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According to the Latest Syllabus and Pattern of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Elementary & Secondary Education (KPESED) and ETEA/KPPSC

ETEA SCHOOL LEADER'S GUIDE (BPS-16)

By:
Qaiser Khan
M. Phil
Zeeshan Wahab
(M.Phil, B. Ed)

For:

School Leader Job (BPS-16)
Senior School Leader Job (BPS-17)

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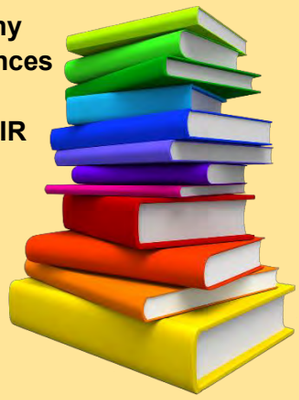

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BIOLOGY

THE CELL

1. Smallest unit controlling all activities of life is
(a) Cell (b) Tissue (c) Organs system (d) None of them

2. Cell was discovered by
(a) Robert Brown (b) Lorenz Oken (c) Robert Hooke (d) Schwann

3. Nucleus was discovered by
(a) Robert Brown (b) Lorenz Oken (c) Robert Hooke (d) Schwann

4. Cell theory was put forth by
(a) Robert Brown (b) Lorenz Oken (c) Robert Hooke (d) Schwann

5. Basic part of cell is considered as
(a) Nucleus (b) Cytoplasm (c) Cell membrane (d) All of them

6. According to abiogenesis theory, living things are formed from
(a) Living things (b) Non-living things (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

7. Virchow's hypothesis was supported by
(a) Robert Brown (b) Lorenz Oken (c) Robert Hooke (d) Louis Pasteur

8. According to cell theory, new cells are formed from
(a) Automatically (b) Pre-existing cells (c) Tissues (d) All of them

9. Conduction of salt and water is provided by
(a) Xylem cells (b) Phloem cells
(c) Sclerenchyma cells (d) Cholenchyma cells

10. In plants, translocation of food is provided by
(a) Xylem cells (b) Phloem cells
(c) Sclerenchyma cells (d) Cholenchyma cells

11. In plants, support is provided by
(a) Xylem cells (b) Phloem cells
(c) Sclerenchyma cells (d) Cholenchyma cells

12. In plants, photosysthesis is performed in
(a) Xylem cells (b) Phloem cells
(c) Sclerenchyma cells (d) Cholenchyma cells

13. Surplus food of plant is stored in
(a) Sclerenchyma cells (b) Cholenchyma cells
(c) Parenchyma cells (d) Meristematic cells

14. Growth of plant is provided by
(a) Sclerenchyma cells (b) Cholenchyma cells
(c) Parenchyma cells (d) Meristematic cells

15. Chromatin material of eukaryotic cells is present in
(a) Nucleus (b) Cytoplasm (c) Both a and b (d) Absent

16. Chromatin material of prokaryotic cells is present in
(a) Nucleus (b) Cytoplasm (c) Both a and b (d) Absent

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17. **Fractional component of cell membrane is**
(a) Proteins (b) Lipids (c) Carbohydrates (d) All of them

18. **Percentage of protein in plasma membrane is**
(a) 20 – 40 % (b) 40 – 60 % (c) 60 – 80 % (d) 80 – 95 %

19. **Percentage of lipids in plasma membrane is**
(a) 20 – 40 % (b) 40 – 60 % (c) 60 – 80 % (d) 80 – 95 %

20. **The pores of cell membrane through which materials pass are**
(a) Charged (b) Neutral (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

21. **Materials pass through cell membrane by**
(a) Active transport (b) Passive transport (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

22. **The material passing through cell membrane must be**
(a) Small in size (b) Neutrally charged (c) Both a and b (d) Large in size

23. **Uphill movement of ions across cell membrane is termed as**
(a) Active transport (b) Passive transport (c) Diffusion (d) Osmosis

24. **ATP is essential for**
(a) Active transport (b) Passive transport (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

25. **Downhill movement of ions across cell membrane is termed as**
(a) Active transport (b) Passive transport (c) Pinocytosis (d) Phagocytosis

26. **Intake of material by infolding of cell membrane is termed as**
(a) Phagocytosis (b) Pinocytosis (c) Endocytosis (d) All of them

27. **Intake of solid particle by cell is termed as**
(a) Phagocytosis (b) Pinocytosis (c) Endocytosis (d) All of them

28. **Intake of liquid material by cell termed as**
(a) Phagocytosis (b) Pinocytosis (c) Endocytosis (d) All of them

29. **Cell membrane transmit nerve impulses in**
(a) Selected muscle (b) Neuron (c) Nephron (d) None of them

30. **Cell wall of animal cell is**
(a) Well developed (b) Poorly developed (c) Rudimentary (d) Absent

31. **Cell wall is secreted by**
(a) Cell membrane (b) Nucleus (c) Cytoplasm (d) Protoplasm

32. **Cell wall consists of**
(a) Two layers (b) Three layers (c) Four layers (d) One layer

33. **Primary wall is composed of**
(a) Cellulose (b) Hemicellulose (c) Pectin (d) All of them

34. **Secondary wall is composed of**
(a) Silica (b) Waxes (c) Cutin (d) All of them

35. **Cellulose of prokaryotic cell wall is**
(a) Large in amount (b) Less in amount (c) Absent (d) None of them

36. **Thickest layer of cell wall is**
(a) Primary layer (b) Secondary layer
(c) Middle lamella (d) All are equally thick

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37. Murein is present in cell wall of
(a) Eukaryotic cells (b) Prokaryotic cells (c) Fungal cells (d) None of them

38. Chitin is present in the cell wall of
(a) Eukaryotic cells (b) Prokaryotic cells (c) Fungal cells (d) All of them

39. Cellulose is present in cell wall of
(a) Eukaryotic cells (b) Prokaryotic cells (c) Fungal cells (d) None of them

40. Material passing through cell wall must be
(a) Large in size (b) Small in size (c) Neutral in charge (d) All of them

41. Soluble part of cytoplasm is termed as
(a) Sol (b) Gel (c) Cytosol (d) Colloidal Solution

42. Ground substance of cytoplasm consists of
(a) Sol (b) Gel (c) Cytosol (d) Colloidal Solution

43. Major component of cytoplasm consists of
(a) Proteins (b) Carbohydrates (c) Fats (d) Water

44. Small molecules of cytosol forms
(a) True solution (b) Colloidal solution (c) Sol (d) Gel

45. Large molecules of cytosol forms
(a) True solution (b) Colloidal solution (c) Sol (d) Gel

46. Nature of Sol is
(a) Viscous (b) Non viscous (c) Both a and b (d) Semi-viscous

47. Nature of Gel is
(a) Viscous (b) Non viscous (c) Semi-viscous (d) All of them

48. Cytoplasm is the site of
(a) Glycolysis (b) Electron transport chain
(c) Krebs cycle (d) All of them

49. Cytoplasm serves as store house of
(a) Chemicals (b) Cell organelles (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

50. Endoplasmic reticulum appears to be in contact with:
(a) Cell membrane (b) Nuclear membrane (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

51. Material of endoplasmic reticulum is separated from cytoplasmic material by
(a) Plasma membrane (b) Nuclear membrane (c) Cisternae (d) None of them

52. Shape of cisternae is
(a) Spherical (b) Tubular (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

53. Ribosomes are attached with
(a) SER (b) RER (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

54. Lipid metabolism is controlled by
(a) SER (b) RER (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

55. Protein synthesis is controlled by
(a) SER (b) RER (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

56. Ribosomes are composed of
(a) RNA (b) Protein (c) Both a and b (d) Ribose sugar

RER (Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum)
SER (Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum)

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57. **Amount of RNA and protein is similar in ribosome of**
(a) Prokaryotic cells (b) Eukaryotic cells (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

58. **Largest ribosomal unit sediments at**
(a) 40S (b) 60S (c) 80S (d) 70S

59. **The attachment of ribosomal subunits is controlled by**
(a) Ca^{++} (b) Fe^{++} (c) Mn^{++} (d) Mg^{++}

60. **mRNA and ribosomes collectively form**
(a) Mesosomes (b) Lysosomes (c) Polysomes (d) Nucleosomes

61. **Ribosome are synthesized in**
(a) Nucleus (b) Cytoplasm (c) Nucleolus (d) Golgi bodies

62. **Golgi apparatus consists of**
(a) Cisternae (b) Vesicles (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

63. **Vesicles of Golgi bodies are derived from**
(a) SER (b) RER (c) Mitochondria (d) Nucleus

64. **Cisternae are formed by process of**
(a) Binary Fission (b) Multiple Fission (c) Fusion (d) Budding

65. **Vesicles of Golgi complex is formed by process of**
(a) Binary Fission (b) Multiple fission (c) Fusion (d) Budding

66. **Cell secretions are produced by**
(a) Golgi bodies (b) Ribosomes (c) SER (d) RER

67. **Secretions are converted to finished product by**
(a) Golgi bodies (b) Ribosomes (c) SER (d) RER

68. **Carbohydrates are converted to glycolipids in**
(a) Ribosomes (b) Golgi bodies (c) Mitochondria (d) RER

69. **Process of digestion of foreign particle by cell is termed**
(a) Endocytosis (b) Pinocytosis (c) Phagocytosis (d) None of them

70. **Enzymes of lysosomes are synthesized by**
(a) Ribosomes (b) Golgi bodies (c) SER (d) RER

71. **Tay-sach's disease results in abnormal catabolism of**
(a) Carbohydrates (b) Proteins (c) Lipids (d) All of them

72. **Nature of enzymes of peroxisomes is**
(a) Hydratases (b) Carboxylases (c) Oxidative (d) All of them

73. **Characteristic product of peroxisomes is**
(a) NO_2 (b) CO (c) H_2O_2 (d) NO

74. **Glyoxisomes are present in**
(a) Plant (b) Animals (c) Both a and b (d) Yeasts

75. **Glyoxisomes convert fatty acids to**
(a) Proteins (b) Amines (c) Amides (d) Sugar

76. **Carbohydrates are obtained from fatty acid by**
(a) Glycolysis (b) Kreb's cycle (c) Glyoxalate cycle (d) All of them

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77. Cell stores water and metabolic intermediates in
(a) Nucleus (b) Mitochondria (c) Centriole (d) Vacoule

78. Turgor of plant cell is controlled by
(a) Nucleus (b) Mitochondria (c) Centriole (d) Vacoule

79. Cilia are originated from
(a) Microtubules (b) Microfilaments
(c) Intermediate filaments (d) All of them

80. Amoeboid movement is controlled by
(a) Microtubules (b) Microfilaments
(c) Intermediate filaments (d) All of them

81. Shape of cell is determined by
(a) Microtubules (b) Microfilaments
(c) Intermediate filaments (d) All of them

82. Proteins present in microtubules are
(a) Actin (b) Trypsin (c) Both a and b (d) Tubulin

83. Protein present in microfilaments is
(a) Actin (b) Myosin (c) Both a and b (d) Tubulin

84. Number of microtubules present in a centriole are
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 6 (d) 9

85. Number of tubules present in each microtubule are
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 6 (d) 9

86. Number of centrioles present in a cell are
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 6 (d) 9

87. Centrioles are absent in
(a) Animals (b) Microorganisms (c) Lower Plants (d) Higher plants

88. Centriole controls formation of
(a) Cilia (b) Flagella (c) Pseudopodia (d) All of them

89. Energy for cell function is produced in
(a) Nucleus (b) Cytoplasm (c) Mitochondria (d) All of them

90. Number of membranes present in a mitochondrion are
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

91. Mitochondrial infoldings are termed as
(a) Cisternae (b) Cristae (c) Polysomes (d) Buds

92. Mitochondria is self-replicating due to presence of
(a) DNA (b) Ribosomes (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

93. Shape of F_1 particles is
(a) Spherical (b) Triangular (c) Circular (d) Knob-like

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94. F_1 particles arise from
(a) Mitochondrial Matrix (b) Cristae
(c) Outer membrane of mitochondria (d) All of them

95. Krebs cycle takes place in
(a) Cristae (b) Mitochondrial matrix
(c) Outer membrane of mitochondria (d) All of them

96. Animal cells lack
(a) Centriole (b) Spindles (c) Plastids (d) All of them

97. Green colour of chloroplasts is due to
(a) Chlorophyll (b) Chromophyll (c) Leucophyll (d) DNA

98. Central atom of chlorophyll is
(a) Fe^{++} (b) Ca^{++} (c) Mn^{++} (d) Mg^{++}

99. Part of chloroplast for trapping sunlight is
(a) Envelope (b) Stroma (c) Thylakoid (d) Granum

100. Colour of Granum is
(a) Green (b) Yellow (c) Brown (d) Blue

101. Thylakoid are surrounded by
(a) Stroma (b) Envelope (c) Granum (d) Inter-Granum

102. Granum is originated by arrangement of
(a) Envelope (b) Stroma (c) Thykaloid (d) Inter-granum

103. Chromoplasts are present in
(a) Ripened fruit (b) petals (c) Both a and b (d) Leaves

104. Pollination is facilitated by
(a) Chloroplasts (b) Chromoplasts (c) Leucoplasts (d) All of them

105. Colour of Leucoplasts is
(a) Green (b) Yellow (c) Brown (d) Colourless

106. Food of plants is stored in
(a) Chloroplasts (b) Chromoplasts (c) Leucoplasts (d) All of them

107. Leucoplasts are present in
(a) Leaves (b) Ripened fruit (c) Petals (d) Roots

108. Number of membranes present in a nuclear envelope are
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

109. Number of nuclear pore are greater in
(a) Differentiated cells (b) Undifferentiated cell
(c) Equal in both (d) Absent in both

110. Membrane of nucleolus is
(a) Well developed (b) Poorly developed
(c) Rudimentary (d) Absent

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111. Precursors of ribosomal subunits are present in
(a) Central region of nucleolus (b) Peripheral region of nucleolus
(c) Both a and b (d) Nucleoplasm

112. rDNA are present in
(a) Central region of nucleolus (b) Peripheral region of nucleolus
(c) Both a and b (d) Nuclear pores

113. Nucleolus synthesizes and stores
(a) rDNA (b) mRNA (c) rRNA (d) tRNA

114. Nucleus is usually obtained with
(a) Acidir dye (b) Basic dye (c) Neutral dye (d) All of them

115. Chromosome is composed of
(a) DNA (b) Proteins (c) Both a and b (d) Chrometids

116. Genes are located on
(a) Chromosomes (b) Ribosomes (c) Nucleosomes (d) Polysomes

117. Number of chromosomes in frog cell are
(a) 46 (b) 48 (c) 16 (d) 26

118. Number of chromosomes in somatic cells are
(a) n (b) 2n (c) 3n (d) 4n

119. Number of chromosomes in sex cells are
(a) n (b) 2n (c) 3n (d) 4n

120. Prokaryotic cell lacks
(a) Golgi bodies (b) Mitochondria
(c) Endoplasmic reticulum (d) All of them.

121. Size of prokaryotic ribosome is
(a) 40S (b) 60S (c) 70S (d) 80S

122. Prokaryotic cell divides by
(a) Mitosis (b) Meiosis (c) Binary fission (d) Budding

123. Cell wall of prokaryotic cell is composed of
(a) Cellulose (b) Chitin (c) Murein (d) All of them

124. Lysosomes are abundantly found in
(a) Nerve cells (b) Muscle cells
(c) Phagocytic W.B.C. (d) Mesophyll cell of leaf

125. De-Duve discovered
(a) Lysosomes (b) Peroxisome (c) Both a and b (d) Ribosomes

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ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	c	3.	a	4.	d	5.	d	6.	b	7.	d
8.	b	9.	a	10.	b	11.	c	12.	d	13.	c	14.	d
15.	a	16.	b	17.	c	18.	c	19.	a	20.	a	21.	c
22.	c	23.	a	24.	a	25.	b	26.	c	27.	a	28.	b
29.	b	30.	d	31.	d	32.	b	33.	d	34.	d	35.	c
36.	b	37.	b	38.	c	39.	a	40.	d	41.	c	42.	c
43.	d	44.	a	45.	b	46.	b	47.	a	48.	a	49.	c
50.	c	51.	c	52.	c	53.	b	54.	a	55.	b	56.	c
57.	b	58.	b	59.	d	60.	c	61.	c	62.	c	63.	a
64.	c	65.	d	66.	b	67.	a	68.	b	69.	c	70.	d
71.	c	72.	c	73.	c	74.	a	75.	d	76.	c	77.	d
78.	b	79.	a	80.	b	81.	c	82.	d	83.	c	84.	d
85.	b	86.	a	87.	d	88.	a	89.	c	90.	b	91.	b
92.	c	93.	d	94.	b	95.	b	96.	c	97.	a	98.	d
99.	d	100.	a	101.	a	102.	b	103.	c	104.	b	105.	d
106.	c	107.	d	108.	b	109.	b	110.	d	111.	b	112.	a
113.	c	114.	b	115.	c	116.	a	117.	d	118.	b	119.	a
120.	d	121.	c	122.	c	123.	c	124.	c	125.	c		

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ENZYMES

1. Enzymes are _____ in nature.
(a) Proteins (b) Carbohydrates (c) Fats (d) Vitamins

2. Enzymes are composed of
(a) Monosaccharides (b) Disaccharides (c) Polysaccharides (d) Amino acids

3. Shape of an enzyme molecule is
(a) Rod shaped (b) Globular (c) Spiral (d) Irregular

4. _____ is the substance to which enzyme is attached.
(a) Reactant (b) Product (c) Substrate (d) None of them

5. Enzyme is attached to substrate at
(a) Active site (b) Co – factor (c) Co - enzyme (d) Prosthetic group

6. Bridge between enzyme and substrate is formed by
(a) Co - factor (b) Activator (c) Inhibitor (d) All of them

7. _____ is a metal ion co–factor.
(a) Fe^{2+} (b) CO^{2+} (c) Zn^{2+} (d) All of them

8. The detachable co–factor is known as
(a) Activator (b) Inhibitor (c) Prosthetic group (d) Coenzymes

9. Nature of an activator is
(a) Organic ion (b) Inorganic ion (c) Both a and b (d) Protein

10. _____ is the non-protein part of an enzyme.
(a) Co-factor (b) Prosthetic group (c) Coenzymes (d) All of them

11. Prosthetic group is bounded to enzyme by
(a) Ionic bond (b) Covalent bond
(c) Co-ordinate covalent bond (d) Weak attractive linkage

12. Co–enzyme is attached to enzymes by
(a) Ionic bond (b) Covalent bond
(c) Co–ordinate covalent bond (d) Weak attractive linkage

13. Coenzymes are made up of
(a) Proteins (b) Carbohydrates (c) Fats (d) Vitamins

14. An apoenzyme consists of
(a) A polypeptide chain (b) Prosthetic group
(c) Coenzyme (d) All of them

15. A holoenzyme consists of
(a) A polypeptide chain (b) Prosthetic group
(c) Coenzyme (d) All of them

16. Enzymes for photosynthesis are present in
(a) Chloroplast (b) Chromoplast (c) Leucoplast (d) Centriole

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17. Enzymes for respiration are present in
(a) Golgi complex (b) Endoplasmic reticulum
(c) Mitochondria (d) Ribosomes

18. Enzymes for protein synthesis are present in
(a) Golgi complex (b) Endoplasmic reticulum
(c) Mitochondria (d) Ribosome

19. Effect of enzymes on the properties of end products is
(a) Extreme (b) Very small (c) No effect (d) All of them

20. Action of enzymes is
(a) General (b) Specific (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

21. Activation energy is _____ by enzymes.
(a) Increased (b) Decreased (c) Not changed (d) Both a and b

22. Structure of enzymes is in _____ dimensions.
(a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) No dimension

23. Substrate is converted into _____ by an enzyme.
(a) Co - factor (b) Coenzymes (c) Prosthetic Group (d) Product

24. Active sites of enzymes are
(a) Charged (b) Uncharged (c) Polar (d) Non polar

25. Charge of active site is formed by
(a) Amino acids (b) Monosaccharides (c) Fats (d) Vitamins

26. Shape of enzymes is formed by
(a) Amino acids (b) Monosaccharide (c) Fats (d) Vitamins

27. Active site of enzymes is made up of
(a) Binding site (b) Catalytic site (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

28. ES complex is formed by
(a) Co-factor (b) Coenzymes (c) Catalytic site (d) Binding site

29. ES complex is converted into product by
(a) Co-factor (b) Coenzymes (c) Catalytic site (d) Binding site

30. _____ medium is required for enzymatic activity.
(a) Acidic (b) Basic (c) Salty (d) Aqueous

31. Lock and key model is proposed by
(a) Emil Fischer (b) Koshland (c) Brown (d) Hooke

32. Structure of active site is ____ according to Fischer's model.
(a) Elastic (b) Soft (c) Rigid (d) None of them

33. Induce fit model was proposed by
(a) Emil Fischer (b) Koshland (c) Brown (d) Hooke

34. If concentration of enzymes is increased, then rate of reaction is
(a) Increased (b) Decreased (c) Constant (d) None of them

35. If concentration of enzyme is increased, then number of active sites become
(a) Increased (b) Decreased (c) Constant (d) None of them

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36. The reaction rate is directly proportional to concentration of substrate at
(a) Low conc. of enzyme (b) High conc. of enzyme
(c) Low conc. of substrate (d) High conc. of substrate

37. The temperature at which efficiency of enzymes becomes maximum is called
(a) Optimum temperature (b) Critical temperature
(c) Absolute temperature (d) None of them

38. Optimum temperature of human body is
(a) 98.6 °C (b) 37 °F (c) 37 °C (d) 100 °C

39. Denaturation of enzyme means
(a) apid activity of enzyme (b) Slow activity of enzyme
(c) Moderate activity of enzyme (d) Inactivity of enzyme

40. pH at which enzyme has maximum efficiency is called is
(a) Optimum pH (b) Critical pH (c) Absolute pH (d) None of them

41. Optimum pH of catalase is
(a) 9.7 (b) 9.0 (c) 7.5 (d) 7.6

42. Optimum pH of Pancreatic lipase is
(a) 4.5 (b) 5.5 (c) 6.5 (d) 9.0

43. Optimum pH of sucrose is
(a) 6.8 (b) 7.6 (c) 5.5 (d) 4.5

44. Optimum pH of Anginase is
(a) 2.0 (b) 9.7 (c) 9.0 (d) 5.5

45. Optimum pH of chymotrypsin is
(a) 4.5 (b) 5.5 (c) 7.5 (d) 6.8

46. Optimum pH of Enterokinase is
(a) 9.7 (b) 7.5 (c) 5.5 (d) 2.0

47. Optimum pH of pepsin is
(a) 4.5 (b) 2.0 (c) 3.7 (d) 2.6

48. Optimum pH of salivary amylase is
(a) 7.5 (b) 6.8 (c) 4.5 (d) 5.5

49. Active site of enzyme is blocked by
(a) Activator (b) Promoter (c) Inhibitor (d) All of them

50. Example of an inhibitor is
(a) Cyanide (b) Antibodies (c) Anti-metabolites (d) All of them

51. Active site of enzyme is destroyed by
(a) Reversible inhibitor (b) Irreversible inhibitor
(c) Competitive (d) Non-competitive

52. Irreversible inhibitors are attached to active sites by
(a) Ionic bond (b) Covalent bond
(c) Co-ordinate covalent bond (d) Weak linkages

53. Reversible inhibitors are attached to active sites by
(a) Ionic bond (b) Covalent bond
(c) Co-ordinate covalent bond (d) Weak linkages

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54. Competitive inhibitors activate _____ site.
(a) Binding (b) Catalytic (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

55. Structure of enzyme is altered by _____ inhibitor.
(a) Competitive (b) Non-competitive (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	d	3.	b	4.	c	5.	a	6.	a	7.	d
8.	a	9.	b	10.	d	11.	b	12.	d	13.	d	14.	a
15.	d	16.	a	17.	c	18.	d	19.	c	20.	b	21.	b
22.	c	23.	d	24.	a	25.	a	26.	a	27.	c	28.	d
29.	c	30.	d	31.	a	32.	c	33.	b	34.	a	35.	a
36.	c	37.	a	38.	c	39.	d	40.	a	41.	d	42.	d
43.	d	44.	b	45.	c	46.	c	47.	b	48.	b	49.	c
50.	d	51.	b	52.	b	53.	d	54.	a	55.	b		

