
- ✓ انجیل عیسائیوں کی مذہبی کتاب ہے۔
- ✓ سورت الانفال میں یوم الفرقان غزوہ بدر کے دن کو کہا گیا ہے۔
- ✓ قرآن مجید کا نزول کا آغاز 17 رمضان المبارک 1366 ہجری کو ہوا۔
- ✓ 610ء کو ہوا۔
- ✓ قرآن مجید 22 سال 5 ماہ 14 دن میں نازل ہوا۔
- ✓ قرآن مجید کو پہلی بار حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کے دور میں اکٹھا کر کے لکھا گیا۔
- ✓ قبلہ دو ہجری میں تبدیل ہوا، پہلا قبلہ بیت المقدس تھا۔
- ✓ قبلہ ہجرت کے 17 ماہ بعد تبدیل ہوا۔
- ✓ ابوسفیان نے فتح مکہ کے موقع پر اسلام قبول کیا۔
- ✓ فتح مکہ 8 ہجری 630ء میں ہوا۔
- ✓ حضرت محمد ﷺ کے 99 صفاتی نام ہیں۔
- ✓ اللہ تعالیٰ کے 99 صفاتی نام ہیں۔
- ✓ حضرت عمرانؑ حضرت مریمؑ کے والد تھے۔
- ✓ قرآن مجید کے نزول کا آغاز غار حرا سے ہوا۔
- ✓ حضرت محمد ﷺ کے پاس قرآن پاک حضرت جبرائیلؑ لاتے تھے۔
- ✓ قرآن میں سب سے زیادہ (الف) کا لفظ استعمال ہوا ہے۔
- ✓ قرآن مجید میں کل 14 سجدے ہیں۔
- ✓ قرآن مجید کا پہلا لفظ (الف) ہے۔
- ✓ قرآن مجید کا آخری لفظ (س) ہے۔
- ✓ سورۃ الرحمن کو قرآن کی دکن کہا جاتا ہے۔ اسے عربوں قرآن اور زینت القرآن بھی کہتے ہیں۔
- ✓ غزوہ احد کا ذکر سورۃ العمران میں آیا ہے۔
- ✓ سورۃ النہل کو قرآن کا دل کہا جاتا ہے۔ اسے قلب القرآن اور روح القرآن بھی کہتے ہیں۔
- ✓ او۔ آئی۔ سی کا ہیڈ کوارٹر جدہ میں ہے۔
- ✓ اسلام کا پہلا تیر چلانے والے صحابی سعد بن ابی وقاصؓ ہیں۔
- ✓ اسلام کی حمیت میں پہلی بار تلوار اٹھانے والے صحابی حضرت زبیر بن عواظؓ ہیں۔
- ✓ ترجمان القرآن عبداللہ ابن عباسؓ کو کہتے ہیں۔



- جنت کا داروغہ فرشتے کا نام رضوان جبکہ دوزخ کے داروغہ کا نام مالک ہے۔
- قرآن مجید میں واحد صحابی حضرت زید بن حارثہ کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
- حضرت زید بن حارثہ کا ذکر سورۃ الاحزاب میں آیا ہے۔
- اذان میں اللہ اکبر کے الفاظ چھ مرتبہ آئے ہیں۔
- اللہ تعالیٰ نے زمین و آسمان چھ دنوں میں تخلیق کئے۔
- بدھ مت کے بانی بدھ کا اصل نام سدارتھ تھا۔
- ہندوؤں کی مذہبی کتاب دھرم شاستر ہندوازم کا مجموعہ قوانین ہے۔
- حضرت محمد ﷺ کی کنیت ابو القاسم ہے۔
- خانہ کعبہ کی تعمیر پہلی مرتبہ حضرت آدمؑ نے کی۔
- حضرت حمزہؓ غزوہ احد میں شہید ہوئے۔
- عہد نامہ عقیق کی پہلی کتاب ”پیرائش“ ہے۔
- عقیدہ تثلیث مذہب عیسائیت میں موجود ہے۔
- زرتشت کے پیرو کار ”اوستا“ کو الہامی کتاب مانتے ہیں۔
- ذوالنون اور صاحب الحوت حضرت یونسؑ کے لقب ہیں۔
- زرتشت کے پیرو کار شویت (دو خداؤں) کے عقیدے کے قائل ہیں۔
- قرآن مجید میں چھ سورتوں کے نام انبیاء کے ناموں پر ہیں۔
- واقعہ لک غزوہ بنی مصطلق کے موقع پر پیش آیا۔
- احکام عشرہ (Ten Commands) کا تعلق یہودیت مذہب سے ہے۔
- پہلے شاعر رسول ﷺ کا نام حسان بن ثابتؓ ہے۔
- پولیس کا نظام حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کے دور میں متعارف ہوا۔
- قریش حضرت اسماعیلؑ کی اولاد ہیں۔
- فلسطین کی سرزمین نبیوں کی سرزمین کہلاتی ہے۔
- غزوہ خندق میں خندق کھودنے کا مشورہ سلمان فارسیؓ نے دیا۔
- یوم التالیق سے مراد اکتھا ہونے کا دن ہے۔
- قرآن مجید کی پہلی سورت سورۃ فاتحہ ہے۔ (توقیفی ترتیب کے مطابق)
- قرآن مجید کی آخری سورت سورۃ الناس ہے۔ (توقیفی ترتیب کے مطابق)
- ہجری کیلندر کا آغاز حضرت عمر فاروقؓ نے کیا۔
- قرآن مجید میں نماز کے ساتھ زکوٰۃ کا ذکر 32 مرتبہ آیا ہے۔
- قرآن مجید میں زکوٰۃ کا ذکر 82 مرتبہ آیا ہے۔
- نماز کا ذکر قرآن پاک میں 700 سے زائد مرتبہ آیا ہے۔
- مکہ جیل خانہ جات اور مکہ پولیس حضرت عمرؓ کے دور میں تشکیل پائے۔
- اسلام کے پہلے امیر المحر حضرت عبداللہ بن قیس تھے۔
- پہلا اسلامی ہجری بیڑہ حضرت عثمان غنیؓ کے دور میں گورنر شام امیر معاویہؓ نے تیار کروایا۔
- پہلا غزوہ جس میں باقاعدہ لڑائی ہوئی غزوہ بدر ہے۔
- جامع القرآن حضرت عثمان غنیؓ کو کہتے ہیں۔
- ام الکتاب سورۃ فاتحہ کو کہتے ہیں۔
- قرآن مجید میں محمد ﷺ کا لفظ چار مرتبہ آیا ہے۔
- امام ابوحنیفہ کا اصل نام نعمان بن ثابت ہے۔
- قرآن مجید میں یوم بدر کو یوم فرقان کہا گیا ہے۔
- فتح مبین صلح حدیبیہ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ابو العرب حضرت اسماعیلؑ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ام العرب حضرت حاجرہؓ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ابو الانبیاء اور جد الانبیاء حضرت ابراہیمؑ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- حضرت ادریسؑ نے 180 شہر بسائے۔
- دنیا کے دوسرے پیغمبر کا نام حضرت شیث تھا۔
- ابو البشر حضرت آدمؑ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- قابیل نے ہاتل کو قتل کیا تھا (دونوں آدم کے بیٹے تھے)
- یہ دنیا میں پہلا قتل تھا۔
- حضرت موسیٰؑ اور حضرت ہارونؑ آپس میں بھائی تھے۔

- ✓ قرآن مجید میں سب سے پہلے حضرت آدمؑ کا ذکر سورۃ صافات میں آیا ہے۔
- ✓ صفی اللہ حضرت آدمؑ کا لقب ہے۔
- ✓ حضرت عمرؓ نے اسلامی سلطنت کو کتنے حصے میں تقسیم کیا؟ دس
- ✓ مجلس شوریٰ کس نے قائم کی؟ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ
- ✓ دنیا کے پہلے انجینئر کس کو کہا جاتا ہے؟ ارشیدس کو
- ✓ مسجد نبویؐ کے پہلے امام عبداللہ بن ام کلثومؓ ہیں۔
- ✓ کابل، غزنی، طرابلس، قبرص، قسطنطنیہ کس کے عہد میں فتح ہوئے؟ حضرت عثمانؓ
- ✓ ”سوئی چھید کیمرہ“ کس مسلمان سائنس دان کی ایجاد ہے۔ ابن البیثم
- ✓ کس خلیفہ راشد کے عہد میں عرب یہودیوں سے خالی تھا؟ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ