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KINGDOM PLANTAE

1. Abundance of ferns is found in
(a) Plains (b) Shades (c) Water bodies (d) Tropics

2. Sphenopsida includes
(a) Angiospermae (b) Gymnospermae (c) Both a and b (d) None of these

3. Foliar sporangia are attached to
(a) Leaves (b) Stem (c) Both a and b (d) None of these

4. Circinate vernation is found in
(a) Lycopsida (b) Sphenopsida (c) Pteropsida (d) None of these

5. Tracheophytes include
(a) Hornworts (b) Horse tails (c) Mosses (d) Both a and b

6. Transportation takes place in Bryophytes through
(a) Xylem (b) Phloem (c) Diffusion (d) Both a and b

7. In Bryophytes gametophyte generation is
(a) Dominant (b) Recessive (c) Both a and b (d) Predominant

8. In Bryophytes, male sex cells are termed as
(a) Antherozoids (b) Antheridia (c) Sperms (d) Archegonia

9. Egg evolved due to heterogamy is
(a) Motile (b) Non motile (c) Partially motile (d) None of the above

10. Paraphyses are
(a) Underground stems (b) Adventitious roots (c) Sterile hairs (d) Lealets

11. Protonema resemles in structure to
(a) An alga (b) A fungus (c) A yeast (d) A mushroom

12. Number of chromosomes in Oospore are
(a) 2n (b) n (c) 4n (d) 8n

13. Spores are formed by the process of
(a) Mitosis (b) Meiosis (c) Binary fission (d) Multiple fission

14. End of sporophyte generation takes place at
(a) Gametes (b) Gametophyte (c) Spore mother cells (d) Oospores

15. Vascular tissue of Psilopsida is
(a) Narrow (b) Wide (c) Absent (d) Rudimentary

16. Colour of gametophyte generation of Tmesipeteris is
(a) Green (b) Brown (c) Black (d) Colourless

17. Mycorrhizal association is found between
(a) Tracheophytes and Bryophytes (b) Trachreophyte and Fungi
(c) Trachcophtes and Alga (d) Fungi and Alga

18. Function of rhizome is
(a) Anchorage (b) Absorption (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

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19. Single undivided vein is present in
(a) Microphyllous leaves (b) Megaphyllous leaves
(c) Both a and b (d) None of these

20. In 'Overtopping' the pattern of development of various branches is
(a) Equal (b) Unequal (c) Partially equal (d) Absent

21. Webbing is done by a sheet of
(a) Parenchymal cells (b) Sclerenchymal cells
(c) Chlorenchymal cells (d) Vascular tissue

22. Most primitive leaf was evolved in
(a) Mosses (b) Club mosses (c) Loverworts (d) Hornworts

23. Joints are present in
(a) Lycopsida (b) Sphenopsida (c) Pteropsida (d) All of them

24. Sporophyte generation is always
(a) Diploid (b) Monoploid (c) Triploid (d) Dominant

25. Protection of stem is provided by
(a) Ramenta (b) Ligule (c) Cuticle (d) Capsule

26. Sorus is a group of
(a) Sporangia (b) Sporangiophore (c) Sporophylls (d) Spores

27. Dispersion of spores involves contraction of
(a) Sporophylls (b) Annulus (c) Stomium (d) Ligule

28. Prothallus plant body is present in
(a) Sporophyte generation (b) Gametophyte generation
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

29. Shape of prothallus resembles
(a) Heart (b) Kidney (c) Lung (d) Liver

30. Growth of prothallus takes place at its
(a) Anterior end (b) Posterior end (c) Medial end (d) Lateral end

31. In monoecious plants, both male and female sex organs appear on
(a) Same plant (b) Different plants (c) Both a and b (d) Absent

32. Oosphere of Adiantum is present in
(a) Stigma (b) Venter (c) Stalk (d) Ligule

33. Protective covering of Ovule is provided by
(a) Integument (b) Capsule (c) Sporophylls (d) Ramenta

34. Male gametophyte is produced from
(a) Microspore (b) Megaspore (c) Oospore (d) All of above

35. Functional megaspores within the megasporangium are
(a) One (b) Two (c) Four (d) Eight

36. Pollen is captured by megasporangium by modification of its
(a) Proximal end (b) Distal end (c) Dorsal end (d) Ventral end

37. The structure absent in Gymnosperm is
(a) Ovule (b) Megasporophylls (c) Ovary (d) All of them

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38. Pollen are transported in Pinus by the means of
(a) Water (b) Wind (c) Insects (d) All of them

39. Female gametophyte is formed form functional megaspore by the process of
(a) Mitosis (b) Meiosis (c) Budding (d) None of them

40. Total number of chromosomes in functional megaspore are
(a) n (b) 2n (c) 1/2 n (d) 4n

41. After fertilization ovule is converted to
(a) Zygote (b) Embryo (c) Seed (d) Egg

42. Seeds are formed in
(a) Angiospermae (b) Gymnospermae (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

43. Angiosperms produce
(a) Fruits (b) Seeds (c) Flowers (d) All of them

44. Fruits are formed from
(a) Ovary (b) Ovule (c) Seed (d) Cones

45. Nucleus is present in
(a) Ovary (b) Ovule (c) Sepal (d) Stamen

46. Number of cells in male gametophyte of angiosperm are
(a) Five (b) Seven (c) Three (d) Nine

47. Number of cells in female gametophyte of angiosperm are
(a) Five (b) Seven (c) Three (d) Nine

48. Endosperm forms as a result of
(a) Fertilization (b) Double fertilization
(c) Metosis (d) Meosis

49. Integuments of Ovule are converted to form
(a) Testa (b) Protonema (c) Nucleus (d) Endosperm

50. Number of chromosomes in endosperm are
(a) n (b) 2n (c) 3n (d) 4n

51. Sepals of rose family are
(a) Free (b) United at base (c) United at apex (d) Rudimentary

52. Number of stamens in didynamous condition is
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 8

53. Tobacco is obtained from family
(a) Rosaceae (b) Solanaceae (c) Fabaceae (d) Poaceae

54. The anterior petals of fabaceae are termed as
(a) Standard (b) Vexillum (c) Wings (d) Carina

55. Skin diseases are cured by using leaves of
(a) Cassia alata (b) Cassia senna (c) Cassia obovata (d) Cassia fistula

56. In acacia family stipules are modified to
(a) Petiole (b) Pedicel (c) Thorns (d) Legume

57. Spikelets are arranged along
(a) Rachilla (b) Glumes (c) Awns (d) Palea

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58. **Floret consists of**
(a) Flower (b) Lemma (c) Palea (d) All of them

59. **One kind of spores are produced by the phenomenon of**
(a) Homospory (b) Heterospory (c) Meiosis (d) Mitosis

60. **Two kind of spores are produced by the phenomenon of**
(a) Homospory (b) Heterospory (c) Meiosis (d) Mitosis

61. **Life on land is better adapted in**
(a) Liverworts (b) Hornworts (c) Mosses (d) Ferns

62. **Nutritionally self-supporting generation of moss is**
(a) Sporophyte (b) Gametophyte (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

63. **A heterosporous plant gives origin to**
(a) Male gametophyte (b) Female gametophyte
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

64. **Male gametophyte of the angiosperm is**
(a) Microspore (b) Embryo Sac
(c) Anther (d) Germinated pollen grain

65. **Pollen grains are present inside the**
(a) Pollen sac (b) Embryo Sac (c) Testa (d) Fruit

66. **Number of chromosomes in secondary nucleus of female gametophyte of angiosperm are**
(a) n (b) 2n (c) 3n (d) 4n

67. **Oospore is formed as a result of**
(a) Fertilization (b) Mitosis (c) Meiosis (d) Germination

68. **Chief food stuff of mankind is obtained from family**
(a) Solanaceae (b) Fabaceae (c) Gramineae (d) Mimosaceae

69. **False indusium is present in**
(a) Filicineae (b) Gymnospermae (c) Angiospermae (d) Mimosaceae

70. **Haploid chromosomes are found in**
(a) Megaspore (b) Microspore (c) Prothallus (d) All of them

ANSWERS

1.	d	2.	d	3.	a	4.	c	5.	b	6.	c	7.	a
8.	a	9.	b	10.	c	11.	a	12.	a	13.	b	14.	c
15.	a	16.	d	17.	b	18.	c	19.	a	20.	b	21.	a
22.	b	23.	b	24.	a	25.	a	26.	a	27.	b	28.	b
29.	a	30.	a	31.	a	32.	b	33.	a	34.	a	35.	a
36.	b	37.	c	38.	b	39.	a	40.	a	41.	c	42.	c
43.	d	44.	a	45.	b	46.	c	47.	b	48.	b	49.	a
50.	c	51.	b	52.	b	53.	b	54.	d	55.	a	56.	c
57.	a	58.	d	59.	a	60.	b	61.	b	62.	b	63.	c
64.	d	65.	a	66.	b	67.	a	68.	c	69.	a	70.	c

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THE CHROMOSOMES AND DNA

1. Who first observed chromosomes inside the nucleus?
(a) Mendel (b) Walther Fleming (c) Sutton (d) None of them

2. When chromosomes were observed?
(a) 1881 (b) 1882 (c) 1883 (d) None of them

3. Chromosomes were first discovered in
(a) Salamander Larvae (b) Human (c) Frog Larvae (d) None of them

4. How many chromosomes are present in corn?
(a) 29 (b) 28 (c) 20 (d) None of them

5. How many chromosomes are present in penicillium?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 100 (d) 10

6. The particular array of chromosomes that an individual possesses is called
(a) Karyotype (b) Karyokinesis (c) Cytokinesis (d) None of them

7. Which of the following has centromere at one end?
(a) Telocentric (b) Acrocentric (c) Metacentric (d) Sub-metacentric

8. What % age of DNA is present in chromosomes?
(a) 40% (b) 60% (c) 20% (d) 80%

9. A typical human chromosome contains about ___ nucleotides in its DNA.
(a) 140 millions (b) 1.4×10^8 (c) 1400 millions (d) Both a and b

10. The amount of information, which one chromosome contains, would fill about _____ printed books.
(a) 1000 (b) 280 (c) 2800 (d) 100

11. When single chromosome is laid out in a straight line it would be about _____ long.
(a) 5 cm (b) 5 mm (c) 50 cm (d) 500 cm

12. For every 200 nucleotides, the DNA duplex is coiled around a core of _____ histone proteins.
(a) 8 (b) 18 (c) 10 (d) None of them

13. Which of the following amino acid is present in histone molecule in large amount?
(a) Arginine (b) Lysine (c) Methionine (d) Both a and b

14. Phosphate groups of the DNA are
(a) +vely charged (b) –vely charged (c) Neutral (d) None of the

15. Histone core acts as
(a) Magnetic form (b) Negative form (c) Positive form (d) Neutral form

16. When the string of nucleosomes wraps up into higher order coils then what happens?
(a) Further coiling occurs (b) Coiling stops
(c) Uncoiling of string (d) None of them

17. Highly condensed portions of the chromatin are called
(a) Euchromatin (b) Heterochromatin (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

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18. Who first suggested the central role of chromosomes?
(a) Sutton (b) Hutton and Lyell (c) Karl Correns (d) Both a and b

Chromosome pairs with one another during
(a) Meiosis (b) Mitosis (c) Budding (d) None of them

Who first formulated chromosomal theory of inheritance?
(a) Walter Sutton (b) Mendel (c) Walthyer (d) Karl Correns

21. Walter Sutton was _____scientist.
(a) American (b) German (c) Japanese (d) None of them

22. Sperm contains little amount of
(a) Yolk (b) Cytoplasm (c) Nucleus (d) None of them

23. In _____, Thomas Hunt Morgan studied the fruit fly.
(a) 1910 (b) 1900 (c) 1901 (d) 1902

24. When mutant male is crossed with normal female, all F_1 progeny had
(a) White eye (b) Red eye (c) Pink eye (d) Both a and b

25. How many white eyed flies were studied in 4252 progeny?
(a) 784 (b) 782 (c) 786 (d) None of them

26. According to Mendel traits of Drosophila assort
(a) Independently (b) Dependently (c) Didn't assort (d) None of them

27. Who gave first evidence of hereditary nature of DNA?
(a) Sutton (b) Waldyer (c) Frederick Griffith (d) None of them

28. Through smooth type pneumonia, mice
(a) Remained alive (b) Died (c) Became ill (d) None of them

29. The agent responsible for transforming streptococcus was discovered in
(a) 1944 (b) 1844 (c) 1865 (d) None of them

30. Transforming principle was proposed by
(a) Oswald Avery (b) Colin Macleod (c) Maclyn McCarty (d) All of them

31. Avery's conclusion was provided in
(a) 1950 (b) 1852 (c) 1952 (d) None of them

32. Friedrich Miescher was a _____scientist.
(a) German (b) Japanese (c) American (d) None of them

33. Friedrich Miescher discovered DNA in
(a) 1869 (b) 1889 (c) 1769 (d) None of them

34. Who extracted the white substance from the nuclei of human cells and fish sperm?
(a) Sutton (b) Miescher (c) Walther Fleming (d) All of them

35. For how many years, biologists did little research on the nucleic acid?
(a) 60 years (b) 50 years (c) 70 years (d) None of them

36. The basic structure of nucleic acid was determined by the biochemist
(a) Miescher (b) Sutton (c) P.A. Levene (d) None of them

37. In a nucleotide, nitrogen base is attached to_____ of pentose sugar.
(a) Carbon number 1 (b) Carbon number 3 (c) Carbon number 5 (d) None of them

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38. Hydroxyl group is attached to the _____ atom of a pentose sugar.
(a) 2 Carbon (b) 3 Carbon (c) 5 carbon (d) None of them

39. Who showed that the amount of adenine in DNA always equals the amount of thymine?
(a) Erwin Chargaff (b) Erwin Schrodinger (c) Sutton (d) All of them

40. A _____ chemist Rosalind Franklin carried on an X–ray diffraction analysis of DNA.
(a) German (b) British (c) American (d) None of them

41. DNA molecule had a shape of a helix with a diameter of
(a) 2 nm (b) 2 mm (c) 2 cm (d) None of them

42. Complete helical turn appears after every
(a) 3.4 cm (b) 3.4 nm (c) 3:4 mm (d) None of them

43. Who worked out on structure of the DNA molecule?
(a) James Watson (b) Franklin (c) Francis Crick (d) Both a and c

44. Purines and Pyrimidines molecules have constant diameter of
(a) 4 nm (b) 2 nm (c) 4 mm (d) 2 mm

45. Guanine form _____ hydrogen bonds with cytosine.
(a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) None of them

46. _____ will not form proper hydrogen bonds with cytosine.
(a) Adenine (b) Guanine (c) Thymine (d) All of them

47. _____ will always occur in the same proportion in any DNA molecule.
(a) Adenine and thymine (b) Adenine and Guanine
(c) Cytosine and thymine (d) None of them

48. "The parental double helix would remain intact and generate DNA copies consisting of entirely new molecules" is
(a) Replication model (b) Conservative model
(c) Semi conservative model (d) None of them

49. The three hypothesis of DNA replication were evaluated by
(a) Mathew Meselson (b) Franklin Stahl (c) Franklin Mathew (d) Both a and b

50. Where three hypothesis of DNA replication were evaluated?
(a) Cambridge University (b) California Institute of Technology
(c) Oxford University (d) None of them

51. Bacteria were grown in a medium containing heavy isotopes of
(a) N^{15} (b) N^{14} (c) N^{13} (d) None of them

52. Who transferred the bacteria from the N^{15} medium to the N^{14} medium and collected the DNA at various intervals?
(a) Meselson (b) Stahl (c) Michelson (d) Both a and b

53. In Meselson-Stahl experiment DNA was dissolved in
(a) Calcium chloride (b) Cesium chloride
(c) Aluminium chloride (d) None of them

54. N^{15} strands are _____ than N^{14} strands.
(a) Rarer (b) Denser (c) Thicker (d) None of them

55. How many chromosomes are present in sugar cane?
(a) 60 (b) 20 (c) 80 (d) None of them

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56 How many chromosomes are present in honeybee?
(a) 50 (b) 65 (c) 32 (d) 30

Who confirmed Watson and Crick model?
(a) Meselson (b) Stahl (c) Sutton (d) Both a and b

How many DNA polymerases are present in bacteria?
(a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) None of them

59. Which of the following play supporting role in DNA replication of bacteria?
(a) DNA polymerase I (b) DNA polymerase II
(c) DNA Polymerase III (d) All of them

60. Which of the following enzymes is 10 times larger and far more complex in structure?
(a) DNA polymerase I (b) DNA polymerase II
(c) DNA polymerase III (d) All of them

61. Two parents strands of a DNA molecules are
(a) Parallel (b) Antiparallel (c) Side to side (d) None of them

62. How much long is Okazaki fragment in eukaryotes?
(a) 1000–2000 nucleotides (b) 100–200 nucleotides
(c) 150–200 nucleotides (d) None of them

63. How much long is Okazaki fragment in prokaryotes?
(a) 1000–2000 nucleotides (b) 100–200 nucleotides
(c) 150–200 nucleotides (d) None of them

64. Who concluded that certain diseases among their patients were more prevalent in particular families?
(a) A. Garrod (b) W. Bateson (c) Sutton (d) Both a and b

65. George Beadle and Edward Tatum both were
(a) Geneticists (b) Chemists (c) Physicists (d) None of them

66. The small change in the structure of DNA is called
(a) Mutation (b) Mutant (c) Allelic change (d) None of them

67. Beadle and Tatum placed subcultures of individual fungal cells on a
(a) Maximal medium (b) Minimal Medium (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

68. Who described the complete sequence of amino acids of Insulin?
(a) Sanger (b) Beadle (c) Tatum (d) Garrod

69. Frederick Sanger was _____biochemist.
(a) American (b) Japanese (c) Chinese (d) English

70. When molecular basis of sickle cell anemia was discovered?
(a) 1956 (b) 1958 (c) 1856 (d) 1858

71. In sickle cell anemia, Glutamic acid converts the position to
(a) Valine (b) Ornithine (c) Citrulline (d) Arginine

72. The sequence of nucleotides that determines the amino acid sequence of a protein is called
(a) Chromosome (b) Allele (c) Gene (d) None of them

73. Which of the following come first from proline in normal hemoglobin beta Bchain?
(a) Threonine (b) Leucine (c) Histidine (d) None of them

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74. Transfer of information from DNA to RNA which occurs when a mRNA copy of the gene is produced. This is called
(a) Transduction (b) Transformation (c) Transcription (d) None of them

75. During translation, ___ provides the site where polypeptides are assembled.
(a) mRNA (b) tRNA (c) rRNA (d) None of them

76. How many kinds of tRNA are present in human cells?
(a) 40 (b) 45 (c) 450 (d) None of them

77. One of the two strands of DNA is transcribed, the strand is called
(a) Template (b) Antisense (c) Coding (d) Both a and b

78. Coding Strand is also called
(a) Template Strand (b) Antisense Strand (c) Sense Strand (d) None of them

79. How many types of RNA are present in prokaryotes which are responsible for the synthesis of all three kinds of RNAs?
(a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four

80. Transcription starts at the RNA polymerase binding site called _____ on the DNA template strand.
(a) Promoter (b) Code (c) Anticode (d) Both b and c

81. What TTGACA sites in prokaryotes are called?
(a) 10 – sequence (b) 35 – sequence (c) 37 – sequence (d) None of them

82. 10-sequence in prokaryote is
(a) TTGACA (b) TATGCA (c) TATAAT (d) TGAACT

83. The binding of RNA polymerase to the promoter is _____ step in gene transcription.
(a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fourth

84. GC base pair is followed by
(a) AC (b) AT (c) GA (d) None of them

85. The U–ribonucleotide causes RNA polymerase to stop
(a) Transcription (b) Synthesis (c) Transduction (d) None of them

86. Where mRNA is released in bacteria?
(a) Nucleus (b) Ribosome (c) Cytoplasm (d) None of them

87. 7 methyl GTP is linked _____ with the first nucleotide.
(a) 3′ to 5′ (b) 5′ to 3′ (c) 5′ to 5′ (d) 3′ to 3′

88. How many nucleotides are present in genetic code?
(a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) None of them

89. There are three nucleotides in
(a) Anticodon (b) Codon (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

90. How many kinds of amino acids are present?
(a) 20,000 (b) 2000 (c) 20 (d) 3000

91. Who tested 65 codons by making artificial mRNAs?
(a) Crick (b) Mendel
(c) M. Nirenberg, P. Leader, H.G. Khorana (d) None of them

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92. When full genetic code was determined?
(a) 60's (b) 70's (c) 80's (d) None of them

93. Which of the following are called nonsense codon?
(a) UAA, UAG, UGA (b) UAA, UGC, UGC (c) UTA, UAA (d) None of the

94. Is genetic code same in almost all the organisms?
(a) No (b) Yes (c) May be (d) None of them

95. Which of the following showed that genetic code is not universal?
(a) Ribosomal DNA (b) Ribosomal RNA
(c) Mitochondrial DNA (d) Mitochondrial RNA

96. UGA codon is _____codon.
(a) Stop (b) Sense (c) Nonsense (d) None of them

97. In mitochondria UGA reads as
(a) Arginine (b) Glycine (c) Aspartate (d) Tryptophan

98. In _____, translation begins when the initial portion of mRNA molecules binds to rRNA.
(a) Eukaryotes (b) Prokaryotes (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

99. Modified methionine is also called
(a) N–formyl methionine (b) M–formyl methionine
(c) Unmodified methionine (d) None of them

100. For UAA antiocdon is
(a) AUU (b) ACG (c) AGG (d) None of them

101. The cells of eukaryotes contain an enormous amount of
(a) DNA (b) RNA (c) mRNA (d) tRNA

102. If the DNA in all of the cells of an adult human were lined up end to end what is the distance from Earth to Jupiter?
(a) 60 times the 100 million kilometer (b) 60 times the 100 kilometer
(c) 60 times the 100 billion kilometer (d) None of them

103. Mutations can broadly be classified as
(a) Chromosomal aberration (b) Gene aberration
(c) Point mutation (d) Both a and c

104. Chromosomal aberration lead to
(a) Down's syndrome (b) Klinefelter's syndrome
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

105. Point mutations are
(a) Chromosomal changes (b) Mutational changes
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

106. Alternation involves only one or a few base pairs in the coding sequence which is called
(a) Chromosomal change (b) Mutational change
(c) Point mutation (d) None of them

107. Which of the following is the well known example of point mutation?
(a) Down's syndrome (b) Sickle cell anemia (c) Phenylketonuria (d) Both b and c

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108. Loss of one or a few base is called
(a) Insertion (b) Deletion (c) Both a and b (d) Point mutation

109. Substitution of one or a few base is called
(a) Base substitution (b) Deletion (c) Point mutation (d) None of them

110. Phenylalanine consequently accumulates in the cells leading to
(a) Sexual disorder (b) Mental retardation
(c) Chromosomal disorder (d) None of them

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	b	3.	a	4.	c	5.	a	6.	a	7.	a
8.	a	9.	d	10.	b	11.	a	12.	a	13.	d	14.	b
15.	a	16.	a	17.	b	18.	c	19.	a	20.	a	21.	a
22.	b	23.	a	24.	b	25.	b	26.	a	27.	c	28.	b
29.	a	30.	d	31.	c	32.	a	33.	a	34.	b	35.	b
36.	c	37.	a	38.	b	39.	a	40.	b	41.	a	42.	b
43.	b	44.	b	45.	b	46.	a	47.	a	48.	b	49.	b
50.	b	51.	a	52.	d	53.	b	54.	b	55.	c	56.	c
57.	d	58.	b	59.	a	60.	a	61.	b	62.	b	63.	a
64.	d	65.	a	66.	a	67.	b	68.	a	69.	d	70.	a
71.	a	72.	c	73.	a	74.	c	75.	c	76.	b	77.	d
78.	c	79.	a	80.	a	81.	b	82.	c	83.	a	84.	b
85.	d	86.	c	87.	c	88.	b	89.	b	90.	c	91.	c
92.	a	93.	a	94.	b	95.	c	96.	a	97.	d	98.	b
99.	a	100.	a	101.	a	102.	c	103.	d	104.	c	105.	b
106.	c	107.	d	108.	d	109.	a	110.	b				

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VARIATION AND GENETICS

1. The basic unit of biological information is
(a) Gene (b) Chromosome (c) Allele (d) All of them

2. The position of the gene on the chromosome is called
(a) Position (b) Locality (c) Habitat (d) Locus

3. Two alleles on one locus can be
(a) Identical (b) Different (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

4. What is called the appearance of trait?
(a) Genotype (b) Phenotype (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

5. Colour of the flower is called
(a) Trait (b) Phenotype (c) Genotype (d) None of them

6. Red and white colours of the flowers are called as
(a) Trait (b) Phenotype (c) Genotype (d) None of them

7. Jumping genes _____ settle peacefully on their loci.
(a) Do not (b) Do (c) Can (d) None of them

8. The group of sexually interbreeding organism of the same species that exist together in both time and space is called
(a) Gene pool (b) Population (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

9. All the genes or alleles found in a breeding population at a given time are collectively called
(a) Gene pool (b) Population (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

10. What is the total genetic information encoded in a total genes in a breeding population existing at a given time?
(a) Gene pool (b) Population (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

11. Who laid the foundation of classical genetics by formulating two laws of hereditary?
(a) G. J. Mendel (b) George Anthony (c) Aristotle (d) None of them

12. Pisum Sativum is a biological name of
(a) Sweet pea (b) Garden pea (c) Carrot (d) None of them

13. The flowers of garden pea are
(a) Unisexual (b) Bisexual (c) Hermaphrodite (d) None of them

14. How many pairs of garden pea are focused by Mendel?
(a) Two (b) Five (c) Seven (d) Nine

15. When the alleles of a gene pair in an organism is same then organism is called
(a) Heterozygous (b) Homozygous (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

16. When the two alleles of a gene pair in an organism is different than organism is called
(a) Heterozygous (b) Homozygous (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

17. In Mendel's law of segregation, phenotypic ratio is
(a) 3:1 (b) 1:3 (c) 1:2:1 (d) None of them

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18. What is the genotypic ratio in Mendel's law of segregation?
(a) 3:1 (b) 1:2:1 (c) 1:3 (d) None of them

19. Law of segregation was proposed by
(a) W.S, Sutton (b) Waldyer (c) Mendel (d) None of them

20. The law in which when an individual showing a dominant genotype is crossed with an individual showing its recessive phenotype is called
(a) Law of Segregation (b) Test Cross
(c) Law of Independent Assortment (d) None of them

21. Homozygous or heterozygous nature of the phenotype is found out by
(a) Law of Segregation (b) Test Cross
(c) Law of Independent Assortment (d) None of them

22. What generation is produced when RR and rr is crossed?
(a) RR (b) rr (c) Rr (d) None of them

23. What generation is produced when Rr and rr is crossed?
(a) Rr, rr (b) rr, RR (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

24. 9/16 ratio in Mendel's law of independent assortment is for
(a) Round yellow (b) Round green (c) Wrinkled yellow (d) Wrinkled green

25. 3/16 ratio in Mendel's law of independent assortment is for
(a) Round green (b) Wrinkled yellow (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

26. 1/16 ratio in Mendel's law of independent assortment is for
(a) Round yellow (b) Round green (c) Wrinkled yellow (d) Wrinkled green

27. The location of gene on chromosome is always
(a) Ordinary (b) Specific (c) Changing (d) None of them

28. Pea has seven _____pairs of chromosome.
(a) Homologous (b) Heterozygous (c) Homozygous (d) None of them

29. Mendel studied seven characters of pea in_____homologous pair of chromosomes.
(a) Same (b) Different (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

30. Mendel presented his findings to Brunn Society for the study of Natural Science in
(a) 1862 (b) 1863 (c) 1864 (d) 1865

31. Mendel's work was published in the proceedings of the Society in
(a) 1865 (b) 1866 (c) 1867 (d) None of them

32. Mendel's work was neglected for about _____years.
(a) 31 (b) 32 (c) 33 (d) 34

33. After Mendel's death, who acknowledged or rediscovered his work?
(a) Correns (b) De Varies (c) Tschermach (d) All of them

34. Albinism is a _____trait in humans.
(a) Dominant (b) Recessive (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

35. How many types of dominance relations are there among alleles?
(a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) Five

36. The contrasting pairs of alleles for all the seven characters chosen by Mendel, showed
(a) Complete dominance (b) Incomplete dominance

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(c) Co-dominance (d) Over dominance

37. When one allele is completely dominant over the other, presence of the recessive allele is functionally hidden, This is
(a) Complete dominance (b) Incomplete dominance
(c) Co-dominance (d) Over dominance

38. Who worked on flowering plant named 4 O'clock in 1899?
(a) Carl Charles (b) Carl Cornes (c) Mendel (d) None of them

39. When the phenotype of heterozygous is intermediate between phenotype of the two homozygous then it is called
(a) Complete dominance (b) Incomplete dominance
(c) Co-dominance (d) Over dominance

40. In 4 O'clock flowering plant when red flower is crossed with white flower, the generation produced is
(a) Pink (b) White (c) Red (d) None of them

41. Different alleles of a gene that are both expressed in a heterozygous condition are called
(a) Complete dominant (b) Incomplete dominant
(c) Co-dominant (d) Over dominant

42. Who discovered MN blood types in man?
(a) Landsteiner (b) Levine (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

43. There are three general phenotypes in MN blood group that are
(a) M,N,MN (b) M,N, NN (c) MN, M, MM (d) None of them

44. If a man of M blood group marries a woman of N blood group then all the children will have _____ blood group.
(a) MN (b) M (c) N (d) None of them

45. ♂ is the sign used for
(a) Female reproductive organ (b) Male reproductive organ
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

46. ♀ is the sign use for
(a) Female reproductive organ (b) Male reproductive organ
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

47. All such alternative form of genes whose number is more than two is called
(a) Dominant alleles (b) Recessive alleles (c) Multiple alleles (d) None of them

48. Who explained the genetic basis of ABO blood types?
(a) Bernstein (b) Landsteiner (c) Levine (d) None of them

49. When the genetic basis of ABO system was proposed?
(a) 1924 (b) 1925 (c) 1926 (d) 1927

50. A person neither having antigen A nor Antigen B has blood group
(a) A (b) B (c) O (d) None of them

51. How many multiple alleles of ABO blood group are there?
(a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) None of them

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52. A and B antigen can also be present in _____ and other body fluids.
(a) Saliva (b) Blood (c) Bile pigment (d) None of them

53. The modern _____ finger printing test is more seriously considered for a legal decision
(a) RNA (b) DNA (c) m RNA (d) None of them

54. Mr. And Mrs. Bilal both have blood group A. Their child would be
(a) O (b) B (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

55. Mr. Haris has blood group A and Mrs. Haris has blood group AB their child would be
(a) O (b) B (c) A (d) None of them

56. Rh factor is named after
(a) Rhesus Monkey (b) Rhesus Bear (c) Rhesus Donkey (d) None of them

57. When Rh antigen was discovered?
(a) 1927 (b) 1928 (c) 1929 (d) 1930

58. Who first discovered Rh antigen?
(a) Bernstein (b) Levine (c) Landsteiner (d) None of them

59. Rh blood group system is encoded by how many genes?
(a) Three (b) Four (c) Five (d) None of them

60. When an Rh^- woman marries to an Rh^+ man, they conceive a child who would be
(a) Rh^- (b) Rh^+ (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

61. Mother and foetus have connection in the uterus through
(a) Pipe (b) Placenta (c) Vein (d) None of them

62. The interaction between different genes occupying different loci is called as
(a) Epistasis (b) Dominance (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

63. Relationship between alleles of the same gene occupying the same locus is called
(a) Epistasis (b) Dominance (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

64. ABO locus is on which of the chromosome.
(a) 8th (b) 19th (c) 10th (d) 9th

65. On which of the chromosome H locus is present?
(a) 8th (b) 19th (c) 10th (d) 9th

66. Bombay phenotype results from
(a) Epistasis (b) Pleiotropy (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

67. Genes that affect growth rate in humans, also influence
(a) Weight (b) Height (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

68. In cats, the dominant allele W makes fur
(a) Black (b) Brown. (c) White (d) None of them

69. In cats, melanocyte failure causes
(a) White fur (b) Deafness (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

70. Phenotype expression of traits has _____ aspects.
(a) Qualitative (b) Quantitative (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

71. Qualitative difference in phenotypic expression of traits is
(a) Large (b) Small (c) Middle (d) None of them

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72. Environmental variation makes the distribution of phenotypes more
(a) Rough and continuous (b) Smooth and rough
(c) Smooth and continuous (d) None of them

73. Human skin colour is
(a) Qualitative trait (b) Quantitative trait (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

74. What will be the colour of the skin when the number of pigments specifying the genes are greater?
(a) Brown (b) White (c) Dark (d) None of them

75. What is more complex polygenic trait?
(a) Skin colour (b) Human height (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

76. What would be the height when large number of alleles of height are present in man?
(a) Short (b) Tall (c) Moderate (d) None of them

77. For Gigantism, how many alleles are required?
(a) Large number (b) Small number (c) Moderate number (d) None of them

78. Rolling of tongue is due to
(a) Dominant gene (b) Recessive gene (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

79. Rolling of tongue is due to _____dominant gene.
(a) Single (b) Double (c) Triple (d) None of them

80. The staying together of all the genes of chromosome is called
(a) Gum (b) Link (c) Linkage (d) None of them

81. Linked genes don't obey
(a) Law of Segregation (b) Law of Independent Assortment
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

82. Gene linkage _____the chances of genetic recombination and variation among off springs.
(a) Maximizes (b) Minimizes (c) Moderates (d) None of them

83. Crossing over is an exchange of segments between _____ chromatids of homologous chromosomes during meiosis.
(a) Sister (b) Non-sister (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

84. How homologous chromosomes pair up lengthwise?
(a) Point to point (b) Locus to locus (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

85. Crossing over occurs at _____stage between non-sister chromatids.
(a) 3 – standard (b) 4-standard (c) 5 – standard (d) None of them

86. The search for mechanism of inheritance of sex started after discovery of Mendel's work in
(a) 1901 (b) 1902 (c) 1900 (d) 1906

87. Drosophila melanogaster is a biological name of
(a) Fruit fly (b) Bee (c) Mosquito (d) None of them

88. X and Y chromosomes are called
(a) Sex chromosomes (b) Autosomes (c) Sex linkage (d) None of them

89. _____don't carry any sex determine gene.
(a) Sex chromosomes (b) Autosomes (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

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90. SRY is the _____determining gene.
(a) Female (b) Male (c) Hermaphrodites (d) None of them

91. In which of the following form of pairs Ascaris incurva has 42 chromosomes?
(a) 8 pairs along 13 pairs of autosomes (b) 9 pairs, 12 pairs
(c) 7 pairs with 14 pairs (d) None of them

92. A gamete without any sex chromosome is called
(a) Nill gamete (b) Nullo gamete (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

93. _____is smaller in size with black rounded abdomen.
(a) Male drosophila (b) Female drosophila (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

94. _____is larger with pointed abdomen.
(a) Male drosophila (b) Female drosophila (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

95. Drosophila has generation time of
(a) One week (b) Three week (c) Two week (d) Four week

96. Who observed white eyed mutant male fly?
(a) Calvin Bridges (b) Mendel (c) Sutton (d) None of them

97. The gene for eye colour is located on
(a) X chromosome (b) Y chromosome (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

98. There is no allele for the trait on
(a) X Chromosome (b) Y chromosome (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

99. X linked trait are commonly referred as
(a) Sex linkage (b) Sex linked trait (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

100. Who discovered the sex linked inheritance?
(a) Mendel (b) Sutton (c) Morgan (d) None of them

101. When T.H. Morgan was awarded a Nobel prize for his contributions of genetics?
(a) 1931 (b) 1932 (c) 1933 (d) 1934

102. _____chromosome is not completely inert.
(a) X chromosome (b) Y chromosome (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

103. In humans, haemophilia and colour blindness are
(a) Dominant (b) Recessive (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

104. In humans, hypophosphatemic or Vitamin D resistant rickets are
(a) Dominant (b) Recessive (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

105. Experimental matings are not practically possible in
(a) Bats (b) Rats (c) Humans (d) All of them

106. _____is a rare X linked recessive trait.
(a) Haemophilia. (b) Colour Blindness (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

107. Red blindness is named as
(a) Protanopia (b) Deuteranopia (c) Tritanopia (d) All of them

108. What is blue blindness called
(a) Protanopia (b) Deuteranopia (c) Tritanopia (d) All of them

109. Green blindness is named as
(a) Protanopia (b) Deuteranopia (c) Tritanopia (d) None of them

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110. _____is a true blindness
(a) Tritanopia (b) Monochromacy (c) Deuteranopia (d) Protanopia

111. Dietary Rickets is controlled by
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B (c) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin D

112. A heterozygous female
(a) Can be bald (b) Cannot be bald (c) May be bald (d) None of them

113. A woman can be bald when she will be
(a) Homozygous (b) Heterozygous (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

114. _____is an example of multifactorial trait.
(a) Blood pressure (b) Jaundice (c) Fever (d) All of them

115. A sudden change in the structure of gene is called
(a) Change in structure (b) Change in gene
(c) Mutation (d) All of them

116. What is non-Insulin dependent?
(a) Diabetes Mellitus type I (b) Diabetes mellitus type II
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

117. In how many Diabetic patients, Diabetes mellitus type II is present?
(a) 70% (b) 80% (c) 90% (d) 100%

118. About _____of Diabetes mellitus type II get the disease early in life before 25 years of age.
(a) 2% – 5% (b) 3% – 7% (c) 2% – 6% (d) None of them

119. About _____of cases of MODY are caused by mutations in Glucokinase gene
(a) 50% (b) 60% (c) 70% (d) 80%

120. With how many genes human skin colour is controlled?
(a) 3–6 (b) 2–6 (c) 3–7 (d) None of them

121. What is the maximum height of garden pea?
(a) 6 – 7 feet (b) 6 – 8 feet (c) 7 – 8 feet (d) None of them

122. The minimum height of Garden pea is
(a) 9 – 18 feet (b) 9 – 18 inches (c) 9 – 18 cm (d) None of them

123. The blood serum containing antibodies is called
(a) Serum (b) Antiserum (c) Blood serum (d) None of them

124. The _____allele "h" cannot insert sugar molecule to glycoprotein.
(a) Dominant (b) Homozygous (c) Recessive (d) None of them

125. The quantitative variations are _____and less striking.
(a) Small (b) Large (c) Moderate (d) None of them

126. Who studied the genetics of wheat grain colour?
(a) Mendel (b) W.S. Sutton (c) Nilsson Ehle (d) None of them

127. How many gene pairs contribute to the wheat grain colour?
(a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four

128. Who discovered WZ, ZZ type?
(a) Mendel (b) J. Seiler (c) Marian John (d) None of them

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129. XX, XY type was discovered in
(a) 1914 (b) 1918 (c) 1920 (d) None of them

130. Who discovered that pollens of certain plants were sex determining?
(a) Correns (b) J. Seiler (c) Mendel (d) None of them

131. Many species of _____ microorganism don't have sex chromosome
(a) Eukaryotic (b) Prokaryotic (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

132. When XX woman marries with colour blind man X^cY then the chances that their children would be
(a) 25% colour blind (b) 50% colour blind (c) 75% colour blind (d) None of them

133. Morgan and his colleagues studied pattern of inheritance of more than _____ traits of Drosophila.
(a) 86 (b) 87 (c) 85 (d) None of them

134. For X^HX^M, X^HX^h, X^HY, X^hY we identify that their parents can be
(a) X^HY, X^HX^h (b) X^hY, X^hX^h (c) X^HY, X^hX^h (d) None of them

135. For about how many years, pisum sativum was under experiment in Mendel's monastery garden?
(a) 12 (b) 9 (c) 11 (d) None of them

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	d	3.	c	4.	b	5.	a	6.	b	7.	a
8.	b	9.	a	10.	a	11.	a	12.	b	13.	c	14.	c
15.	b	16.	a	17.	a	18.	b	19.	c	20.	b	21.	b
22.	c	23.	a	24.	a	25.	c	26.	c	27.	c	28.	a
29.	b	30.	d	31.	b	32.	d	33.	d	34.	b	35.	c
36.	a	37.	a	38.	b	39.	d	40.	a	41.	c	42.	c
43.	a	44.	a	45.	b	46.	a	47.	c	48.	a	49.	b
50.	c	51.	b	52.	a	53.	b	54.	a	55.	b	56.	a
57.	d	58.	c	59.	a	60.	b	61.	b	62.	a	63.	b
64.	d	65.	b	66.	a	67.	c	68.	c	69.	c	70.	c
71.	a	72.	c	73.	b	74.	c	75.	b	76.	a	77.	b
78.	a	79.	a	80.	c	81.	a	82.	b	83.	b	84.	c
85.	b	86.	c	87.	a	88.	a	89.	b	90.	b	91.	a
92.	b	93.	a	94.	b	95.	c	96.	a	97.	a	98.	b
99.	b	100.	c	101.	c	102.	b	103.	b	104.	a	105.	c
106.	a	107.	a	108.	c	109.	b	110.	b	111.	d	112.	b
113.	a	114.	a	115.	c	116.	b	117.	c	118.	a	119.	a
120.	a	121.	a	122.	b	123.	b	124.	c	125.	a	126.	c
127.	c	128.	b	129.	a	130.	a	131.	a	132.	a	133.	c
134.	a	135.	c										

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GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

1. The progressive changes which are undergone before an organism acquires its adult's form constitute
   (a) Life cycle (b) Growth
   (c) Embryonic development (d) None of them
2. Plant growth and development involve
   (a) Cell division (b) Elongation of cells in tissue
   (c) Difference of cells in tissues (d) All of them
3. Growth is an _____ in size.
   (a) Irreversible increase (b) Irreversible decrease
   (c) Reversible increase (d) Reversible decrease
4. A plant has a growth pattern which is called
   (a) Closed growth (b) Open growth (c) Both a and b (d) None of them
5. In _____, growth occurs through the activity of meristems.
   (a) Land plants (b) Marine plants (c) Vascular plants (d) All of them
6. Meristems are young tissues or cells that retain the potential to
   (a) Divide (b) Grow (c) Both a and b (d) None of them
7. Apical Meristems play important role in
   (a) Secondary growth (b) Primary growth (c) Tertiary growth (d) None of them
8. _____play role in the production of leaves and flowers.
   (a) Primary meristems (b) Lateral meristems
   (c) Intercalary meristems (d) Apical meristems
9. Lateral Meristems are present in
   (a) Dicots (b) Monocots (c) Both a and b (d) None of them
10. _____are the example of lateral meristems.
   (a) Vascular cambium (b) Cork cambium (c) Both a and b (d) None of them
11. _____play role in the increase in diameter of stem and root.
   (a) Intercalary meristems (b) Lateral meristems
   (c) Apical meristems (d) Meristems
12. How many types of growth are present in plants?
   (a) Two (b) Four (c) Six (d) Many
13. Growth of _____plant is divided into four phases.
   (a) Unicellular (b) Bicellular (c) Multicellular (d) None of them
14. During cell division, the number of cells increase by
   (a) Meiosis (b) Mitosis (c) Simple cell division (d) None of them
15. Cell division occurs at the tip of
   (a) Shoot (b) Root (c) Both a and b (d) Leaves
16. Zone of elongation is only of
   (a) Few millimetres in length (b) Few millimetres in breath
   (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

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17. **The growth rate is influenced by**
(a) External factor (b) Internal factor (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

18. **Temperature influences the rate of growth within**
(a) 36°C (b) 0 – 20°C (c) 0 – 35°C (d) 0 – 40°C

19. **The optimum temperature for maximum growth of plant is**
(a) 26 – 30°C (b) 25 – 30°C (c) 24 – 30°C (d) 20 – 40°C

20. **_____in intensity of light increases number of cell division.**
(a) Decrease (b) Increase (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

21. **_____light favours elongation of cells.**
(a) Red (b) Blue (c) White (d) None of them

22. **_____light enhances cell division.**
(a) Red (b) White (c) Blue (d) None of them

23. **Without _____, no metabolic activity is possible.**
(a) Carbon Dioxide (b) Oxygen (c) Both a and b (d) Nitrogen

24. **Without _____, the process of photosynthesis does not take place.**
(a) Carbon dioxide (b) Oxygen (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

25. **Which one is the plant Hormone?**
(a) IAA (b) Indole 3 acetic acid (c) Both a and b (d) Acetic acid

26. **_____supplies energy for growth of plants.**
(a) Vitamin (b) Water (c) Hormone (d) Nutrition

27. **Vitamins are _____compounds.**
(a) Inorgranic (b) Organic (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

28. **_____ _controls the development of lateral buds.**
(a) Active root apex (b) Active shoot apex (c) Leaves (d) None of them

29. **The removal of apex which releases the lateral buds from apical dominance is called**
(a) Inhibitory effects (b) Compensatory effects
(c) Correlation (d) All of them

30. **Which one can play role in apical dominance?**
(a) Auxin (b) Cytokinins (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

31. **Development is an ordered sequence of _____step.**
(a) Reversible (b) Irreversible (c) Growth (d) Division

32. **During _____, zygote is divided.**
(a) Fertilization (b) Gastrulation (c) Cleavage (d) Growth

33. **During organogenesis, _____of cells occurs.**
(a) Body organ formation (b) Cell interaction
(c) Differentiation (d) All of them

34. **Germ layers are formed in**
(a) Fertilization (b) Gastrulation (c) Cleavage (d) Growth

35. **Incubators are usually regulated at temperature between**
(a) 36 – 38°C (b) 35 – 40°C (c) 38 – 39°C (d) 40 – 41°C

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36. Cleavage results in the formation of
(a) Blastula (b) Gastrula (c) Morulla (d) Embryo

37. _____is characterized by the movement and rearrangement of cells in embryo.
(a) Organogenesis (b) Cleavage (c) Growth (d) Gastrulation

38. Blastoderm splits into _____layers.
(a) Three (b) Two (c) Four (d) Five

39. Peripheral part of blastoderm where the cells lie un-separated from the yolk is termed as
(a) Area opaca (b) Area pellucida (c) Epiblast (d) Hypoblast

40. Primitive streak represents the _____lips of blastopore.
(a) Dorsal (b) Lateral (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

41. The continuous migration of cells takes place between
(a) Epiblast and Hypoblast (b) Primitive streak
(c) Lateral and dorsal sides (d) None of them

42. After the formation of primitive streak, _____is well established.
(a) Ectoderm (b) Endoderm (c) Mesoderm (d) Hensen's node

43. The lateral plate mesoderm is splitted into two sheet like layers of
(a) Somatic mesoderm (b) Splanchnic mesoderm
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

44. The cavity formed between somatic and splanchnic mesoderm is
(a) Blastocode (b) Blastopore (c) Blastoderm (d) Coelom

45. In chicks of _____hours, neural plate was seen as a flat, thickened area of ectoderm.
(a) 19 (b) 20 (c) 22 (d) 18

46. In embryos of _____ hours, a longitudinal folding has occurred.
(a) 22 - 24 (b) 21 – 22 (c) 19 - 20 (d) 18 - 19

47. _____end of the neural groove is widest and forms the future brain.
(a) Posterior (b) Anterior (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

48. _____ produces larval epidermis.
(a) Yellow cytoplasm (b) Gray vegetal cytoplasm
(c) Clear Cytoplasm (d) Gray equatorial cytoplasm

49. _____cytoplasm gives rise to gut.
(a) Clear (b) Yellow (c) Gray vegetal (d) Gray equatorial