- ✓ خراج، فے، عشر، جزیرہ، زکوٰۃ، خمس کا بہترین نظام کس کے عہد میں رائج ہوا؟ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ
- ✓ علم فلکیات کی بنیاد حضرت ادریسؑ نے رکھی۔
- ✓ حضرت ادریسؑ نے علم الحساب کا آغاز کیا۔
- ✓ ہجرت مدینہ کے دوران حضرت محمدؐ نے قصویٰ نامی اونٹنی پر سفر کیا۔
- ✓ آپؐ کا نام محمد ﷺ آپ کے دادا عبدالمطلب اور احمد آپ کی والدہ حضرت بی بی آمنہؓ نے رکھا۔
- ✓ میثاق مدینہ کو دنیا کا پہلا تحریری آئین کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ✓ صلوٰۃ وتر میں دعائے قنوت پڑھی جاتی ہے۔
- ✓ قرآن مجید کے کل 56 نام ہیں ایک ذاتی اور 55 صفاتی نام ہیں۔
- ✓ زکوٰۃ کے احکامات اور مصارف کا ذکر سورۃ توبہ میں آیا ہے۔
- ✓ ام الانبیاء حضرت سارہؑ کو کہتے ہیں۔
- ✓ قبسط القرآن سورۃ البقرہ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ✓ حضرت عمر بن عبدالعزیز کو عمر ثانی کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ✓ ذوالنورین حضرت عثمان غنیؓ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ✓ دار ارقم کو اسلام کی اولین درس گاہ کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ✓ قرآن مجید میں سب سے پہلے حضرت محمد ﷺ کی بیماری کے دوران حضرت ابو بکر صدیقؓ نے 17 نمازیں پڑھائیں۔
- ✓ کربلا کا شہر دریائے فرات کے کنارے آباد ہے۔
- ✓ واقعہ معراج کا ذکر سورۃ بنی اسرائیل میں آیا ہے۔
- ✓ سورۃ توبہ میں نماز جنازہ پڑھنے کا حکم آیا ہے۔
- ✓ قرآن مجید کو 30 پاروں میں حضرت عثمانؓ نے تقسیم کیا۔
- ✓ نماز جنازہ میں کوئی سجدہ نہیں ہوتا۔
- ✓ سب سے پہلے نماز جمعہ حضرت مصعب بن عمیرؓ نے پڑھائی۔
- ✓ اسلام کے پہلے موزن حضرت بلالؓ ہیں۔
- ✓ اسلام کے پہلے سفیر حضرت مصعب بن عمیرؓ ہیں۔
- ✓ برصغیر میں سب سے پہلے قرآن مجید کا سندھی زبان میں ترجمہ ہوا۔
- ✓ انجیل کے لغوی معنی خوش خبری کے ہیں۔
- ✓ نماز عیدین اور درت کی نماز واجب ہیں۔
- ✓ مسلمان مرد کا کفن تین کپڑوں میں مشتمل ہوتا ہے جبکہ مسلمان عورت کا کفن پانچ کپڑوں پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے۔
- ✓ جنگ قادسیہ حضرت عمر فاروقؓ کے دور میں ہوئی۔
- ✓ قرآن مجید کے تیس حصے ہیں جو پارے کہلاتے ہیں۔ پارے کے لغوی معنی ٹکڑے کے ہیں
- ✓ قرآن مجید میں سات منزلیں ہیں۔ قرآن کریم میں 558 رکوع ہیں۔ قرآن کریم میں 6666 آیات ہیں۔
- ✓ قرآن پاک کی سب سے بڑی سورت سورۃ البقرہ ہے۔
- ✓ عشر کے واجب ہونے کا نصاب 948 کلو گرام یا 23 من گندم ہے۔
- ✓ قرآن پاک کی سب سے چھوٹی سورت سورۃ الکوثر ہے۔
- ✓ قرآن مجیدی ”ترتیب توقیفی“ کہلاتی ہے
- ✓ قرآن مجید میں لفظ ”قل“ سے پانچ سورتیں شروع ہوتی ہیں۔