50. _____cytoplasm gives rise to muscle cells.
(a) Clear (b) Yellow (c) Gray vegetal (d) Gray equatorial

51. Which one produces notochord and neural tube?
(a) Grey vegetal (b) Gray equatorial (c) Clear (d) Yellow

52. _____contains all the genes.
(a) Nucleus (b) Cytoplasm (c) Both a and b (d) Mesoderm

53. _____plays the role of selection of gene.
(a) Nucleus (b) Cytoplasm (c) Both a and b (d) Ectoderm

54. Cytoplasmic components are____distributed within the egg.
(a) Equally (b) Unequally (c) Completely (d) None of them

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55. Aging is _____changes.
(a) Negative physiological (b) Positive physiological
(c) New (d) Growth

56. The human life span is judged to be maximum of____ years.
(a) 120 - 135 (b) 120 – 145 (c) 120 - 125 (d) 120 - 150

57. Spontaneous mutation may result in
(a) Loss of cells (b) Degeneration of tissues
(c) Both a and b (d) Elastic tissues degeneration

58. Due to simple organization, _____possess great power of regeneration.
(a) Sponges (b) Arthropoda (c) Algea (d) Fungi

59. Growth rate is influenced by
(a) Hormones (b) Vitamin (c) Water (d) All of them

60. Example of regeneration is
(a) Healing of fracture (b) Repair of skin (c) Wound repairing (d) All of them

61. Teratology deals with the study of
(a) Normal development (b) Abnormal development
(c) Regeneration (d) Aging

62. Abnormalities are due to
(a) Chromosomes (b) Genes
(c) Environmental factors (d) All of them

63. In haemophilia, only _____suffer from abnormality.
(a) Females (b) Males (c) Children (d) All of them

64. How many chromosomes are missing during chromosomal abnormalities?
(a) Two (x,x) (b) One (x or y) (c) Four (d) Two (y, y)

65. In Microcephaly, the individuals are born with
(a) Large skull (b) Small skull (c) Medium skull (d) None of them

ANSWERS

1.	c	2.	d	3.	a	4.	b	5.	a	6.	a	7.	b
8.	c	9.	b	10.	c	11.	b	12.	a	13.	c	14.	b
15.	c	16.	a	17.	c	18.	c	19.	b	20.	b	21.	a
22.	c	23.	b	24.	a	25.	c	26.	d	27.	b	28.	b
29.	b	30.	c	31.	b	32.	c	33.	b	34.	d	35.	a
36.	c	37.	b	38.	b	39.	a	40.	c	41.	a	42.	b
43.	c	44.	d	45.	d	46.	b	47.	b	48.	c	49.	c
50.	b	51.	b	52.	a	53.	b	54.	b	55.	a	56.	c
57.	c	58.	a	59.	d	60.	d	61.	b	62.	d	63.	b
64.	b	65.	b										

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ECOSYSTEM

1. **The term "Ecology" has been derived from**
   (a) Latin words (b) Greek words (c) English words (d) French words
2. **The term "Ecologic" was first time introduced by**
   (a) Erust Haeckel (b) Darwin (c) Wallace (d) De Dove
3. **Environment includes**
   (a) Physical components only (b) Biological components only
   (c) Both physical and biological components (d) Air around us
4. **The major unit of ecology is**
   (a) Population (b) Community (c) Ecosystem (d) None of them
5. **The ecosystem consists of ____basic interacting components.**
   (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
6. **A group of interbreeding individuals is called**
   (a) Population (b) Species (c) Community (d) Biomass
7. **All populations within an ecosystem are known as**
   (a) Population group (b) Community (c) Biomass (d) Ecosystem
8. **Major regional ecological community of plants and animals form**
   (a) Ecosystem (b) Biomes (c) Biomass (d) Population
9. **The actual location of place where an organism lives is called**
   (a) Home (b) Native land (c) Habitat (d) None of them
10. **Who proposed the term niche for the first time?**
    (a) Erust Haeckel (b) Joseph Proust (c) Joseph Grinnell (d) None of them
11. **A person who studies ecosystem is called**
    (a) Ethnologist (b) Ornithologist (c) Gerontologist (d) Ecologist
12. **A person who studies animal behaviour is called**
    (a) Ethologist (b) Gerontologist (c) Ornithologist (d) Ecologist
13. **A person who studies about aging phenomenon is called**
    (a) Ethnologist (b) Gerontologist (c) Ornithologist (d) Ecologist
14. **The ultimate distributional unit within which a species is restrained by the limitations of its physical structure and physiology is called**
    (a) Niche (b) Habitat (c) Biome (d) None of them
15. **Who described niche as the species occupation?**
    (a) Charles Eton (b) Erust Haeckel (c) Joseph Grinnell (d) None of them
16. **In the ecosystem, the word "Eco" is related to**
    (a) Biotic components (b) Environment (c) Air (d) None of them
17. **In the ecosystem, the word "System" is related to**
    (a) Collection of related parts that work as unit (b) Environment
    (c) A-biotic components (d) None of them

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18. The air around the earth is
(a) A-biotic component (b) A-biotic component
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

19. The fungi and other micro – organisms are included in
(a) Biotic components (b) A-biotic components
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

20. Soil is placed in an ecosystem as
(a) Biotic components (b) A-biotic components
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

21. The various kinds of organisms that inhabit an ecosystem make up
(a) The family (b) The study of (c) Ecosystem (d) Environment

22. The term "Oikos" means
(a) The family (b) The study of (c) Ecosystem (d) Environment

23. The term "Logy" means
(a) The study of (b) The family (c) Ecosystem (d) None of them

24. The study of relationship of living organisms to their environments in called
(a) Synecology (b) Autecology (c) Ecology (d) None of them

25. When a single population relationship to its environment is studied then it is called
(a) Autecology (b) Synecology (c) Ecology (d) None of them

26. The study of different communities with respect to environment is called
(a) Autecology (b) Synecology (c) Ecology (d) None of them

27. While studying the community, we come across _____levels of integration.
(a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) Ten

28. The region in and around the earth in which whole life exist is called
(a) Atmosphere (b) Lithosphere (c) Biosphere (d) None of them

29. The air around the earth in ecological terms is called
(a) Atmosphere (b) Lithosphere (c) Biosphere (d) Hydrosphere

30. The water in the earth in ecological terms is called
(a) Biosphere (b) Lithosphere (c) Atmosphere (d) Hydrosphere

31. The soil of the earth is called
(a) Lithosphere (b) Hydrosphere (c) Atmosphere (d) Biosphere

32. All green photosynthetic plants are called
(a) Consumer (b) Decomposers (c) Producers (d) None of them

33. The only source of energy in the planet earth is
(a) Plants (b) Animals (c) Producers (d) Sun

34. All the organisms which are dependent on producers for their energy needs are called
(a) Plants (b) Consumers (c) Producers (d) None of them

35. The fungi and bacteria are known as
(a) Producers (b) Consumers (c) Decomposers (d) None of them

36. All animals directly or indirectly depend upon _____ for their food
(a) Plants (b) Bacteria (c) Fungi (d) None of them

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37. The organism which are involved in the decay of dead animal and plants are called
(a) Producers (b) Consumers (c) Decomposers (d) None of them

38. Which one of the following organism is capable of manufacturing organic food from inorganic substances?
(a) Animal (b) Plant (c) Fungi (d) Bacteria

39. The animals which eat flesh of other animals are called
(a) Herbivores (b) Carnivores (c) Omnivores (d) None of them

40. The animals which eat green plants are called
(a) Herbivores (b) Carnivores (c) Omnivores (d) None of them

41. The animals which feed on both animals and plants are called
(a) Herbivores (b) Carnivores (c) Omnivores (d) None of them

42. Lion is an
(a) Herbivore (b) Omnivore (c) Carnivore (d) None of them

43. Humans are included in
(a) Herbivores (b) Carnivores (c) Omnivores (d) None of them

44. Which one of the following animals is an omnivore?
(a) Lion (b) Cat (c) Crow (d) Sparrow

45. The combination of many food chains form
(a) Food cycle (b) Food web (c) Food circle (d) None of them

46. Producers are included in
(a) First trophic level T_1 (b) Second trophic level T_2
(c) Third trophic level T_3 (d) Fourth trophic level T_4

47. Primary consumers are included in
(a) First trophic level T_1 (b) Second Trophic level T_2
(c) Third trophic level T_3 (d) Fourth trophic level T_4

48. Tertiary consumers are included in
(a) First trophic level T_1 (b) Second trophic level T_2
(c) Third trophic level T_3 (d) Fourth trophic level T4

49. Secondary consumers are included in
(a) First trophic level T_1 (b) Second trophic level T_2
(c) Third trophic level T_3 (d) Fourth trophic level T_4

50. The change in the community structure of an ecosystem over a period of time is called
(a) Progression (b) Succession (c) Recession (d) None of them

51. Succession begins by a few invaders is called
(a) Beginrers (b) Pioneers (c) Starters (d) All of them

52. Succession of dry land takes
(a) Three major forms (b) Seven major forms (c) Two major forms (d) None of them

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53. Primary succession may start in a pond is called
(a) Hydrosere (b) Derosere (c) Xerosere (d) None of them

54. Primary succession may start in a dry soil or rocks called
(a) Hydrosere (b) Derosere (c) Xerosere (d) None of them

55. If primary succession start in a dry habitat, then this will be called
(a) Hydrosere (b) Derosere (c) Xerosere (d) None of them

56. Crustose refers to
(a) Lifeful land structure (b) Highly developed ecosystem
(c) Primary succession (d) Land lifeless structure

57. Foliage lichen stage is the _____stage of succession.
(a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fourth

58. Moss stage is the _____stage of succession.
(a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fourth

59. The climax forest is the _____stage of ecosystem.
(a) First stage (b) Second stage (c) Third stage (d) Final stage

60. The animal that preys other animals is called
(a) Killer (b) Preyer (c) Predator (d) Attacker

61. The animal that is caught and eaten by the predator is called
(a) Prey (b) Praying animal (c) Pray (d) None of them

62. The process of eating of prey by the predator is called
(a) Parasitism (b) Predation (c) Symbiosis (d) Mutualism

63. Which one of the following statements is true?
(a) The sizes of predators and prey populations are not related to each other
(b) The size of predators and prey populations are related to each other
(c) Prey is not affected by the predators
(d) Predators do not affect prey

64. Diseases in living organisms caused by parasites are called
(a) Infestations (b) Infections (c) Inflammation (d) None of them

65. Which one of the following statements is true?
(a) Parasites always harm the host (b) Parasites do not harm the host
(c) Parasites may or may not harm the host (d) None of them

66. The parasites living inside the body of host are called
(a) Endoparasites (b) Living parasites (c) Ectoparasites (d) None of them

67. The parasite living outside the body of host are called
(a) Endoparasites (b) Ectoparasites (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

68. The tapeworm in the intestine of man is an example of
(a) Ectoparasite (b) Endoparasite (c) Prey (d) Predator

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69. **Fungi causing dandruff in hair is an example of**
(a) Ectoparasite (b) Endoparasite (c) Prey (d) Predators

70. **Association between two organisms which brings benefit to both the organisms is called**
(a) Mutualism (b) Parasitism (c) Symbiosis (d) Commensalism

71. **The association between the roots of plants and fungi is called**
(a) Mutualism (b) Mycorrhiza (c) Phycorrhiza (d) None of them

72. **Lichens are an example of**
(a) Parasitism (b) Predation (c) Mutalism (d) Symbiosis

73. **The relationship between insects and flowering plants is an example of**
(a) Predation (b) Parasitism (c) Mutualism (d) Symbiosis

74. **The association of alga living within a fungus mycelium is termed as**
(a) Lichens (b) Predation (c) Mycorrhiza (d) None of them

75. **The type of relationship in which only one organism is benefited, other is not harmed or benefited is called**
(a) Predation (b) Parasitism (c) Commensalism (d) Mutualism

76. **Sharks may have small fishes attached to them, these fishes are called**
(a) Rahoo (b) Remoras (c) Mallee (d) None of them

77. **The relation of sharks with remoras is termed as**
(a) Mutualism (b) Predation (c) Commensalisms (d) None of them

78. **The eating of grass by herbivores is called**
(a) Churning (b) Grazing (c) Grassing (d) None of them

79. **The final result of over – grazing is**
(a) Totally barren land (b) Succession (c) Progression of land (d) None of them

80. **Moderate grazing is**
(a) Very harmful to land (b) Harmful to ecosystem
(c) Helpful to ecosystem (d) None of them

81. **The nutrients which are required by the organisms in large amount are called**
(a) Macronutrients (b) Micronutrients (c) Excessive nutrients (d) Essential nutrients

82. **The nutrients which are not required by the animals in large amount are called**
(a) Non-essential nutrients (b) Essential nutrients
(c) Micronutrients (d) Macronutrients

83. **The chief reservoir of nitrogen is**
(a) Animals (b) Plants (c) Atmosphere (d) Land

84. **Nitrogen makes up _____ % of the gases in atmosphere.**
(a) 22 (b) 78 (c) 80 (d) 4

85. **Which one of the following statements is true?**
(a) Living organism can use nitrogen directly by the atmosphere
(b) Living organism cannot use elemental atmospheric nitrogen

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(c) Animals can use nitrogen of air to form proteins
(d) None of them

86. **The process by which limited amount of nitrogen is circulated through living organisms is called**
(a) Natural cycle (b) Carbondioxide cycle
(c) Nitrogen cycle (d) A and C only

87. **The stages of nitrogen cycle are**
(a) Ammonification and nitrification
(b) Ammonification, nitrification and rectification
(c) Ammonification, nitrification and assimilation
(d) Nitrification only

88. **The oxidation of ammonium ions by the bacteria in soil is called**
(a) Ammonification (b) Nitrification (c) Assimilation (d) Rectification

89. **Utilization of atmospheric nitrogen by certain plants by using bacteria is called**
(a) Ammonia fixation (b) Nitrogen fixation (c) Nitration (d) None of them

90. **In the process of assimilation**
(a) Nitrates are oxidized again (b) Nitrates are reduced to amino acids
(c) Nitrates are reduced to ammonium ions (d) None of them

91. **The total amount of energy fixed by the plants is called**
(a) Total primary production (b) Gross primary production
(c) Gross final production (d) None of them

92. **The amount of energy left after utilization by plants is called**
(a) Gross secondary production (b) Biomass
(c) Biome (d) None of them

93. **About _____% of the solar energy is trapped by producers.**
(a) 15% (b) 1% (c) 0.5 % (d) None of them

94. **The minimum energy is utilized by**
(a) Producers (b) Consumers (c) Decomposers (d) All of them

95. **The living organisms which can prepare their own food are**
(a) Predators (b) Parasites (c) Producers (d) Prey

96. **Parasites are included in**
(a) Producers (b) Decomposers (c) Consumers (d) None of them

97. **Bacteria and fungi are**
(a) Producers (b) Decomposers (c) Consumers (d) None of them

98. **Bear and human are included in**
(a) Producers (b) Consumers (c) Decomposers (d) None of them

99. **Mango tree is a**
(a) Producer (b) Yellow plant (c) Xeroseric plant (d) None of them

100. **Remoras is the name of**
(a) Fish (b) Bird (c) Plant (d) None of them

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ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	a	3.	c	4.	b	5.	b	6.	b	7.	b
8.	b	9.	c	10.	c	11.	d	12.	a	13.	b	14.	a
15.	a	16.	b	17.	a	18.	b	19.	a	20.	b	21.	b
22.	a	23.	a	24.	c	25.	a	26.	b	27.	b	28.	c
29.	a	30.	d	31.	a	32.	c	33.	d	34.	b	35.	c
36.	a	37.	c	38.	d	39.	b	40.	a	41.	c	42.	c
43.	c	44.	c	45.	b	46.	a	47.	b	48.	d	49.	b
50.	b	51.	b	52.	c	53.	a	54.	d	55.	c	56.	d
57.	b	58.	b	59.	d	60.	c	61.	a	62.	b	63.	b
64.	a	65.	c	66.	a	67.	b	68.	b	69.	a	70.	c
71.	b	72.	c	73.	c	74.	a	75.	c	76.	b	77.	c
78.	b	79.	a	80.	c	81.	a	82.	c	83.	c	84.	b
85.	b	86.	c	87.	c	88.	b	89.	b	90.	c	91.	d
92.	b	93.	b	94.	c	95.	c	96.	b	97.	b	98.	b
99.	a	100.	a										

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BIOTECHNOLOGY

1. Mendel's work was discovered in
(a) 1902 (b) 1913 (c) 1901 (d) 1900

2. In 1980, biotechnology had produced _____ to cure human illnesses.
(a) Drugs (b) Vaccines (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

3. There are _____ possible ways to get the gene of interest.
(a) Three (b) Four (c) Five (d) Six

4. First restriction enzyme was isolated by
(a) H.O. Smith (b) Goldsmith (c) Mendel (d) None of them

5. How many enzymes are isolated so far?
(a) 300 (b) 400 (c) 500 (d) 600

6. _____is a commonly used restriction enzyme which cuts double standard DNA.
(a) $ECOR_1$ (b) $ECOR_2$ (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

7. For the preparation of a recombinant DNA, the plasmid is cut with the _____enzyme.
(a) Different (b) Same (c) Another (d) None of them

8. The two different pieces of DNA joined together are known as
(a) Recombinant DNA (b) Chimaeric DNA (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

9. A genomic library is a collection of
(a) Bacterial clones (b) Bacteriophage clones
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

10. Vectors may be
(a) Plasmids (b) Viruses (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

11. Probe can be
(a) Radioactive (b) Fluorescent (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

12. Polymerase chain reaction was developed by
(a) Kary B. Mullis (b) Charles Mullis (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

13. Polymerase chain reaction was developed in
(a) 1982 (b) 1983 (c) 1884 (d) 1984

14. Bacterium Thermus aequaticus lives in
(a) Cold springs (b) Hot springs (c) Winter (d) Summer

15. How many methods are used for the generation of different sized DNA fragment?
(a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four

16. The method in which dideoxyribon ucleoside triphosphates are used to terminate DNA synthesis at different sites is called
(a) Sanger's method (b) Maxam-1 Gilbert method
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

17. The method in which DNA threads chemically cut into pieces of different sizes is called
(a) Sanger's method (b) Maxam-1 Gilbert method
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

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18. One of the smallest human chromosome is
(a) 21 (b) 22 (c) 23 (d) 24

19. The human genome is _____larger than any other genome sequenced so far.
(a) 23 times (b) 24 times (c) 25 times (d) 26 times

20. Genetically _____have been used to clean up environmental pollutants.
(a) Engineered Viruses (b) Engineered bacteria (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

21. Millions of copies of single gene can be created through
(a) Laser (b) PCR
(c) TCR (d) Genetic Engineering

22. PCR takes its name from
(a) DNA polymerase (b) RNA polymerase (c) DNA Replication (d) Both b and c

23. DNA polymerase used in temperature insensitive, is extracted from the bacterium
(a) Nitrosomonas (b) Nitrobacterium (c) Thermus aquaticus (d) None of them

24. The process in which fragments can be separated according to their lengths is called
(a) Electrophoresis (b) Gel electrophoresis
(c) Genetic Engineering (d) None of them

25. The DNA from a ___sperm is enough to identify a suspected rapist.
(a) Single (b) Double (c) Triple (d) None of them

26. PCR amplification and analysis can be used
(a) To diagnose viral infection (b) To identify criminals
(c) To diagnose genetic disorder (d) All of above

27. When gene sequencing method was developed?
(a) 1970 (b) 1980 (c) 1870 (d) None of them

28. The method in which didcoxyribon ucleocide triphosphate are used to terminate DNA synthesis is called
(a) Sanger's method (b) Maxam method (c) Gilbert method (d) All of them

29. Genetic engineering may enhance the ability of bacteria to extract the
(a) Copper (b) Uranium (c) Gold (d) All of them

30. The technique developed to introduce foreign genes into immature plant embryo is called
(a) Transgenic (b) Genetic engineering
(c) Cloning (d) Genetic recombination

31. The enzyme RuBP helps in the capturing of
(a) CO_2 (b) O_2 (c) Hydrogen (d) All of them

32. Plants are being engineered to produce
(a) Human hormone (b) Clotting factors (c) Antibodies (d) All of them

33. The technique developed to insert genes into the eggs of animals is called
(a) Transgenic animals (b) Transgenic plants (c) Cloning (d) None of them

34. _____is used for preventing blood clot during surgery.
(a) Haemoglobin (b) Antithrombin (c) Fibrinogen (d) All of them

35. Cloning is a form of _____reproduction
(a) Asexual (b) Sexual (c) Hermaphrodites (d) None of them

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36. ___cells are those that cling to an egg after evolution occurs.
(a) Cumulus cells (b) Embryonic cells (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

37. _____is the insertion of genetic material into human cells for the treatment of disorder.
(a) Genetic engineering (b) Gene therapy
(c) Cloning (d) Genetic recombination

38. A condition develops when liver cells lack a receptor for removing cholesterol from the blood is called
(a) Gene therapy (b) Hypercholesterolemia
(c) Immuno deficiency syndrome (d) None of them

39. To cure Parkinson's disease, dopamine-producing cells could be grafted directly into the
(a) Arms (b) Shoulders (c) Brain (d) None of them

40. Who did say in 1902 that plant cells are totiportant?
(a) Gottlieb (b) Hyberlent (c) Shewan (d) All of them

41. Transgenic plant carries out foreign _____ that have been introduced into their cells.
(a) Genes (b) Allele (c) Cells (d) All of them

42. A _____ can be used to produce recombinant DNA.
(a) Virus (b) Bacteria (c) Plasmid (d) Plant cell

43. _____ is used to produce crops that have improved agriculture or food quality traits.
(a) Cloning (b) Transgenesis (c) Gentic engineering (d) None of them

44. _____is the example of salt tolerant plant.
(a) Cassia Fistula (b) Solanum Nigram (c) Arabidopsis (d) None of them

45. Soya bean produces the monounsaturated fatty acid i.e.
(a) Oleic acid (b) Vernolic acid (c) Ricinoleic acid (d) All of them

ANSWERS

1.	d	2.	c	3.	a	4.	a	5.	b	6.	a	7.	b
8.	c	9.	c	10.	c	11.	c	12.	a	13.	b	14.	b
15.	b	16.	a	17.	b	18.	b	19.	c	20.	b	21.	b
22.	a	23.	c	24.	b	25.	a	26.	d	27.	a	28.	a
29.	d	30.	a	31.	a	32.	d	33.	a	34.	b	35.	a
36.	a	37.	b	38.	b	39.	c	40.	c	41.	a	42.	c
43.	c	44.	c	45.	d								

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EVOLUTION

1. The process that has transformed life on earth from its earliest forms to the vast diversity is called
(a) Reproduction (b) Evolution (c) Succession (d) All of them

2. Creationists believe in one of the following theories.
(a) Theory of special creation (b) Theory of natural selection
(c) Theory of evolution (d) All of them

3. Evolutionists believe in one of the following theories
(a) Theory of special creation (b) Theory of natural selection
(c) Theory of evolution (d) Both b and c

4. Who believed in theory of evolution?
(a) Linnaeus (b) Lamarck (c) Darwin (d) Wallace

5. Who introduced binomial nomenclature for naming species?
(a) Lamarck (b) Linnaeus (c) Darwin (d) Lyell

6. The underwater hot springs are called
(a) Hydrothermal events (b) Hydroelectrical springs
(c) Hydrothermal springs (d) None of them

7. A group of bacteria that can tolerate temperatures upto 120°C is called
(a) Zoobacteria (b) Azotobacter (c) Archeobacteria (d) All of them

8. The first photosynthetic organism used following compound as a source of hydrogen
(a) Hydrogen sulphide (b) Sulphuric acid
(c) Water (d) Hydrogen peroxide

9. The endosymbiont hypothesis was proposed by
(a) Lynn Margulis (b) Malthus (c) Linnaeus (d) Aristotle

10. The hypothesis that aerobic bacteria developed into mitochondria is called
(a) Mitochondria hypothesis (b) Endosymbiont hypothesis
(c) Darwin's hypothesis (d) None of them

11. Who published essay on the "principle of population"
(a) Malthus (b) Aristotle (c) Darwin (d) Wallace

12. Who explained earth history by catastrophism?
(a) Lyell (b) Lynn Margulis (c) Cuvier (d) Lamarck

13. The prokaryotes may have arisen _____billion years ago.
(a) 3.5 (b) 7.5 (c) 8.5 (d) 10

14. Lamarck published his theory of evolution in
(a) 1800 A.D. (b) 1809 A.D. (c) 1900 B.C. (d) 1800 B.C.

15. "The modifications that an organism acquires, can be passed along to its offspring's". This idea was given by
(a) Darwin (b) Lamarck (c) Lyell (d) Lynn Margulis

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16. **Charles Darwin was born in _____ (city).**
(a) London (b) Jersy (c) Shrewsbury (d) None of them

17. **Charles Darwin was born in _____ A.D.**
(a) 1809 (b) 1831 (c) 1909 (d) 1709

18. **The term Galapagos refers to**
(a) A city (b) An island (c) An animal (d) None of them

19. **The Wallace's papers about the theory of natural selection were presented to _____ Society of London.**
(a) Lamarkian (b) Darwinian (c) Linnaean (d) Evolutionary

20. **Darwin's theory "The origin of species" was published in _____ A.D.**
(a) 1859 (b) 1809 (c) 1840 (d) 1858

21. **Alfred Wallace was working in**
(a) East Indies (b) East India (c) West India (d) West Indies

22. **One of the following statements about Darwin in not true.**
(a) He believed in Descent with modification (b) He believed in Natural selection
(c) He was naturalist (d) He was evolutionist

23. **One of the following statements is not the part of Darwin's theory of natural selection.**
(a) Production of more individuals than the environment can support, leads to a struggle for existence among individuals of a population.
(b) Survival in the struggle for existence is not random but it depends upon one's inherited structure.
(c) Unequal ability of individuals to survive and reproduce will lead to a gradual change in a population.
(d) There is a inheritance of all acquired characteristics.

24. **The Neo– Darwinism is also called**
(a) Modern evolutionary synthesis (b) Origin of species
(c) Perceived unity in life (d) All of them

25. **The origin of species convinced most biologists that species are products of**
(a) Reproduction (b) Nature (c) Evolution (d) All of them

26. **The comprehensive theory of evolution is now known as**
(a) Origin of species (b) Modern theory of origin of species
(c) Theory of natural selection (d) Modern synthesis

27. **The modern synthesis is called synthesis because**
(a) It integrated discoveries and ideas from many fields
(b) It was developed by different scientists.
(c) It was written by many scientists
(d) None of them

28. **Darwin's theory of evolution was mainly based on**
(a) Evidences from biogeography
(b) Evidences from vestigial organs
(c) Evidences from comparative anatomy
(d) All of them

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29. **Which one of the following evidences does not support theory of evolution?**
(a) Succession of fossil forms
(b) Anatomical similarities between species grouped in the same taxonomic category
(c) Closely related organisms go through similar stages in their embryonic development
(d) None of them

30. **The historical remnants of structures that had important functions in ancestors are called**
(a) Useful organs (b) Wasteful organs (c) Vestigial organs (d) Vestigial organs

31. **One of the following organs is not vestigial.**
(a) Nictating membrane in mammals (b) Ear muscles in man
(c) Appendix in herbivores (d) None of them

32. **Flower parts are considered to have evolved from**
(a) Flower (b) Leaves (c) Stem (d) Root

33. **Darwin believed in perceived unity in life which means**
(a) All organisms have common ancestors (b) All types of lives are same
(c) Life is like a unit (d) None of them

34. **_____ are the earliest vertebrates according to fossil record.**
(a) Mammals (b) Birds (c) Reptiles (d) Fishes

35. **Similarity in characteristics resulting from common ancestry is known as**
(a) Heteorology (b) Biology (c) Chronology (d) Homology

36. **"The evolution is a remodeling process in which ancestral structures that functioned in one capacity become modified as they take on new function." This statement can be explained by considering one of the following evidences**
(a) Evidence from molecular biology (b) Evidence from comparative embryology
(c) Evidence from comparative anatomy (d) Evidence from biogeography

37. **Eustachian tubes that connect the middle ear with the throat in humans have been thought to evolve from**
(a) Vertebral column (b) Brainstem (c) Gill pouches (d) None of them

38. **Cytochrome C, a respiratory protein, is found in**
(a) All humans (b) All animals
(c) All anaerobic organisms (d) All aerobic species

39. **A group of interbreeding individuals belonging to a particular species and sharing a common geographical area is called**
(a) Population (b) Community (c) Niche (d) None of them

40. **The total aggregate of genes in a population at any one time is called**
(a) Genome (b) Gene pool (c) Gene pond (d) None of them

41. **One of the following statements is not true about evolution.**
(a) Evolution is compatible with mechanism of inheritance
(b) Evolution brings diversity in organisms
(c) Evolution is a continuous process
(d) None of them

42. **A group of population that has the potential to interbreed in nature is called**
(a) Species (b) Community (c) Ecological Niche (d) None of them

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43. All the alleles at all gene loci in all individuals of the population is called
(a) Genome (b) Gene pool (c) Gene pond (d) None of them

44. For a diploid species, each locus is represented _____ in the genome of an individual.
(a) Thrice (b) Twice (c) Once (d) None of them

45. If all the members of population are homozygous for the same allele, that allele is said to be
(a) Fixed (b) Changed (c) Mutated (d) None of them

46. Hardy – Weinberg theorem was stated by
(a) Only Hardy (b) Only Weinberg
(c) Both Hardy and Weinberg (d) None of them

47. Hardy – Weinberg Theorem was stated in
(a) 1809 A.D. (b) 1908 A.D. (c) 1900 A.D. (d) None of them

48. The statement, "The genetic structure of a non-evolving population remains constant over the generations" is termed as
(a) Hardy Theorem (b) Hardy – Weinberg Theorem
(c) Genetic recombination Theorem (d) None of them

49. One of the following statements does not match with Hardy – Weinberg theorem.
(a) The genetic structure of a non – evolving population remains constant over the generations.
(b) Meiosis has no effect on the overall genetic structure of population
(c) The total population's gene pool does not remain constant over the generations
(d) All of them

50. Which one of the following formulae is called Hardy – Weinberg equation?
(a) $p+q=1$ (b) $p-q=1$ (c) $p+q=0$ (d) None of them

51. Which one of the following formulae cannot be derived from Hardy – Weinberg equation?
(a) $p+q=1$ (b) $1-q=q$ (c) $1+q=p$ (d) None of them

52. Total number of alleles of a particular trait present in gene pool is called
(a) Genotypic frequency (b) Allelic frequency
(c) Phenotypic frequency (d) None of them

53. The total genotypes for a particular trait in a gene pool is called
(a) Allelic frequency (b) Genotypic frequency
(c) Phenotypic frequency (d) All of them

54. According to Hardy – Weinberg's theorem,
(a) Allelic frequency cannot remain constant in a gene pool
(b) Genotypic frequency cannot remain constant in a gene pool
(c) Allelic frequency and genotypic frequency always remain constant in a gene pool
(d) None of them

55. One of them following factors cannot alter gene frequency.
(a) Sexual recombination (b) Mutation
(c) Genetic drift (d) Non-random mating

56. One of the following factors can change gene frequency.
(a) Sexual recombination (b) Random mating
(c) Mutation (d) None of them

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57. **Genetic drift can change**
(a) Allelic frequency (b) Gene frequency
(c) Genotypic frequency (d) All of them

58. **Condition for Hardy – Weinberg theorem is**
(a) Gene pool should not be acted upon by agents other than sexual recombination
(b) Mutations should take place in gene pool
(c) Sexual recombination should not take place
(d) All of them

59. **One of the following factors cannot cause change in gene pool.**
(a) Mutation (b) Migration (c) Meiosis (d) Genetic drift

60. **The change in frequency of alleles at a locus that occurs by chance is called**
(a) Mutation (b) Selection
(c) Non – random mating (d) Genetic drift

61. **Archeobacteria can tolerate high temperatures upto**
(a) 120°C (b) 150°C (c) 200°C (d) 500°C

62. **The first eukaryotes appeared about _____ years ago.**
(a) 3.5 billion years ago (b) 2 billion years ago
(c) 1.5 billion years ago (d) None of them

63. **Who presented a theory of natural selection essentially identical to Darwin?**
(a) Malthus (b) Wallace (c) Cuvier (d) Lamarck

64. **_____ are considered to be the ancestors of all lives.**
(a) Eukaryotes (b) Prokaryotes (c) Mammals (d) Birds

65. **A respiratory protein called _____ is found in all aerobic organisms.**
(a) Cytochrome A (b) Actin (c) Myocin (d) Cytochrame C

66. **Hardy – Weinberg's theory describes a _____ population.**
(a) Evolving population (b) Population living in a particular area
(c) Non – evolving population (d) None of them

67. **_____ is a series of changes in the genetic composition of a population over time.**
(a) Evolution (b) Reproduction (c) Respiration (d) None of them

68. **Hardy Weinberg's theorem is binomial expansion of**
(a) $(a+b+c)^2$ (b) $(a-b)^2$ (c) $(a+b)^2$ (d) None of them

69. **A species who is in imminent danger of extinction throughout its range is called**
(a) Evolving species (b) Non-evolving species
(c) Endangered species (d) None of them

70. **Who published an essay an "The principle of population"?**
(a) Malthus (b) Cuvier (c) Lyell (d) Lynn Margulis

71. **The gill pouches of mammals and bird embryos are**
(a) Support for "ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny"
(b) Homologous structures
(c) Used by the embryos to breathe
(d) Evidence for the degeneration of unused body parts

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72. The smallest biological unit that can evolve over time is
(a) A particular cell (b) An individual organism
(c) A population (d) None of them

73. Selection acts directly on
(a) Phenotype (b) Genotype
(c) Genome of a particular organism (d) The entire gene pool

74. Level of classification between species and family is called
(a) Phylum (b) Genus (c) Class (d) Order

75. Habitats other than _____ are being seriously threatened.
(a) Grassland (b) Desert (c) Rain forest (d) None of them

76. Endangered species have been recorded to more than
(a) 500 (b) 700 (c) 1000 (d) 1500

77. In Ecuador, forest coverage has been reduced to
(a) 44% (b) 95% (c) 50% (d) None of them

78. One of the following factors is not the cause of extinction of species
(a) Climate change (b) Pollution
(c) Invasions from foreign species (d) Growing of botanical gardens

79. Endangered species have been resulted due to
(a) Protection of landscapes (b) Formation of zoos
(c) Formation of botanical gardens (d) Destruction of habitats

80. Darwin's theory, as presented in the origin of species, is mainly concerned with
(a) How new species arise (b) How adaptations evolve
(c) How extinctions occur (d) The genetics of evolutions

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	a	3.	d	4.	b	5.	b	6.	a	7.	c
8.	a	9.	a	10.	b	11.	a	12.	c	13.	a	14.	b
15.	b	16.	c	17.	a	18.	b	19.	c	20.	a	21.	a
22.	c	23.	d	24.	a	25.	c	26.	d	27.	a	28.	a
29.	d	30.	c	31.	c	32.	b	33.	a	34.	d	35.	d
36.	c	37.	c	38.	d	39.	a	40.	b	41.	d	42.	a
43.	a	44.	b	45.	a	46.	c	47.	a	48.	b	49.	c
50.	a	51.	d	52.	b	53.	b	54.	c	55.	a	56.	c
57.	d	58.	a	59.	c	60.	d	61.	a	62.	c	63.	b
64.	b	65.	d	66.	c	67.	a	68.	c	69.	c	70.	a
71.	b	72.	c	73.	d	74.	b	75.	c	76.	a	77.	b
78.	d	79.	d	80.	b								

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CHEMISTRY

ATOMIC STRUCTURE

SET – I

1. Nucleons comprise _____.
   (a) Neutrons and electrons (b) Neutrons and the protons
   (c) Only electrons (d) Only protons
2. The size of the nucleus is about _____ times smaller than atom.
   (a) 1200 (b) 1500 (c) 5000 (d) 10000
3. The number of electrons balances out the number of protons. This statement shows that ___.
   (a) All atoms have positive charge (b) All atoms have zero charge
   (c) Most atoms are neutral (d) None of these
4. An ion gains _____ charge when electrons are removed and gains negative charge when electrons are added.
   (a) Neutral (b) Positive (c) Negative (d) None of these
5. In an atom, the number of protons remains _____, but the number of neutrons is different.
   (a) Same (b) Equal (c) Positive (d) Negative
6. Rutherford's Alpha Scattering Experiment shows that the nucleus is very small and____.
   (a) Same charged (b) No charged (c) Negative charged (d) Positively charged
7. The most convincing indication in the Alpha Scattering Experiment is a tiny proportion of alpha particles appear to be reflected
   (a) Straight. (b) Right back. (c) Left back. (d) None of these
8. The nucleus is unstable hence some isotopes are _____
   (a) Similar (b) Same structure (c) Radioactive (d) None of these
9. Atomic number of an isotope of cadmium is 48 and a mass number is 112. This shows that this isotope has
   (a) 48 protons, 112 neutrons and 48 electrons (b) 48 protons, 10 neutrons and 18 electrons
   (c) 48 protons, 12 neutrons and 28 electrons (d) 48 protons, 11 neutrons and 38 electrons

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	d	3.	c	4.	b	5.	a	6.	d	7.	b
8.	c	9.	a										

SET – II

1. Electron was discovered by
   (a) J.J Thomson (b) Goldstein (c) Chadwick (d) None of them
2. Cathode rays were produced in discharged tube at
   (a) High pressure (b) Low pressure (c) Ordinary pressure (d) All pressures

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3. Cathode rays were produced in discharged tube at
(a) High voltage (b) Low voltage (c) Ordinary voltage (d) All voltages

4. Which scientist established electric charge on electrons?
(a) J. Perrin (b) J.J. Thomson (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

5. Cathode rays produced _____ fluorescence on striking the walls of glass tube.
(a) Blackish (b) Bluish (c) Greenish (d) Brownish

6. When alumina placed in path of cathode rays, alumina glows
(a) Black (b) Blue (c) Green (d) Red

7. When tin stone placed in path of cathode rays, tin glows
(a) Yellow (b) Blue (c) Green (d) Red

8. Cathode rays travel in discharge tube
(a) Perpendicular to surface of cathode (b) Perpendicular to surface of anode
(c) Horizontal to surface of cathode (d) Horizontal to surface of anode

9. In cathode rays, e/m values
(a) Depend upon nature of gas (b) Do not depend upon nature of gas
(c) Depend upon amount of air (d) None of them

10. In anode rays, e/m values
(a) Depend upon nature of gas (b) Do not depend upon nature of gas
(c) Depend upon amount of air (d) None of them

11. Cathode rays can produce X-rays when they strike on anode particularly with
(a) Large atomic mass (b) Small atomic mass (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

12. Which type of cathode is used to focus cathode rays on a platinum foil?
(a) Convex cathode (b) Concave cathode (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

13. Cathode rays have _____ effect.
(a) Oxidizing (b) Reducing (c) Hydrolysing (d) Catalysing

14. Which scientis named cathode rays as electrons?
(a) J.J. Thomson (b) J Perrin (c) Stonely (d) None of them

15. Proton was discovered by
(a) J.J. Thomson (b) Goldstein (c) Chadwick (d) J Perrin

16. Positive rays produce flashes on
(a) Aluminium plate (b) Zinc plate
(c) Platinum plate (d) Zinc sulphide plate

17. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) e/m for positive ray is larger than e/m for negative ray
(b) e/m for positive ray is smaller than e/m for negative ray
(c) e/m for positive ray is equal to e/m for negative ray
(d) None of them

18. Which scientist named anode rays as proton?
(a) Stonely (b) J. Perrin (c) Thomson (d) Rutherford

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19. The mass of proton is_____ times more than that of an electron.
(a) 1636 (b) 1736 (c) 1836 (d) 1936

20. Neutron was discovered by
(a) J.J. Thomson (b) Goldstein (c) Chadwick (d) None of them

21. Which scientist was awarded noble prize in physics?
(a) J.J. Thomson (b) Goldstein (c) Chadwick (d) None of them

22. A stream of alpha particles produced form polonium source was detected at
(a) Barium target (b) Beryllium target (c) Polonium target (d) Zinc target

23. ${}_{2}^{4}He + {}_{4}^{9}Be \rightarrow ? + {}_{0}^{1}n$
(a) ${}_{6}^{12}C$ (b) ${}_{6}^{13}C$ (c) ${}_{5}^{9}B$ (d) ${}_{5}^{10}B$

24. Free neutron decays into
(a) Proton, electron and deuterón (b) Proton, electron and deuterium
(c) Proton, electron and protrium (d) Proton, electron and neutrino

25. ${}_{0}^{1}n \rightarrow {}_{1}^{1}P + {}_{1}^{0}e + ?$
(a) ${}_{0}^{3}n$ (b) ${}_{0}^{2}n$ (c) ${}_{0}^{1}n$ (d) ${}_{0}^{0}n$

26. Neutrons are _____ penetrating particles.
(a) High (b) Low (c) Intermediate (d) None of them

27. Fast neutrons travel with an energy
(a) 1.2 Mev (b) 1.4 Mev (c) 1.6 Mev (d) 1.8 Mev

28. Slow neutrons travel with an energy
(a) Above 1 Mev (b) Below 1 Mev (c) Above 1 ev (d) Below 1 ev

29. Slow neutrons are _____ effective than fast neutron for fission purposes.
(a) Less (b) More (c) Same (d) Differentially

30. ${}_{7}^{14}N + {}_{0}^{1}n \rightarrow {}_{5}^{11}B + ?$
(a) ${}_{1}^{1}H$ (b) ${}_{2}^{4}He$ (c) ${}_{6}^{12}C$ (d) None of them

31. ${}_{29}^{66}Cu + {}_{0}^{1}n \rightarrow {}_{29}^{66}Cu + ?$
(a) ${}_{1}^{1}H$ (b) ${}_{2}^{4}He$ (c) ${}_{6}^{12}C$ (d) hv

32. ${}_{29}^{66}Cu \rightarrow ? + {}_{-1}^{0}e$
(a) ${}_{30}^{65}Zn$ (b) ${}_{30}^{66}Zn$ (c) ${}_{30}^{67}Zn$ (d) ${}_{30}^{68}Zn$

33. An instrument was devised to measure the e/m value of electrons by
(a) J.J. Thomson (b) J. Perrin (c) Goldstein (d) Chadwick

34. Which radiations are emitted, when slow moving neutrons hit the copper metal?
(a) Alpha (b) Beta (c) Gamma (d) Delta

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35. e/m value for electron is
(a) 1.7588×10^{10} C/Kg (b) 1.7588×10^{-10} C/Kg
(c) 1.7588×10^{11} C/Kg (d) 1.7588×10^{-11} C/Kg

36. Which scientist determined the charge on electron?
(a) Stonely (b) Rutherford (c) Millikan (d) None of them

37. Mathematical expression for Millikan's oil drop method is:
(a) $\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{mg}{He - mg}$ (b) $\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{He - mg}{mg}$ (c) $\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{mg}{He - mg}$ (d) None of them

38. Charge on proton in coulomb is
(a) $+1.6022 \times 10^{-18}$ (b) $+1.6022 \times 10^{-19}$ (c) $+1.6022 \times 10^{-20}$ (d) $+1.6022 \times 10^{-21}$

39. Charge on electron in coulomb is
(a) -1.6022×10^{-18} (b) -1.6022×10^{-19} (c) -1.6022×10^{-20} (d) -1.6022×10^{-21}

40. Mass of proton in kg is
(a) 1.6726×10^{-27} (b) 1.6750×10^{-27} (c) 9.1095×10^{-31} (d) None of them

41. Mathematical value of $\varepsilon h^2 / \pi m e^2$ is equal to
(a) 0.529×10^{-10} m (b) 0.529×10^{-1} nm (c) 0.529 A^0 (d) All of them

42. If electron moves through a small distance (dr), then the work done for moving electron is given by
(a) $\frac{Ze}{4\pi\varepsilon_o r} dr$ (b) $\frac{4\pi\varepsilon_o r}{Ze} dr$ (c) $\frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_o r^2} dr$ (d) $\frac{4\pi\varepsilon_o r^2}{Ze^2} dr$

43. Mathematical value for $m^2e^4 / 8\varepsilon_o^2 h^2$ is _____.
(a) 2.178×10^{-16} J (b) 2.178×10^{-17} J (c) 2.178×10^{-18} J (d) 2.178×10^{-19} J

44. Spectrum contains bright background against dark lines is called
(a) Atomic emission spectrum (b) Atomic absorption spectrum
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

45. Lyman series is found in
(a) Ultraviolet region (b) Infrared region (c) Visible region (d) None of them

46. Balmer series is found in
(a) Ultraviolet region (b) Infrared region (c) Visible region (d) None of them

47. Paschen series is found in
(a) Ultraviolet region (b) Infrared region (c) Visible region (d) None of them

48. Brackett series is found in
(a) Ultraviolet region (b) Infrared region (c) Visible region (d) None of them

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49. Pfund series is found in
(a) Ultraviolet region (b) Infrared region (c) Visible region (d) None of them

50. From Lyman to Pfund series, the wave numbers of spectral lines
(a) Increase (b) Decrease (c) Remain constant (d) None of them

51. Wave equation for hydrogen atom is set up by
(a) Schrodinger (b) Heisenberg (c) Dirac (d) All of them

52. The volume of space in which there is _____ chance of finding an electron is called atomic orbital
(a) 90 % (b) 95 % (c) 98 % (d) 100 %

53. The sets of numerical values which give acceptable solutions for electron of any atom is called
(a) Principal quantum no. (b) Azimuthal quantum no.
(c) Magnetic quantum no. (d) Quantum no.

54. Quantum number which represents shell or energy level in which electron revolves around nucleus is called
(a) Principal quantum no. (b) Azimuthal quantum no.
(c) Magnetic quantum no. (d) Spin quantum no.

55. Quantum number which represents shape of orbital of electron is called
(a) Principal quantum no. (b) Azimuthal quantum no.
(c) Magnetic quantum no. (d) Spin quantum no.

56. Quantum number which represents orientation of orbital in magnetic field is called
(a) Principal quantum no. (b) Azimuthal quantum no.
(c) Magnetic quantum no. (d) Spin quantum no.

57. Quantum number which represents clockwise or anticlockwise rotation of electron in an orbital is called
(a) Principal quantum no. (b) Azimuthal quantum no.
(c) Magnetic quantum no. (d) Spin quantum no.