- ✓ قرآن مجید میں 26 انبیاء کرام کا ذکر آیا ہے
- ✓ قرآن مجید میں 12 غزوات کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
- ✓ مکی سورتوں کی تعداد 86 ہے۔ مدنی سورتوں کی تعداد 28 ہے۔

- ✓ ◀ کی سورتیں چھوٹی اور مختصر ہیں۔ مدنی سورتیں بڑی اور ✓  
 طویل ہیں۔  
 قرآن مجید کی حفاظت کا ذمہ خود اللہ تعالیٰ نے لیا ہے۔ ✓  
 نماز کوف سورج گرہن کے وقت پڑھی جاتی ہے۔ ✓  
 جزیرہ قبرض پہلا جزیرہ تھا جس پر مسلمانوں نے سب  
 سے پہلے قبضہ کیا۔ ✓  
 جنگ جمل حضرت علیؓ اور حضرت عائشہؓ کے درمیان جبکہ  
 جنگ صفین حضرت علیؓ اور امیر معاویہؓ کے درمیان ہوئی۔ ✓  
 پہلی منزل کا آغاز سورۃ فاتحہ (پارہ نمبر ۱) سے ہوتا ہے اور  
 اختتام سورۃ النساء (پارہ نمبر ۴) پر ہوتا ہے ✓  
 پہلی منزل میں کتنی سورتیں ہیں؟ 4 سورتیں  
 دوسری منزل کا آغاز سورۃ المائدہ (پارہ نمبر ۵) سے ✓  
 ہوتا ہے اور اختتام سورۃ التوبہ (پارہ نمبر ۱۱) پر ہوتا ہے ✓  
 دوسری منزل میں کتنی سورتیں ہیں؟ 5 سورتیں ✓  
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 ہوتا ہے اور اختتام سورۃ الحجرات (پارہ نمبر ۲۶) پر ✓  
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 ساتویں منزل کا آغاز سورۃ ق (پارہ نمبر ۲۶) سے  
 ہوتا ہے اور اختتام سورۃ الناس (پارہ نمبر ۳۰ تک) پر ✓  
 ہوتا ہے  
 ساتویں منزل میں کتنی سورتیں ہیں؟ 65 سورتیں ✓  
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 جب ابو بکر صدیقؓ کی فحاص نامی یہودی سے جھگڑا ہوا  
 تو آپؐ کی بے گنائی کا ثبوت خود اللہ تعالیٰ نے کس سورت  
 میں دیا؟ سورۃ آل عمران  
 فحاص کون تھا؟ مدینہ میں رہنے والا ایک عالم یہودی  
 فاتح لیبیا حضرت عمرو بن العاصؓ کو کہتے ہیں۔  
 مدینہ منورہ مکہ مکرمہ کی کس جانب واقع ہے؟ شمال کی  
 جانب  
 مکہ مکرمہ اور شام کے راستے میں تقریباً وسط میں واقع  
 کون سا شہر ہے؟ مدینہ منورہ،  
 مکہ مکرمہ سعودی عرب کے علاقہ حجاز کا ایک اہم شہر ہے؟  
 مسجد مہابت خان کہاں واقع ہے؟ پشاور میں  
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 بادشاہی مسجد لاہور کس بادشاہ نے بنوائی؟ اورنگ زیب  
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 حرب فجار کتنی لڑائیوں کا سلسلہ ہے؟ چار۔  
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 سب سے پہلا حکمران جس نے اسلام قبول کیا۔ حبشہ کا  
 بادشاہ  
 غلاموں میں سب سے پہلے کس نے اسلام قبول کیا؟  
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 پہلا آدمی جس نے دار ارقم کے دوران اسلام قبول کیا۔  
 عقیل ابن بکر  
 حضرت ابو بکر صدیقؓ کا لقب کیا تھا؟ صدیق اور شفیق  
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