58. Mathematical values for principal quantum number
(a) Natural numbers (b) Whole numbers (c) Integers (d) None of them

59. Mathematical values for azimuthal quantum number are
(a) Natural numbers (b) Whole numbers (c) Integers (d) None of them

60. Mathematical formula for azimuthal quantum number is
(a) $\ell = n + 1$ (b) $\ell = n - 1$ (c) $\ell = 2n + 1$ (d) $\ell = 2n - 1$

61. For s-sub shell
(a) $\ell = 0, m = 0$ (b) $\ell = 1, m = 0, \pm 1$
(c) $\ell = 2, m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2$ (d) $\ell = 3, m = 0 \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3$

62. For p- sub shell
(a) $\ell = 0, m = 0$ (b) $\ell = 1, m = 0, \pm 1$

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(c) $\ell = 2, m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2$ (d) $\ell = 3, m = 0 \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3$

63. For d-sub shell
(a) $\ell = 0, m = 0$ (b) $\ell = 1, m = 0, \pm 1$
(c) $\ell = 2, m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2$ (d) $\ell = 3, m = 0 \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3$

64. For f-sub shell
(a) $\ell = 0, m = 0$ (b) $\ell = 1, m = 0, \pm 1$
(c) $\ell = 2, m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2$ (d) $\ell = 3, m = 0 \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3$

65. What is the shape of s-sub shell?
(a) Spherical (b) Dumb-bell (c) Complicated (d) More complicated

66. Rutherford's atomic model failed because
(a) The atom did not have nucleus and electrons
(b) It did not account for attraction between protons and neutrons
(c) It did not account for stability of atom
(d) There is actually no space between nucleus and electrons

67. Bohr's model of atom is contradicted by
(a) Plank's quantum theory (b) Pauli's exclusion principle
(c) Heisenberg's uncertainty principle (d) All of them

68. Quantum number values for 2p orbitals are
(a) $n = 2, \ell = 1$ (b) $n = 1, \ell = 2$ (c) $n = 1, \ell = 0$ (d) $n = 2, \ell = 0$

69. In ground state of atom, the electron is present
(a) In the nucleus (b) In the second shell
(c) Nearest to nucleus (d) Farthest from the nucleus

70. When 6d orbital is complete, the entering electron goes to
(a) 7f (b) 7s (c) 7p (d) 7d

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	b	3.	a	4.	b	5.	c	6.	a	7.	a
8.	a	9.	b	10.	a	11.	a	12.	b	13.	b	14.	c
15.	b	16.	d	17.	b	18.	d	19.	c	20.	c	21.	c
22.	b	23.	a	24.	d	25.	d	26.	a	27.	a	28.	d
29.	b	30.	b	31.	d	32.	b	33.	a	34.	c	35.	c
36.	c	37.	a	38.	b	39.	b	40.	a	41.	d	42.	c
43.	c	44.	b	45.	a	46.	c	47.	b	48.	b	49.	b
50.	b	51.	a	52.	b	53.	d	54.	a	55.	b	56.	c
57.	d	58.	a	59.	b	60.	b	61.	a	62.	b	63.	c
64.	d	65.	a	66.	c	67.	c	68.	a	69.	c	70.	c

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AWARENESS OF LIQUIDS AND SOLIDS

1. **Intermolecular forces**
   (a) Concern with valence electrons (b) Do not concern with valence electrons
   (c) Concern with phase changes (d) Both c and d
2. **How many types of intermolecular forces are there?**
   (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
3. **What is the percentage effectiveness of dipole-dipole forces?**
   (a) 1% (b) 2% (c) 3% (d) None of them
4. **The strength of intermolecular forces depends upon**
   (a) Electronegativity difference between bonded atoms
   (b) Distance between molecules
   (c) Size of atoms, ions and molecules (d) Both a and b
5. **Greater the strength of dipole–dipole forces**
   (a) Greater are the values of thermodynamic parameters
   (b) Smaller are the values of thermodynamic parameters
   (c) Both a and b (d) None of them
6. **Intermolecular forces between chloroform molecules is the example of**
   (a) Dipole–dipole forces (b) Ion–dipole forces
   (c) Dipole–induced dipole forces (d) Instantaneous dipole–induced dipole forces
7. **The dissolution of most of ionic compounds in water is due to**
   (a) Hydrogen bonding (b) Dipole forces (c) Hydration (d) None of them
8. **The forces of attraction between ions and water molecules are known as**
   (a) Dipole–dipole forces (b) Ion–dipole forces
   (c) Dipole–induced dipole forces (d) Instantaneous dipole–induced dipole forces
9. **Dipole–induced dipole forces are present between**
   (a) Polar and polar molecules (b) Non– polar and non–polar molecules
   (c) Polar and non–polar molecules (d) None of them
10. **Dipole–induced dipole forces are also called**
    (a) London forces (b) Fritz forces (c) Debye forces (d) None of them
11. **Instantaneous dipole–induced dipole forces are also called**
    (a) London forces (b) Fritz forces (c) Debye forces (d) Both A and B
12. **London dispersion forces are significantly**
    (a) Strong attractive forces between polar molecules
    (b) Strong attractive forces between non–polar molecules
    (c) Weak attractive forces between polar molecules
    (d) Weak attractive forces between non–polar molecules

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13. London forces are _____ than dipole–dipole interactions.
(a) Stronger (b) Weaker
(c) Neither weaker nor stronger (d) Both a and b

14. The boiling points of group zero elements _____ in the group from top to bottom
(a) Increase (b) Decrease
(c) Neither increase nor decrease (d) Both a and b

15. The atomic number of any element _____ in the group from top to bottom.
(a) Increase (b) Decreases (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

16. The polarizability of group zero _____ in the group from top to bottom.
(a) Increases (b) Decreases (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

17. Quantitative measurement of the extent to which the electronic cloud can be distorted called
(a) Polarizability (b) Re–polarizability (c) De–polarizability (d) None of them

18. All the halogens are
(a) Polar monoatomic molecules (b) Non–polar monoatomic molecules
(c) Non–polar diatomic molecules (d) Polar diatomic molecules

19. Boiling point of fluorine molecule is
(a) 185° C (b) 186° C (c) 187° C (d) 188° C

20. Boiling point of iodine molecule is
(a) 181° C (b) 182° C (c) 183° C (d) 184° C

21. Boiling point of Helium atom is
(a) 268.6° C (b) 267.6° C (c) 266.6° C (d) 265.6° C

22. Boiling point of Radon atom is
(a) 61.8° C (b) 62.8° C (c) 63.8° C (d) 64.8° C

23. In which state of matter, fluorine exists at room temperature?
(a) Solid (b) Liquid (c) Gas (d) Plasma

24. In which state of matter, iodine exists at room temperature?
(a) Solid (b) Liquid (c) Gas (d) Plasma

25. The polarizability of iodine molecule is much ____ than that of fluorine.
(a) Lesser (b) Greater (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

26. Which of the following statements is correct
(a) Greater the no. of atoms in molecule, greater is its polarizability
(b) Lesser the no. of atoms in molecule, lesser is its polarizability
(c) Greater the no. of atoms in molecule, lesser is its polarizability
(d) Lesser the no. of atoms in molecule, greater is its polarizability

27. The factors affecting the London forces are
(a) Size of electronic cloud, polarizability, melting point
(b) Size of electronic cloud, depolarizability, boiling point
(c) Size of electronic cloud, polarizability, no. of atoms in molecule
(d) None of them

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28. Water is _____ molecule.
(a) Polar (b) Non-polar (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

29. What type of force is present among water molecules?
(a) Hydrogen bonding (b) Dipole–dipole forces
(c) London forces (d) Both a and b

30. How many lone pairs are there in oxygen atom?
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

31. What is the most electronegative element in the periodic table?
(a) Fluorine (b) Chlorine (c) Bromine (d) Iodine

32. How many times the strength of hydrogen bond is less than that of covalent bond?
(a) Ten times (b) Twenty times (c) Thirty times (d) Forty times

33. The boiling point of hydrides of IV–A group is _____ as compared to V–A, VI–A and VII–A groups:
(a) Low (b) High (c) Intermediate (d) None of them

34. Which compound has lowest boiling point?
(a) Methane (b) Ethane (c) Propane (d) Butane

35. Electronegative character of elements _____ in the periods from left to right.
(a) Decreases (b) Increases (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

36. Water is liquid at room temperature due to
(a) Increasing electronegative character of H_2O from left to right.
(b) Decreasing electronegative character of H_2O from left to right
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

37. Fluorine is _____ electronegative than oxygen.
(a) Less (b) More (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

38. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) H–bonding in HF is stronger than in H_2O (b) H–bonding in HF is weaker than in H_2O
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

39. Boiling point of compound is increased by increasing
(a) Electronegative character (b) Polarizability
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

40. The boiling point of HCl is slightly _____ than that of HBr
(a) Higher (b) Lower (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

41. What is the best example of H–bonded system?
(a) HF (b) HCl (c) NH_3 (d) H_2O

42. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) Hydrocarbons are soluble in water (b) Hydrocarbons are not soluble in water
(c) Hydrocarbons are readily soluble in water (d) None of them

43. Which part of molecules of soaps and detergents is water soluble?
(a) Polar part (b) Non-polar part (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

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44. Which part of molecules of soaps and detergents is water insoluble?
(a) Polar part (b) Non-polar part (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

45. Which groups are vertically adjacent to one another in right handed helix?
(a) >NH and >C=0 (b) $>NH_2$ and >C=0
(c) >NH and >CH=0 (d) $>NH_2$ and >CH=0

46. On the average, there are _____ amino acid units for each turn of helix.
(a) 25 (b) 26 (c) 27 (d) 28

47. How many spiral chains of amino acids in DNA?
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

48. What is the diameter of double helix in DNA?
(a) 18 – 20 A (b) 16 – 18 Å (c) 14 – 16 A (d) 12 – 14 A

49. Hydrogen bonding is found in
(a) H_2O and HF (b) Paints and dyes (c) Glue and honey (d) All of them

50. Hydrogen bonding in clothing is responsible for
(a) Durability (b) Rigidity (c) Tensile strength (d) All of them

51. Which group is responsible for hydrogen bonding in food materials?
(a) CH=0 (b) $-NH_2$ (c) –OH (d) All of them

52. How many empty spaces are occupied by H_2O molecules in the ice structure to decrease density?
(a) 8 % (b) 9 % (c) 10 % (d) 11 %

53. Water freezes from surface to downward direction due to:
(a) Lower density of ice than liquid water at 0° C.
(b) Higher density of ice than liquid water at 0° C.
(c) Lower density of liquid water than ice at 0° C.
(d) None of them

54. At 4°C, the water has _____ density.
(a) Maximum (b) Minimum (c) Zero (d) None of them

55. Below 4°C, the water has _____ density.
(a) Maximum (b) Minimum (c) Zero (d) None of them

56. At 4°C, the water has _____ volume.
(a) Maximum (b) Minimum (c) Zero (d) None of them

57. Below 4°C, the water has _____ volume.
(a) Maximum (b) Minimum (c) Zero (d) None of them

58. Escape of liquid molecules from surface at any temperature is called
(a) Evaporation (b) Boiling (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

59. The factors affecting rate of evaporation are
(a) Surface area, structure of molecule, state of matter
(b) Surface area, temperature, state of matter
(c) Surface area, temperature, intermolecular forces
(d) All of them

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60. Conversion of vapour into liquid state is called
(a) Evaporation (b) Vapourization (c) Condensation (d) All of them

61. In solids, atoms, ions and molecules are held together by
(a) Adhesive forces (b) Cohesive forces (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

62. Solid which can shatter is called
(a) Brittle (b) Malleable (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

63. Solid which can spread out into thin sheets is called
(a) Brittle (b) Malleable (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

64. Glass is the example of
(a) Brittle (b) Malleable (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

65. How many types of solid are there?
(a) 5 (b) 4 (c) 3 (d) 2

66. Solids in which atoms, ions or molecules are arranged in definite three-dimensional pattern are called
(a) Crystalline solids (b) Amorphous solids (c) Crystal lattice (d) None of them

67. The word amorphous means
(a) Definite (b) Indefinite (c) Shape (d) Shapeless

68. The crystallites are
(a) Crystalline part of amorphous solid (b) Crystalline part of crystalline solid
(c) Crystalline part of liquid crystal (d) None of them

69. The phenomenon in which crystals show variation in physical properties depending upon the direction is called
(a) Isotropy (b) Anisotropy (c) Isomorphism (d) Polymorphism

70. Electrons in graphite are mobile for electrical conduction _____ to the layers only.
(a) Horizontal (b) Vertical (c) Parallel (d) Non-parallel

71. Crystalline form of NaF is
(a) Rhombohedral (b) Orthorhombic (c) Cubic (d) None of them

72. Crystalline form of MgO is
(a) Rhombohedral (b) Orthorhombic (c) Cubic (d) None of them

73. The phenomenon in which substance exists in more than one crystalline forms is called
(a) Isomorphism (b) Polymorphism (c) Allotropy (d) Anisotropy

74. Polymorphs have same
(a) Chemical properties (b) Physical properties
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

75. Polymorphs have different
(a) Chemical properties (b) Physical properties
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

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76. Example of polymorph is
(a) $AgNO_3$ (b) $CaCl_2$ (c) $MgCl_2$ (d) NaF

77. The phenomenon is which an element exists in more than one crystalline forms is called
(a) Isomorphism (b) Polymorphism (c) Allotropy (d) Anisotropy

78. In rhombohedral crystal system
(a) All angles are 90° (b) All angles are 120°
(c) All angles lie between 90° and 120° (d) None of them

79. In triclinic crystal system
(a) All angles are 90° (b) All angles are not 90°
(c) All angles are 120° (d) None of them

80. How many types of crystalline solids are there?
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

81. In case of ionic crystals, we deal with
(a) Formula mass (b) Molecular mass (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

82. In structure of NaCl, each sodium ion is surrounded by how many chloride ions?
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 8

83. I–I bond distance is
(a) 271.5 pm (b) 271.5 nm (c) 271.5 um (d) 271.5 mm

84. The first theory of metallic bonding is called
(a) Electron pool theory (b) Electron gas theory
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

85. Which of the following is a pseudo solid?
(a) CaF_2 (b) Glass (c) NaCl (d) All

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	c	3.	a	4.	d	5.	a	6.	a	7.	c
8.	b	9.	c	10.	c	11.	d	12.	d	13.	b	14.	a
15.	a	16.	a	17.	a	18.	c	19.	d	20.	d	21.	a
22.	a	23.	c	24.	a	25.	b	26.	a	27.	c	28.	a
29.	d	30.	a	31.	a	32.	b	33.	a	34.	a	35.	b
36.	a	37.	b	38.	b	39.	c	40.	a	41.	d	42.	b
43.	a	44.	b	45.	a	46.	c	47.	a	48.	a	49.	d
50.	d	51.	c	52.	b	53.	a	54.	a	55.	b	56.	b
57.	a	58.	a	59.	c	60.	c	61.	b	62.	a	63.	b
64.	a	65.	d	66.	a	67.	d	68.	a	69.	b	70.	c
71.	c	72.	c	73.	b	74.	a	75.	b	76.	a	77.	c
78.	c	79.	b	80.	c	81.	a	82.	c	83.	b	84.	c
85.	b												

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THERMO-CHEMISTRY

1. The Greek word "THERM" means
(a) Heat (b) Heat stable (c) Heat unstable (d) All of them
2. Branch of chemistry which deals with heat changes during chemical reaction is called
(a) Thermochemical (b) Thermostatics (c) Thermodynamics (d) Thermochemistry
3. During chemical reaction, energy in form of heat is
(a) Evolved or absorbed (b) Released or absorbed
(c) Emitted or absorbed (d) All of them
4. During bond formation, energy is
(a) Released (b) Increased (c) Decreased (d) Both a and c
5. During bond breakage, energy is
(a) Absorbed (b) Increased (c) Decreased (d) Both a and b
6. Total energy of product is _____ to reactants.
(a) Equal (b) Unequal (c) Both a and b (d) None of them
7. A reaction in which heat is evolved or absorbed is called
(a) Thermal reaction (b) Thermo reaction (c) Heat of reaction (d) All of them
8. A chemical reaction in which heat is evolved is called
(a) Exothermic (b) Endothermic (c) Both a and b (d) None of them
9. A chemical reaction in which heat is absorbed is called
(a) Exothermic (b) Endothermic (c) Both a and b (d) None of them
10. For exothermic reaction, the value of ΔH is
(a) +ve (b) -ve
(c) Neither +ve nor –ve (d) None of them
11. For endothermic reaction, the value of ΔH is
(a) +ve (b) -ve
(c) Neither +ve nor –ve (d) None of them
12. During exothermic reaction, energy of the surrounding is
(a) Increased (b) Decreased
(c) Neither increased nor decreased (d) Both a and b
13. During endothermic reaction, energy of the surrounding is
(a) Increased (b) Decreased
(c) Neither increased nor decreased (d) Both a and b
14. During exothermic reaction, energy of the system is
(a) Increased (b) Decreased
(c) Neither increased nor decreased (d) Both a and b

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15. During endothermic reaction, energy of the system is_____.
(a) Increased (b) Decreased
(c) Neither increased nor decreased (d) Both a and b

16. Combustion of coal is _____ reaction.
(a) Exothermic (b) Endothermic (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

17. Formation of water is _____ reaction.
(a) Exothermic (b) Endothermic (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

18. Formation of ammonia is _____ reaction.
(a) Exothermic (b) Endothermic (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

19. Decomposition of water is _____ reaction.
(a) Exothermic (b) Endothermic (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

20. Formation of nitrogen is _____ reaction.
(a) Exothermic (b) Endothermic (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

21. For combustion of coal, the value of ΔH is_____.
(a) 393.7 kj/mol (b) 392.7 kj/mol (c) -393.7 kj/mol (d) -392.7 kj/mol

22. Thermochemistry is based on
(a) 1st law of thermodynamics (b) 2nd law of thermodynamics
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

23. Thermochemistry gives us the knowledge about
(a) Heat content (b) Chemical bonding
(c) Chemical equilibrium (d) All of them

24. Spontaneous reactions are those which are
(a) Unidirectional (b) Bidirectional (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

25. Non-spontaneous reactions are those which are
(a) Irreversible (b) Reversible (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

26. Spontaneous reactions is _____ process.
(a) Natural (b) Synthetic (c) Artificial (d) Unnatural

27. Neutralization is _____ reaction.
(a) Spontaneous (b) Non-Spontaneous (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

28. Calorie is equivalent to
(a) 0.4184 J (b) 41.84 J (c) 4.184 J (d) 418.4 J

29. Burning of coal in the presence of air is called
(a) Spontaneous (b) Non-Spontaneous (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

30. Example of non-spontaneous reaction is
(a) Pumping of water uphill (b) Heat transference
(c) Formation of nitrogen oxide (d) All of them

31. For spontaneous reaction, the value of ΔH is
(a) +ve (b) -ve (c) Neither +ve nor –ve (d) None of them

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32. For non-spontaneous reaction, the value of ΔH is
(a) +ve (b) -ve
(c) Neither +ve nor –ve (d) None of them

33. Conversion of water into steam is an example of
(a) Spontaneous reaction (b) Non-spontaneous reaction
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

34. Anything in the universe which is under consideration is called
(a) System (b) Surrounding (c) Boundary (d) None of them

35. Anything in the universe except system is called
(a) State (b) Surrounding (c) Boundary (d) None of them

36. Imaginary surface separating the system from surrounding is called
(a) System (b) Surrounding (c) Boundary (d) None of them

37. The condition of system is called
(a) Property (b) State (c) State function (d) All of them

38. A state function is
(a) Macroscopic property of a system (b) Dependent on initial and final states
(c) Independent of path adopted to bring about change
(d) All of them

39. The kinetic energy of particles is due to
(a) Vibrational, translational and rotational movements
(b) Uniform and instantaneous movements
(c) Uniform and average movements (d) All of them

40. Solid particles exhibit
(a) Vibrational movement (b) Translational movement
(c) Rotational movement (d) All of them

41. When heat is absorbed from system, the value of 'q' is
(a) +ve (b) -ve
(c) Neither +ve nor –ve (d) None of them

42. When heat is absorbed by system, the value of 'q' is
(a) +ve (b) -ve
(c) Neither +ve nor –ve (d) None of them

43. Mathematical expression for change in internal energy is
(a) $\Delta E = q + w$ (b) $\Delta E = q + P\Delta V$ (c) $\Delta E = q_v$ (d) All of them

44. Enthalpy is a
(a) State function (b) Total heat contents of system
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

45. Enthalpy is measured in
(a) Pascals (b) Newtons (c) Dynes (d) Joules

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46. $H^{+}_{(aq)} + OH^{-}_{(aq)} \rightarrow H_2O \quad \Delta H^{\circ}_{n} = ?$
(a) 57.4 kj/mole (b) -57.4 kj/mole (c) 54.7 kj/mole (d) -54.7 kj/mole

47. For enthalpy of combustion, the value of ΔH°_{c} is
(a) +ve (b) -ve
(c) Neither +ve nor –ve (d) None of them

48. Combustion of ethanol gives
(a) $CO + H_2$ (b) $CO + H_2O$ (c) $CO_2 + H_2$ (d) $CO_2 + H_2O$

49. Formation of ammonium chloride solution is an example of
(a) Exothermic (b) Endothermic (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

50. Quantity of heat evolved or absorbed during reaction is calculated by following formula from calorimeter
(a) $m \times s \times \Delta T$ (b) $m \times s \times T$ (c) Both a and b. (d) None of them

51. Hess's law applies to_____.
(a) Binary ionic compounds (b) Tertiary ionic compounds
(c) Quaternary ionic compounds (d) All of them

52. The enthalpy of formation of one mole of ionic compound form gaseous ions under standard conditions is called
(a) Ionization energy (b) Electron affinity (c) Shielding effect (d) Lattice energy

53. Enthalpy of lattice energy of sodium chloride is
(a) 774 kj/mol (b) 776 kj/mol (c) -774 kj/mol (d) -776 kj/mol

54. Which of the following statements is contrary to first law of thermodynamics?
(a) Energy can neither be created nor destroyed
(b) One form of energy can be transferred into an equivalent amount of other kinds of energy
(c) In an adiabatic process, work done is independent of its path
(d) Continuous production of mechanical work without supplying an equivalent amount of heat is possible

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	d	3.	d	4.	d	5.	d	6.	b	7.	c
8.	a	9.	b	10.	b	11.	a	12.	a	13.	b	14.	b
15.	a	16.	a	17.	a	18.	a	19.	b	20.	b	21.	c
22.	a	23.	a	24.	a	25.	b	26.	a	27.	a	28.	c
29.	a	30.	d	31.	b	32.	a	33.	b	34.	a	35.	b
36.	c	37.	b	38.	d	39.	a	40.	a	41.	b	42.	a
43.	d	44.	c	45.	d	46.	b	47.	b	48.	d	49.	b
50.	a	51.	a	52.	d	53.	d	54.	b				

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ELECTROCHEMISTRY

1. In a lead storage battery, the product of both _____ reactions are the same substance, which is $PbSO_4$.
   (a) Cathode (b) Anode
   (c) Cathode and an anode (d) None of these
2. The oxidation number of nitrogen in N_2 is _____
   (a) 14 (b) 0 (c) 16 (d) 18
3. The fuel cell forms _____.
   (a) Hydrogen (b) Oxygen (c) Sulphuric acid (d) Water
4. If given the redox reaction
   $Mg_{(s)} + CuSO_{4(aq)} \longrightarrow MgSO_{4(aq)} + Cu_{(s)}$
   What acts as the oxidising agent?
   (a) Magnesium (b) Copper
   (c) Copper sulphate (d) Magnesium sulphate
5. Redox reaction constantly exposes the conservation of
   (a) Mass and time (b) Charge and time
   (c) Both mass and charge (d) None of these
6. We are given an euation
   $3\,Sn^{4+}_{(aq)} + 2\,Cr_{(s)} \longrightarrow 3\,Sn^{2+}_{(aq)} + 2\,Cr^{3+}_{(aq)}$
   Then tell which half-reaction signifies the reduction that take place?
   (a) $Sn^{4+}_{(aq)} + 2\,e^- \longrightarrow Sn^{2+}_{(aq)}$ (b) $Sn^{4+}_{(aq)} + 3e^- \longrightarrow 2Sn^{2+}_{(aq)}$
   (c) $Sn^{4+}_{(aq)} + 4\,e^- \longrightarrow 4Sn^{2+}_{(aq)}$ (d) $Sn^{4+}_{(aq)} + 5\,e^- \longrightarrow 5Sn^{2+}_{(aq)}$
7. In the reaction
   $Zn_{(s)} + 2\,HCl_{(aq)} \longrightarrow ZnCl_{2(aq)} + H_{2(g)}$
   Then the substance ionised is _____.
   (a) Zinc (b) Hydrochloric acid (c) Chlorine (d) Hydrogen
8. The given reaction is balanced
   $2\,Al_{(s)} + 6\,H^+_{(aq)} \longrightarrow 2\,Al^{3+}_{(aq)} + 3\,H_{2(aq)}$
   How many numbers of moles of electrons is increased by H^+ when two moles of aluminum are wholly reacted?
   (a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 10 (d) 15
9. The main reason of MnO_2 and $ZnCl_2$ at the cathode of dry cell is to stop collection of gases _____.
   (a) N_2 and NH_3 (b) Cl_2 and NH_3 (c) H_2 and N_2 (d) H_2 and NH_3

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10. Identify the correct order from strongest to weakest.
(a) Nuclear , gravitational, covalent and finally London dispersion
(n) Gravitational, nuclear , covalent and finally London dispersion
(c) Gravitational, covalent, nuclear and finally London dispersion
(d) None of these

11. The loss of mass in combining _____ particles is transformed into neutrons.
(a) Alpha (b) Beta (c) Gama (d) Elementary

12. If symbolic nuclide depiction is $^{209}_{83}X$, then X is equal to
(a) Na (b) Bi (c) Mg (d) Pb

13. In the nuclide ^{186}Re, _____ different elementary particles are created.
(a) 83 protons, 83 neutrons (b) 85 protons, 86 neutrons
(c) 75 protons, 75 neutrons (d) 86 protons, 86 neutrons

14. In the following fission reaction
$^{236}U \rightarrow {}^{144}Cs + {}^{204}Pb + ? + energy$
(a) $2\,{}^{2}n$ (b) $2\,{}^{3}n$ (c) $2\,{}^{4}n$ (d) $2\,{}^{1}n$

15. In the following fission reaction
$^{40}K \rightarrow ? + {}^{40}Ca$
(a) Neutral particle (b) Alpha particle (c) Beta particle (d) None of these

16. From a nuclear, reaction _____ naturally has the maximum diffusion capability.
(a) Neutrons (b) Positive particles (c) Negative particals (d) Neon particles

17. _____-have a propensity to emit beta particles.
(a) Protons (b) Neutron-rich nuclei
(c) Alpha particals (d) Beta particals

18. _____-tend to emit beta particles.
(a) Alpha particles (b) Neutron-poor nuclei
(c) Gamma particles (d) None of these

19. In an electrolytic cell, the negative electrode is called the cathode, at which _____occurs.
(a) Oxidation (b) Reaction (c) Corrosion (d) Reduction

20. What is the function of the salt bridge in an electrochemical cell?
(a) It does not permit the passage of ions between the half-cells
(b) It permits the passage of only positive ions between the half-cells
(c) It permits the passage of ions between the half-cells
(d) It permits the passage of only negative ions between the half-cells

ANSWERS

1.	c	2.	b	3.	d	4.	b	5.	c	6.	a	7.	a
8.	a	9.	d	10.	a	11.	d	12.	b	13.	c	14.	d
15.	b	16.	a	17.	b	18.	b	19.	d	20.	c		

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STOICHIOMETRY

1. A mole is a measure of the amount of_____.
   (a) Substance (b) Weight (c) Mass (d) None of these
2. STP stands for and its conditions are
   (a) Standard temperature and pressure, 10 degrees Celsius, 10 atm
   (b) Standard temperature and pressure, 0 degrees Celsius, 1 atm
   (c) Standard temperature, 25 degrees Celsius, 100 atm
   (d) Standard temperature, 25 degrees Celsius, 100 atm
3. Balancing the equation is the _____to solve a problem in stoichiometry.
   (a) First step (b) Second step (c) Third step (d) Last step
4. Ammonium nitrate crumbles according to the following equation: $NH_4NO_3 \rightarrow N_2 + H_2O + O_2$
   Now you start with 8 moles of NH_4NO_3, how much O_2 will be produced?
   (a) 100 grams (b) 122 grams (c) 128 grams (d) 130 grams
5. $CO(g) + 2H_2(g) \rightarrow CH_3OH(g)$
   How much volume of hydrogen is required to react entirely with 8.02×10^{23} molecules of carbon monoxide?
   (a) 68.7 L (b) 60.8 L (c) 59.7 L (d) 52.4 L
6. $2KClO_3(s) \rightarrow 2KCl(s) + 3O_2(g)$
   If the per cent yield is 40%, how various atoms of oxygen are shaped from 6.02×10^{23} formula units of $KClO_3$?
   (a) 1.1708×10^{26} (b) 1.809×10^{25} (c) 1.806×10^{24} (d) none of these
7. $C(s) + O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g) + 393.5$ kJ. What kind of reaction is this?
   (a) Exothermic (b) Endothermic (c) Neutral (d) None of these
8. $SO_3(g) + H_2O(l) \rightarrow H_2SO_4(aq) + 129.6$ kJ at STP
   Now if 540 kJ is unconfined, what volume of SO_3 (g) was initially added?
   (a) 71.3 L (b) 81.3 L (c) 93.3 L (d) 99.3 L
9. What is the exact equation for heat of reaction?
   (a) $\delta H + \delta H(products) = \delta H(reactants)$ (b) $\delta H - \delta H(reactants) + \delta H(products)$
   (c) $\delta H = \delta H f(products) - \delta H f(reactants)$ (d) None of these
10. If we had 1 mole of NaCl and put it in 2 L of solution, then which statement false?
    (a) 0.5 M solution is formed (b) 0.5 M solution of chlorine is formed
    (c) I have 22.4 L of solution (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	b	3.	a	4:	c	5.	c	6.	c	7.	a
8.	c	9.	c	10.	c								

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CHEMICAL BONDING

SET – I

1. The bond which is produced in the consequence of complete transference of electrons is known as_____
   (a) Ionic bond (b) Covalent bond
   (c) Coordinate covalent bond (d) Hydrogen bond
2. The bond which is created by mutual sharing of electrons are called as _____.
   (a) Ionic bond (b) Hydrogen bond (c) Covalent bond (d) None of them
3. The bond which is the consequence of the configuration of NaCl is called as _____.
   (a) Electrovalent bond (b) Hydrogen bond (c) Pai bond (d) Covalent bond
4. The bond stuck between metals and non metals is called _____.
   (a) Ionic bond (b) Covalent bond
   (c) Double covalent bond (d) Triple covalent bond
5. _____ discovered Ionic bond.
   (a) W.Kossel (b) Walter Norman Haworth
   (c) Dudley R. Herschbach (d) Jaroslav Heyrovsky
6. _____discovered covalent bond.
   (a) Joel Henry Hildebrand (b) Dorothy Mary Crowfoot Hodgkin
   (c) August Wilhelm von Hofmann (d) G.N Lewis
7. If _____is shared by the bonded atoms, the bond form will be single covalent bond.
   (a) One pair of electrons (b) Two pairs of electrons
   (c) Three pairs of electrons (d) None of these
8. _____ _____- element form double covalent bond .
   (a) Nitrogen (b) Oxygen (c) Chlorine (d) Bromine
9. When hydrogen reacts with chlorine to form hydrochloric acid, then _____-bond is created between them.
   (a) Single covalent bond (b) Double covalent bond
   (c) Triple covalent bond (d) None of them

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	c	3.	a	4.	a	5.	a	6.	d	7.	a
8.	b	9.	a										

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SET – II

1. The force which holds together two or more atoms or ions to form a large variety of compounds is called
   (a) Chemical bond (b) Ionization energy (c) Electron affinity (d) None of them
2. Chemical bond is responsible for
   (a) Chemical combination (b) Shape of molecules
   (c) Both a and b (d) None of them
3. The chemical reactivity of elements depends upon
   (a) Chemical combination (b) Shape of molecules
   (c) Both a and b (d) None of them
4. Arrangement of noble gases from top to bottom is group of periodic table is
   (a) He, Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe, Rn (b) He, Ne, Kr, Ar, Xe, Rn
   (c) He, Ne, Xe, Ar, Kr, Rn (d) He, Ne, Ar, Rn, Kr, Xe
5. Most stable elements in the periodic table are_____.
   (a) Alkali metals (b) Alkaline earth metals
   (c) Halogens (d) Inert gases
6. The tendency of atoms to attain maximum of eight electrons in valence shell is called
   (a) Octa rule (b) Octate rule (c) Octane rule (d) Octet rule
7. Electronic configuration of magnesium before electron loss or gain is
   (a) $1s^2, 2s^2, 2p^6, 3s^2$ (b) $1s^2, 2s^2, 2p^6$ (c) $1s^2, 2s^2, 2p^5$ (d) None of them
8. Electronic configuration of magnesium after electron loss or gain is
   (a) $1s^2, 2s^2, 2p^6, 3s^2$ (b) $1s^2, 2s^2, 2p^6$ (c) $1s^2, 2s^2, 2p^5$ (d) None of them
9. Electronic configuration of fluorine before electron loss or gain is
   (a) $1s^2, 2s^2, 2p^6, 3s^2$ (b) $1s^2, 2s^2, 2p^6$ (c) $1s^2, 2s^2, 2p^5$ (d) None of them
10. Electronic configuration of fluorine after electron loss or gain is
    (a) $1s^2, 2s^2, 2p^6, 3s^2$ (b) $1s^2, 2s^2, 2p^6$ (c) $1s^2, 2s^2, 2p^5$ (d) None of them
11. What is the atomic number of helium?
    (a) 2 (b) 8 (c) 10 (d) 18
12. What is the atomic number of oxygen?
    (a) 2 (b) 8 (c) 10 (d) 18
13. What is the atomic number of neon?
    (a) 2 (b) 8 (c) 10 (d) 18
14. What is the atomic number of argon?
    (a) 2 (b) 8 (c) 10 (d) 18
15. On which compounds, octet rule is not applied?
    (a) PF_5, CaO, CH_4 (b) PF_5, SF_6, CH_4 (c) PF_5, SF_6, BCl_5 (d) PF_5, SF_6, BCl_3
16. During bond formation, energy of system
    (a) Decreases (b) Increases (c) Remains constant (d) None of them

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17. During bond breakage, energy of system
(a) Decreases (b) Increase (c) Remains constant (d) None of them

18. Atomic radii _____ from left to right in period of periodic table.
(a) Increases (b) Decreases (c) Remains constant (d) None of them

19. Vertical columns of periodic table are called
(a) Periods (b) Groups (c) Period number (d) Group number

20. Horizontal rows of periodic table are called
(a) Periods (b) Groups (c) Period number (d) Group number

21. Number of electrons in outermost shell of any atom is called
(a) Periods (b) Groups (c) Period number (d) Group number

22. Number of shells in any atom is called
(a) Periods (b) Groups (c) Period number (d) Group number

23. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) Number of shells increases from top to bottom in groups
(b) Number of shells decreases from top to bottom in groups
(c) Number of shells remains constant from top to bottom in groups
(d) None of them

24. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) Number of electrons increases from left to right in periods
(b) Number of electrons decreases left to right in periods
(c) Number of electrons remains constant from left to right in periods
(d) None of them

25. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) Atomic no. increases successively form left to right in periods
(b) Atomic no. decreases successively form left to right in periods
(c) Both a and b
(d) None of them

26. Nuclear attraction for outermost shell
(a) Increases from left to right in periods (b) Decreases from top to bottom in periods
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

27. Atomic radii _____ from top to bottom in groups of periodic table.
(a) Decrease (b) Increase (c) Remain constant (d) None of them

28. Which effect is responsible for decrease in force of attraction of nucleus for electrons present in valence shell?
(a) Shielding effect (b) Compton effect (c) Stark effect (d) All of them

29. Ions are held together by
(a) Electromagnetic force of attraction (b) Electrodynamic force of attraction
(c) Electrostatic force of attraction (d) Electroneutral force of attraction

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30. The ionic radius of cation is _____ than atomic radius of corresponding element.
(a) Smaller (b) Larger
(c) Remained constant (d) None of them

31. The ionic radius of anion is _____ than atomic radius of corresponding elements:
(a) Smaller (b) Larger (c) Remained constant (d) None of them

32. The ionic radius of anion is _____ than atomic radius of cation.
(a) Smaller (b) Larger (c) Remained constant (d) None of them

33. Which of the following cations has larger ionic radius?
(a) Sodium ion (b) Magnesium ion (c) Aluminium ion (d) All of them

34. Which of the following anions has larger ionic radius?
(a) F^{-1} (b) O^{-2} (c) N^{-3} (d) C^{-4}

35. Covalent radius of hydrogen atom is
(a) 38 pm (b) 76 pm (c) 77 pm (d) 78 pm

36. Covalent radii of hydrogen molecule is
(a) 38 pm (b) 76 pm (c) 77 pm (d) 78 pm

37. The minimum energy required to remove an electron from its gaseous atom to form cation is called
(a) Ionization energy (b) Electron affinity (c) Electronegativity (d) None of them

38. Ionization energy is _____ process.
(a) Exothermic (b) Endothermic (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

39. Qualitative measurement for stability of an isolated atom is called
(a) Ionization energy (b) Electron affinity (c) Electronegativity (d) None of them

40. The factors affecting ionization energy are
(a) Atomic radius, nuclear charge, Stark effect
(b) Atomic radius, nuclear charge, Zeeman effect
(c) Atomic radius, nuclear charge, Shielding effect
(d) None of them

41. Covalent bond formed between dissimilar atoms is called
(a) Polar bond (b) Non-polar bond (c) Semi bond (d) None of them

42. If ΔEN is greater than 1.7, the bond is
(a) Ionic (b) Covalent
(c) Co-ordinate covalent (d) Both a and b

43. If ΔEN is lesser than 1.7, the bond is
(a) Ionic (b) Covalent
(c) Co-ordinate covalent (d) Both a and b

44. If ΔEN is equal to 1.7, the bond is
(a) Ionic (b) Covalent
(c) Co-ordinate covalent (d) Both a and b

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45. Which of the following compounds is non polar?
(a) H_2 (b) Cl_2 (c) CCl_4 (d) All of them

46. Which of the following compounds is non-polar?
(a) H_2O (b) CH_3OH (c) CO_2 (d) CH_3Cl

47. N_2 is an inert gas having strong
(a) Single bond (b) Double bond (c) Triple bond (d) None of them

48. Molecular formula of disilane is
(a) Si_2H_2 (b) Si_2H_4 (c) Si_2H_6 (d) Si_2H_8

49. Ethyne contains _____ between C-C.
(a) Single bond (b) Double bond (c) Triple bond (d) None of them

50. Bond formed between two atoms when shared pair of electrons is donated by one of bonded atoms is called
(a) Covalent bond (b) Co-ordinate covalent bond
(c) Polar bond (d) Non-polar bond

51. VSERP theory hold good for
(a) Non-transition elements (b) Transition elements
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

52. If bond angle between atoms is 180° then the molecular structure is
(a) Linear (b) Triangular (c) Tetrahedral (d) None of them

53. If bond angle between atoms is 120° then molecular structure is
(a) Linear (b) Triangular (c) Tetrahedral (d) None of them

54. If bond angle between atoms is 109.5° then molecular structure is
(a) Linear (b) Triangular (c) Tetrahedral (d) None of them

55. Hybridization and VSERP concepts predict same symmetrical tetrahedral structure for
(a) Methane (b) Ethane (c) Ethene (d) Ethyne

56. Number of electrons in BMO for Nitrogen molecule is
(a) Two (b) Four (c) Six (d) Ten

57. Number of electrons in BMO for oxygen molecule is
(a) Two (b) Four (c) Six (d) Ten

58. H – H bond energy is
(a) 430 kj/mol (b) 431 kj/mol (c) 432 kj/mol (d) 433 kj/mol

59. The factors affecting bond energy are
(a) Electronegativity, ionization energy, electron affinity
(b) Electronegativity, size of atoms, electron affinity
(c) Electronegativity, size of atoms, bond length
(d) None of them

60. The bonds with higher bond energy values have _____ bond lengths.
(a) Greater (b) Shorter (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

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61. **During solubility of ionic compounds, Ions of solute are freed from crystal lattice by**
(a) Electrostatic force (b) Lattice energy (c) Hydration (d) All of them

62. **During solubility of ionic compounds, hydration occurs when**
(a) Hydration energy is equal to lattice energy
(b) Hydration energy is lesser than lattice energy
(c) Hydration energy is greater than lattice energy
(d) None of them

63. **Ionic compounds do not exhibit the phenomenon of isomerism due to**
(a) Insolubility of ionic compounds in non-aqueous solvent
(b) Non-rigid and non-directional bonds in ionic compounds
(c) Rapid chemical reactions of ionic compounds
(d) None of them

64. **Covalent compounds exhibit the phenomenon of isomerism due to**
(a) Insolubility of covalent compounds in water
(b) Rapid and directional bonds in covalent compounds
(c) Slow chemical reactions of covalent compounds
(d) None of them

65. **The paramagnetic property of O_2 is due to presence of _____ electrons in two molecular orbitals.**
(a) Paired (b) Unpaired (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	c	3.	c	4.	a	5.	d	6.	d	7.	a
8.	b	9.	c	10.	b	11.	a	12.	b	13.	c	14.	d
15.	d	16.	a	17.	b	18.	b	19.	b	20.	a	21.	d
22.	c	23.	a	24.	a	25.	a	26.	c	27.	b	28.	a
29.	c	30.	a	31.	b	32.	b	33.	a	34.	a	35.	a
36.	b	37.	a	38.	b	39.	a	40.	c	41.	a	42.	a
43.	b	44.	d	45.	b	46.	c	47.	c	48.	c	49.	c
50.	b	51.	a	52.	a	53.	b	54.	c	55.	a	56.	d
57.	d	58.	b	59.	c	60.	b	61.	c	62.	c	63.	b
64.	b	65.	b										

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CHEMICAL EQUILIBRIUM

1. A chemical reaction in which products of reaction do not react to form original reactants under same set of conditions is called
   (a) Irreversible reaction (b) Reversible reaction
   (c) Both a and b (d) None of them
2. A chemical reaction in which products of reaction react to form original reactants under same set of conditions is called
   (a) Irreversible reaction (b) Reversible reaction
   (c) Both a and b (d) None of them
3. Formation of sodium hydroxide and hydrogen gas is an example of
   (a) Irreversible reaction (b) Reversible reaction
   (c) Both a and b (d) None of them
4. Formation of water is an example of
   (a) Irreversible reaction (b) Reversible reaction
   (c) Both a and b (d) None of them
5. Formation of ammonia is an example of
   (a) Irreversible reaction (b) Reversible reaction
   (c) Both a and b (d) None of them
6. For Haber-Bosch ammonia process temperature should be
   (a) 350° C (b) 400° C (c) 450° C (d) 500° C
7. For Haber-Bosch ammonia process, catalyst is
   (a) Ni (b) Fe (c) Cr (d) Pb
8. In Haber-Bosch ammonia is manufactured under
   (a) Low pressure (b) High pressure (c) Moderate pressure (d) None of them
9. Reversible reactions can occur at
   (a) High pressure (b) Low pressure (c) Both a and b (d) None of them
10. Water is decomposed into hydrogen gas and oxygen gas at
    (a) 500° C (b) 1000° C (c) 1500° C (d) 2000° C
11. Hydrogen gas and iodine vapours combine to from hydrogen iodide at
    (a) 400° C (b) 425° C (c) 450° C (d) 500° C
12. Law of mass action was proposed by_____.
    (a) Goldberg (b) Waage (c) Both a and b (d) None of them
13. Law of mass action states that
    (a) Rate of reaction is directly proportion to product of active masses of reactants
    (b) Rate of reaction is inversely proportional to product of active masses of reactants

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(c) Rate of reaction is directly proportional to product of active masses of products
(d) Rate of reaction is inversely proportional to product of active masses of products

14. Unit of concentration of active masses is
(a) $mole/dm^3$ (b) $dm^3/mole$ (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

15. Equilibrium constant is defined as
(a) Ratio of conc. of products to conc. of reactants
(b) Ratio of conc. of reactants to conc. of products
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

16. Equilibrium constant for esterification is
(a) $\frac{[C_2H_5OH][CH_3COOH]}{[CH_3COOC_2H_5][H_2O]}$ (b) $\frac{[CH_3COOC_2H_5][H_2O]}{[C_2H_5OH][CH_3COOH]}$
(c) $\frac{[CH_3COOC_2H_5]}{[C_2H_5OH][CH_3COOH]}$ (d) $\frac{[C_2H_5OH][CH_3COOH]}{[CH_3COOC_2H_5]}$

17. Equilibrium constant for formation of ammonia is
(a) $\frac{[NH_3]}{[N_2][H_2]}$ (b) $\frac{[NH_3]^2}{[N_2][H_2]}$ (c) $\frac{[NH_3]^3}{[N_2][H_2]^2}$ (d) $\frac{[NH_3]^2}{[N_2][H_2]^3}$

18. Numerical value for k_c of esterification is
(a) $\frac{x^2}{(a-x)(b-x)}$ (b) $\frac{(a-x)(b-x)}{x^2}$ (c) $\frac{4x^2}{(a-x)(b-x)}$ (d) $\frac{(a-x)(b-x)}{4x^2}$

19. Numerical value for k_c of dissociation of $PC\square_5$ is
(a) $\frac{v(a-x)}{x^2}$ (b) $\frac{x^2}{v(a-x)}$ (c) $\frac{x^2}{av-xv}$ (d) None of them

20. Numerical value for k_c of dissociation of N_2O_4 is
(a) $\frac{4x^2}{v(a-2x)}$ (b) $\frac{4x^2}{v(a-x)}$ (c) $\frac{x^2}{v(a-2x)}$ (d) $\frac{x^2}{v(a-x)}$

21. Reaction is shitted to backward direction by
(a) Addition of substance among products (b) Removal of substance among reactants
(c) Addition of substance among reactants (d) Both a and b

22. Potassium iodide dissolves in water and
(a) Absorbs heat (b) Releases heat (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

23. _____ will favour crystallization of salt.
(a) Cooling (b) Over-cooling (c) Super-cooling (d) None of them

24. The heat of solution for NaCl is close to
(a) Zero (b) 10 (c) 20 (d) 30

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25. Maximum yield of ammonia is obtained by
(a) High pressure, high temperature and continual addition of ammonia
(b) Low pressure, low temperature and continual removal of ammonia
(c) High pressure, low temperature and continual removal of ammonia
(d) High pressure, low temperature and continual addition of ammonia

26. If pH < 7, the solution is
(a) Neutral (b) Acidic (c) Basic (d) None of them

27. If pH > 7, the solution is
(a) Neutral (b) Acidic (c) Basic (d) None of them

28. What is the pH of gastric juice?
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 8

29. What is the pH of milk of magnesia?
(a) 9.5 (b) 10.5 (c) 11.5 (d) 12.5

30. If $K_a < 10^{-3}$, the acid is
(a) Weak (b) Moderately strong (c) Strong (d) None of them

31. Which is the strongest base?
(a) NaOH (b) KOH (c) $Ca(OH)_2$ (d) NH_4OH

32. Positive part of a base is called
(a) Conjugate acid (b) Conjugate base (c) Conjugate salt (d) None of them

33. Negative part of an acid is called
(a) Conjugate acid (b) Conjugate base (c) Conjugate salt (d) None of them

34. Conjugate base of very weak acid is relatively
(a) Very strong base (b) Very strong acid (c) Very weak base (d) Very weak acid

35. Conjugate base of very strong base is relatively
(a) Very strong base (b) Very strong acid (c) Very weak base (d) Very weak acid

36. pH of human blood is
(a) 5.35 (b) 6.35 (c) 7.35 (d) 8.35

37. A person may die, if pH goes to
(a) 6 – 7 (b) 7 – 8 (c) 8 – 9 (d) 9 – 10

38. Henderson's equation for base is
(a) $pOH = pk_a + \log\frac{[Salt]}{[Base]}$ (b) $pOH = k_a + \log\frac{[Salt]}{[Base]}$
(c) $pOH = pk_a + \log\frac{[Base]}{[Salt]}$ (d) $pOH = k_a + \log\frac{[Base]}{[Salt]}$

39. Capability of buffer to resist change in pH is called
(a) Buffer action (b) Buffer capacity (c) Buffer potential (d) Buffer afficacy

40. Which of the following compounds is sparingly soluble in water?
(a) NaCℓ (b) $CaCO_3$ (c) $PbSO_4$ (d) NaOH

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41. For which system does equilibrium constant (K_c) has units of concentration^{-1}?
(a) $N_2 + 3H_2 \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3$ (b) $H_2 + I_2 \rightleftharpoons 2HI$
(c) $2HF \rightleftharpoons H_2 + F_2$ (d) None of them

42. The pH of 10^{-3} mol.dm^{-3} of an aqueous solution of H_2SO_4 is
(a) 3 (b) 2.7 (c) 2 (d) 1.5

43. The Ksp for AgCℓ is 2×10-10 mol2.dm-6. The maximum concentration of Ag+ ions in solution is
(a) 2×10^{-10} mol.dm^{-3} (b) 1.41×10^{-5} mol.dm^{-3} (c) 1×10^{-10} mol.dm^{-3} (d) 4×10^{-20} mol.dm^{-3}

44. An excess of aqueous $AgNO_3$ is added to aqueous $BaCl_2$ and precipitate is removed by filteration. What are main ions in filterate?
(a) Ag^+, NO_3^- (b) Ag^+, Ba^{+2}, NO_3^- (c) Ba^{+2}, NO_3^- (d) Ba^{+2}, NO_3^-, Cl^-

45. When a graph is plotted between time and concentrations of reactants and products for reversible reaction
(a) The curves become parallel to x-axis (b) The curves become non-parallel to x-axis
(c) The curves become parallel to y-axis (d) None of them

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	b	3.	a	4.	a	5.	b	6.	c	7.	b
8.	b	9.	b	10.	d	11.	b	12.	c	13.	a	14.	a
15.	a	16.	b	17.	d	18.	a	19.	d	20.	a	21.	d
22.	a	23.	a	24.	a	25.	c	26.	b	27.	c	28.	a
29.	b	30.	a	31.	a	32.	a	33.	b	34.	a	35.	d
36.	c	37.	b	38.	a	39.	b	40.	c	41.	a	42.	a
43.	a	44.	c	45.	a								

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TRANSITION ELEMENTS

1. The _____ elements are called transition elements.
(a) p-block (b) d-block (c) f-block (d) Both b and c

2. What is the atomic number of Ni?
(a) 23 (b) 56 (c) 8 (d) 78

3. What is the electronic configuration of Cr?
(a) [Ar] $3d^3\ 4S^1$ (b) [Ar] $3d^5\ 4S^2$ (c) [Ar] $3d^6\ 4S^2$ (d) None of them

4. The atomic number of Cd is
(a) 48 (b) 80 (c) 27 (d) None of them

5. In chromium one electron form s-subshell has been used to _____ fill d-subshell.
(a) Full (b) Half (c) One quarter (d) None of them

6. In copper one electron from S-subshell has gone to _____to fill it completely.
(a) d-subshell (b) f-subshell (c) p-subshell (d) None of them

7. Which one of the following elements don't have a partially filled d-subshell?
(a) Zn,Cu, Au (b) Zn, Cd, Hg (c) Au, Cu, Fe (d) None of them

8. Which one of the following elements don't show properties of associated with typica transition elements?
(a) Sc, Y, La (b) Au, Cu, Fe (c) Zn, Cu, Cd (d) None of them

9. Transition compounds which occur as tripositive ions have no
(a) s-electron (b) p-electron (c) d-electron (d) f-electron

10. Which of the following groups are referred to as non-typical transition elements?
(a) II B (b) I B (c) III B (d) Both a and c

11. Except non-typical transition elements remaining transition series are called
(a) True transition element (b) Outer transition
(c) Inner transition (d) Typical transition element

12. Which of the following are coinage metal?
(a) Cu (b) Ag (c) Au (d) All of them

13. Ag^{+2} has configuration
(a) $3d^9$ (b) $4d^9$ (c) $5d^8$ (d) $5d^9$

14. Lanthanides and actinides series are elements of
(a) s-block elements (b) p-block elements (c) p-block elements (d) f-block elements

15. f-block elements are called as
(a) Inner transition elements (b) Outer transition elements
(c) Typical transition elements (d) None of them

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16. d-block elements are called as
(a) Inner transition elements (b) Outer transitional elements
(c) Typical transition elements (d) None of them

17. The d-block elements closely resemble one another in their physical and chemical properties because of
(a) Similar atomic no. (b) Similar electronic configuration
(c) Similar atomic wt. (d) None of them

18. Transition elements are
(a) Hard metals (b) Soft metals (c) Strong metals (d) Both a and c

19. Transition elements are _____ conductors of heat and electricity.
(a) Good (b) Bad (c) Normal (d) None of them

20. Which one of the following show variable valencies?
(a) s-block elements (b) p-block elements
(c) Transition elements (d) None of them

21. +2 oxidation state is shown in transition elements when _____ electrons are involved in bonding.
(a) 2s (b) 3s (c) 2p (d) 2d

22. Which of the following are responsible for the colour developed in transition elements compounds?
(a) s-orbitals (b) p-orbitals (c) d-orbitals (d) f-orbitals

23. The energy difference of d-orbitals varies from
(a) Atom to atom (b) Ion to ion
(c) Electron to electron (d) None of them

24. $[Ti(H_2O)_6]^3$ ions is _____ in colour.
(a) Yellow (b) Blue (c) Red (d) Violet

25. Interstitial compounds are _____compounds.
(a) Non-stoichiometric (b) Stoichiometric
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

26. Which of the following is used to give shell more useful properties?
(a) Cr (b) Mn (c) Ni (d) All of them

27. Which one of the following is called complex ion in the following equation?

$$Fe(CN)_2 + 4KCN \longrightarrow K_4[Fe(CN_6] \xrightarrow{\text{Ionization}} 4K^+ + [Fe(CN)6]^{-4}$$

(a) $[Fe(CN)_6]^{-4}$ (b) $K_4[Fe(N)_6]$ (c) KCN (d) K^+

28. Compounds containing the complex molecules or complex ions, capable of independent existence are called
(a) Coordination compounds (b) Complexes
(c) Ligands (d) Both a and b

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29. A complex compound may contain
(a) A simple cation and a complex anion (b) A complex cation and a simple anion
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

30. Which one of the following is example of central metal atom on ion in $K_4[Fe(CN)_4]$, $[Ag(NH_3)_2]Cl$?
(a) Fe, Ag (b) Ag, Cl (c) Cl, Fe (d) Both a and b

31. What is the formula of haematite?
(a) Fe_3O_4 (b) $Fe_2O_3.3H_2O$ (c) Fe_2O_3 (d) None of them

32. Limonite has formula
(a) Fe_3O_4 (b) $Fe_2O_3\ 3H_2O$ (c) Fe_2O_3 (d) None of them

33. _____ has been known since prehistoric days.
(a) Iron (b) Magnet (c) Steel (d) All of them

34. When iron was used in Egypt?
(a) 1600 BC (b) 1800 BC (c) 1500 BC (d) None of them

35. In which of the following B.Cs, Chinese have used iron?
(a) 2500 BC (b) 250 BC (c) 25 BC (d) None of them

36. How much carbon is present in wrought iron?
(a) 2.5 – 4.5% (b) 0.12 – 0.25% (c) 0.25 – 2.5% (d) None of them

37. What is the shape of PCl_5?
(a) Tetrahedral (b) Square planer
(c) Octahedral (d) Trigonal bipyramidal

38. How much carbon is present in Steel?
(a) 2.5 – 4.5% (b) 0.12 – 0.25% (c) 0.25 – 2.5% (d) None of them

39. In wrought Iron _____ of impurities are present.
(a) 0.2% (b) 0.3% (c) 3% (d) 0.03%

40. The formula of magnetite is
(a) Fe_3O_4 (b) Fe_2O_3 (c) $Fe_2O_3\ 3H_2O$ (d) None of them

41. When iron was produced in sub-continent?
(a) 2500 BC (b) 1500 BC (c) 600 BC (d) None of them

42. What is the shape of $[CO(NH_3)_6]^{+3}$?
(a) Octahedral (b) Square planer (c) Tetrahedral (d) None of them

43. The percentage of iron in cast iron is
(a) 0.12 – 2.5% (b) 2.5 – 4.5% (c) 0.25 – 2.5% (d) None of them

44. In wrought iron the %age of Mn is
(a) 0.2% (b) 0.25% (c) 0.3% (d) None of them

45. What is the %age of P in wrought iron?
(a) 0.04 – 0.2% (b) 0.25% (c) 0.2 – 0.15% (d) None of them

46. _____ forms slags in the manufacture of wrought iron from cast iron.
(a) Mn (b) Si (c) P (d) All of them

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47. What is the %age of carbon in mild steel?
(a) 0.1- 0.2% (b) 0.1 - 0.3% (c) 1 - 2% (d) None of them

48. Which of the following is harder than mild steel?
(a) High carbon steel (b) Medium carbon steel
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

49. _____ is used in making rails, axels castings.
(a) Mild steel (b) Medium carbon steel
(c) High carbon steel (d) All of them

50. Steel containing more than _____ carbon cannot be forged.
(a) 0.1% (b) 0.01% (c) 1.0% (d) None of them

51. Lead chromate is _____ in water.
(a) Soluble (b) Insoluble (c) Mixable (d) None of them

52. $K_2Cr_4O_7$ is converted into $K_2Cr_2O_7$ when treated with
(a) H_2SO_4 (b) KCl (c) K_2O (d) Both a and b

53. What is the melting point of $K_2Cr_2O_7$?
(a) 396°C (b) 369°C (c) 639°C (d) 936°C

54. $K_2Cr_2O_7$ is _____ in water.
(a) Soluble (b) Insoluble (c) Mixable (d) None of them

55. Dichromates are very powerful
(a) Reducing agent (b) Oxidizing agent (c) Both a and b (d) None of them

56. What is the product of following reaction?
$MnO_2 + 2KOH + KNO_3 \rightarrow KNO_2 + H_2O + ?$
(a) $KMnO_4$ (b) K_2MnO_4 (c) KMnO (d) None of them

57. Which one of the following reaction involves Stadeler's process?
(a) $2K_2MnO_4 + Cl_2 \rightarrow 2KCl + 2KMnO_4$
(b) $MnO_2 + 6KOH + KClO_3 \rightarrow 3K_2MnO_4 + KCl + 3H_2O$
(c) $2MnO_2 + 4KOH + O_2 \rightarrow 2K_2MnO_4 + 2H_2O$
(d) None of them

58. By passing CO_2 through the green solution of K_2MnO_4 the color of solution becomes
(a) Yellow (b) Blue (c) Purple (d) None of them

59. The solubility of $KMnO_4$ in water at 20°C is
(a) 5% (b) 0.7% (c) 7% (d) 70 %

60. Potassium permanganate is a powerful
(a) Reducing agent (b) Oxidizing agent
(c) Alloy (d) None of them

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ANSWERS

1.	d	2.	c	3.	a	4.	a	5.	b	6.	a	7.	b
8.	a	9.	c	10.	d	11.	d	12.	d	13.	b	14.	d
15.	a	16.	b	17.	b	18.	d	19.	a	20.	c	21.	a
22.	c	23.	b	24.	d	25.	a	26.	d	27.	a	28.	b
29.	c	30.	a	31.	c	32.	b	33.	a	34.	c	35.	a
36.	b	37.	d	38.	c	39.	b	40.	a	41.	c	42.	a
43.	b	44.	b	45.	a	46.	d	47.	a	48.	b	49.	b
50.	c	51.	b	52.	d	53.	a	54.	a	55.	b	56.	b
57.	a	58.	c	59.	c	60.	b						

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FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY & ETHANOL

SET – I

1. **The vital force theory was rejected by**
   (a) Frederick Wohler (b) Frederick Martin (c) Alferd Wohler (d) Alferd Martin
2. **The first organic compound synthesized in the laboratory by Frederick Wholer was**
   (a) Ethanol (b) Urea (c) Acetic acid (d) Formaldehyde
3. **Urea was synthesized in the laboratory from**
   (a) Ammonium chloride (b) Ammonium cyanate
   (c) Ammonium bicarbonate (d) Ammonia gas
4. **The ability of carbon atom to form bonds with other carbon atoms to produce long chains or rings is known as**
   (a) Cracking (b) Catenation (c) Carbonization (d) None of them
5. **Organic compounds are generally _____compounds.**
   (a) Covalent (b) Ionic
   (c) Co-ordinate covalent (d) All of them
6. **Choose the option which best describes the solubility of organic compounds:**
   (a) Insoluble in both water and organic non-polar solvents.
   (b) Soluble in both water and organic noon-polar solvents.
   (c) Soluble in water but in soluble in organic non-polar solvents.
   (d) Insoluble in water but soluble in organic non-polar solvents.
7. **Petroleum, coal and natural gas are also called**
   (a) Natural fuels (b) Fossil fuels (c) Hydrocarbon fuels (d) None of them
8. **Bituminous coal, inside the earth crust, under high pressure was converted to**
   (a) Lignite (b) Peat (c) Anthracite (d) Fertilizer
9. **About 80% of the coal in Pakistan is used**
   (a) To run power plants (b) To bake bricks in lime kilns
   (c) To run steam engines (d) None of them
10. **The major portion of natural gas consist of**
    (a) Ethane (b) Butane (c) Methane (d) Propane
11. **About _____ of the Coal in Pakistan is used to bake bricks in lime kilns.**
    (a) 10% (b) 50% (c) 18% (d) 80%
12. **Natural gas is a mixture of**
    (a) Low boiling hydrocarbons (b) Highly reactive hydrocarbons
    (c) Aromatic hydrocarbons (d) Substituted hydrocarbons

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13. Methane, present in natural gas, is formed by the
(a) Thermal cracking (b) Fractional distillation
(c) Decomposition of organic matter (d) None of them

14. Mineral oil, when it is in the refined form, is also called
(a) Natural oil (b) Crude oil (c) Petroleum (d) None of them

15. Mineral oil extracted from rocks appears as a liquid of blackish colour known as
(a) Natural oil (b) Crude oil (c) Petroleum (d) None of them

16. At present Pakistan has _____ oil refineries in operation.
(a) 4 (b) 8 (c) 2 (d) 6

17. The boiling range of natural gas is
(a) Above 20 °C (b) Below 20 °C (c) 20-60 °C (d) None of them

18. Petrol which is a fraction of petroleum has carbon atoms ranging in number from
(a) 5-10 (b) 5-6 (c) 12-18 (d) 20 and up

19. Which one of the following is a fraction of petroleum?
(a) Natural gas (b) Ligroin (c) Asphalt (d) All of them

20. Asphalt which is used to surface road and roofs is composed of
(a) Non-volatile liquids (b) Volatile liquids
(c) Non volatile solids (d) All of them

21. The fractional distillation of petroleum yields only about _____ gasoline.
(a) 2% (b) 20% (c) 62% (d) 30%

22. Kerosene oil and gas oil can be converted into gasoline by a process called
(a) Cracking (b) Fractional distillation
(c) Catenation (d) Hydrolysis

23. Cracking is defined as
(a) Breaking of higher hydrocarbons having low boiling points into a variety of lower hydrocarbons also having low boiling points
(b) Breaking of higher hydrocarbons having high boiling points into a variety of lower hydrocarbons having low boiling points.
(c) Breaking of higher hydrocarbons having high boiling points into a variety of lower hydrocarbons having high boiling points.
(d) All of them

24. Cracking is generally carried out in the following ways
(a) Thermal cracking (b) Catalytic cracking
(c) Steam cracking (d) All of them

25. In thermal cracking breaking down of large molecules of hydrocarbons takes place by
(a) Heating at high temperature
(b) Applying high pressure
(c) Heating at low temperature in the presence of a catalyst
(d) Heating at high temperature and pressure

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26. A typical catalyst used for the process of catalytic cracking is
(a) A mixture of silica and alumina (b) A mixture of sodium and mercury
(c) A mixture of silica and mercury (d) A mixture of silica and zinc

27. Catalytic cracking produces gasoline of
(a) Low octane number (b) Higher octane number
(c) Intermediate octane number (d) All of them

28. The process of steam cracking is suitable for obtaining
(a) Higher unsaturated hydrocarbons (b) Lower unsaturated hydrocarbons
(c) Higher saturated hydrocarbons (d) Lower saturated hydrocarbons

29. Straight chain hydrocarbons have
(a) High octane number and make poor fuels (b) High octane number and make good fuels
(c) Low octane number and make good fuels (d) Low octane number and make poor fuels

30. _____ burns very smoothly in an engine and has been arbitrarily given an octane number of 100.
(a) 2-methyl propane (b) 2,2,4, trimethyl pentane
(c) 2,2- dimethyl propane. (d) n-butane

31. Octane number of gasoline is improved by a process called
(a) Catenation (b) Reforming
(c) Fractional distillation (d) None of them

32. Reforming involves the conversion of
(a) Straight chain hydrocarbons into branched chain
(b) Branched chain hydrocarbons into straight chain
(c) Straight chain hydrocarbons into cyclic hydrocarbons
(d) All of them

33. Reforming involves the conversion of straight chain hydrocarbons into branched chain by heat
(a) In the absence of oxygen and in the presence of a catalyst
(b) In the presence of oxygen and in the absence of a catalyst
(c) In the presence of both oxygen and catalyst
(d) All of them

34. The octane number of poor fuel can be improved by
(a) Reforming (b) Adding tetraethyl lead
(c) Both a and b (d) None of them

35. The combustion product of tetraethyl lead responsible for air pollution is
(a) Metallic lead (b) Lead oxide (c) Lead sulphide (d) None of them

36. The chains in acidic hydrocarbons may be
(a) Branched only (b) Non-branched only
(c) Branched or non-branched (d) None of them

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37. In homocyclic compounds the ring consists of
(a) Carbon and oxygen atoms (b) Carbon and nitrogen atoms
(c) Only carbon atoms (d) All of them

38. Alicyclic compounds are the homocyclic compounds which contain a ring of
(a) 5 or more carbon atoms (b) 6 or more carbon atoms
(c) 3 or more carbon atoms (d) None of them

39. The saturated alicyclic hydrocarbons have the general formula
(a) C_nH_{2n+2} (b) C_nH_{2n-1} (c) C_nH_{2n} (d) C_nH_{3n}

40. Which one of the following is not an alicyclic compound?
(a) Cyclohexene (b) Cyclohexane (c) Benzene (d) Cyclopentane

41. Which one of the following is an aromatic compound?
(a) Benzene (b) Phenol (c) Toluene (d) All of them

42. Furan is a _____compound.
(a) Acyclic (b) Alicyclic (c) Heterocyclic (d) None of them

43. The four sp^3 hybrid orbitals in carbon are directed at an angle of
(a) 120° (b) 107.28° (c) 109.28° (d) 90°

44. The four sp^3 hybrid orbitals are arranged in space to give a _____ geometry.
(a) Trigonal (b) Tetrahedral (c) Linear (d) None of them

45. The bond angle between any tow Sp^2 hybrid orbitals is
(a) 109.28° (b) 107.09° (c) 120° (d) 90°

46. The sp^2 hybrid orbitals are arranged in space to give _____geometry.
(a) Tetrahedral (b) Linear (c) Trigonal (d) None of them

47. In sp hybridization the angle between the two hybrid orbitals is
(a) 180° (b) 120° (c) 90° (d) 109.28°

48. The shortening of bond distance between two carbons in ethyne is due to the
(a) Presence of a σ bond (b) Presence of two π-bonds
(c) Presence of a σ and two π-bonds (d) None of them

49. Which one of the following is the structure of thiophene?
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d) None of them

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50. **Which one of the following is the structure of Furan?**

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

51. **In isomerism two compounds have the**
   (a) Different molecular formula but same structural formulas.
   (b) Same molecular formula but different structural formulas.
   (c) Same molecular and structural formulas.
   (d) Different molecular and structural formulas.

52. **Which one of the following does not show isomerism?**
   (a) Propane (b) Butane (c) Hexane (d) Pentane

53. **Which one of the following shows isomerism?**
   (a) Methane (b) Propane (c) Butane (d) All of them

54. **Butane has _____isomeric forms.**
   (a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 1

55. **The structural isomerism arises due to the difference in the**
   (a) Number of atoms in the molecule (b) Arrangements of atoms in the molecule
   (c) Number as well as arrangement of atoms in the molecule.
   (d) None of them

56. **The isomerism arising due to the difference in the nature of carbon chain is**
   (a) Position isomerism (b) Chain isomerism
   (c) Functional group isomerism (d) Metamerism

57. **Position isomerism arises due to the difference in the**
   (a) Functional group (b) Position of the functional group
   (c) Distribution of carbon atoms on either side of functional groups
   (d) None of them

58. **Functional group isomerism arises due to the difference in the**
   (a) Position of the functional group (b) Nature of the carbon chain
   (c) Functional groups (d) None of them

59. **Isomerism arising due to the unequal distribution of carbon atoms on either side of the functional group is known as**
   (a) Geometric isomerism (b) Metamerism
   (c) Position isomerism (d) Chain isomerism

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60. To carbon atoms joined by a double bond
(a) Can rotate freely (b) Cannot rotate freely
(c) Sometimes rotate freely (d) None of them

61. Two carbon atoms joined by a single bond
(a) Sometimes rotate freely (b) Cannot rotate freely
(c) Can rotate freely (d) All of them

62. Such compounds which possess the same structural formula but differ with respect to th positions of the identical groups in space are called
(a) Position isomers (b) Metamerism
(c) Functional group isomerism (d) Cir-trans isomers

63. The rotation of two carbon atoms joined by a double bond could happen only if
(a) The pi bond breaks (b) Both pi and sigma bonds break
(c) Sigma bond breaks (d) None of them

64. The reactions involving organic compounds are
(a) Fast and yields are low. (b) Slow and yields are low.
(c) Slow and yields are high. (d) Fast and yields are high.

65. Which one of the following is an aromatic compound?
(a) Cyclohexene (b) Cyclohexane (c) Cyclopentane (d) None of them

66. Mercapto group is present in
(a) Ether (b) Thiol (c) Ester (d) Acid amide

67. Diethyl ether and methyl propyl ether are
(a) Chain Isomers (b) Position isomers
(c) Metamers (d) Functional group isomers

68. 1-Chloropropane and 2-Chloropropane are
(a) Chain isomers (b) Functional group isomers
(c) Metamers (d) Position isomers

69. When coal is heated in the absence of air, it is converted into
(a) Coal gas (b) Coke (c) Coal tar (d) All of them

70. Which one of the following solvents is unlikely to dissolve an organic compound?
(a) Water (b) Benzene (c) Chloroform (d) Ether

71. Choose the correct formula of starch:
(a) $(C_5H_{10}O_5)_n$ (b) $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$ (c) $(C_6H_{11}O_5)_n$ (d) $(C_6H_{12}O_5)_n$

72. Choose the correct statement:
(a) Divalent carbon atom is more stable than tetravalent carbon atom.
(b) Tetravalent carbon atom is more stable than divalent carbon atom.
(c) Both are equally stable. (d) Both are equally unstable.

73. Pentane has _____ isomers.
(a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 5 (d) 9

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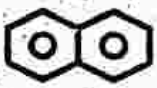
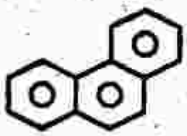
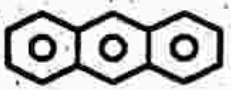
74. Two carbon atoms joined by a _____ bond are capable of free rotation.
(a) Double (b) Triple (c) Single (d) None of them

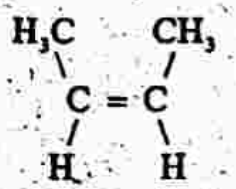
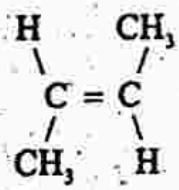
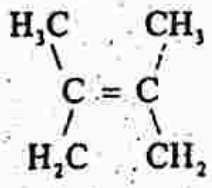
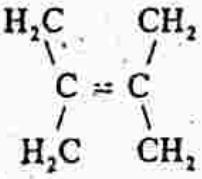
75. The necessary condition for a compound to exhibit geometric isomerism is that the two groups attached to
(a) Same carbon atom must be similar (b) Same carbon atom must be different.
(c) Different carbon atoms must be same (d) Different carbon atoms must be different.

76. An aldehyde contains _____ as a functional group.
(a) Carbonyl group (b) Formyl group (c) Hydroxyl group (d) None of them

77. Cyano group is present in
(a) Alkane nitriles (b) Nitro compounds (c) Thiol compounds (d) None of them

78. Thermal cracking is useful in the production of
(a) Saturated hydrocarbons (b) Branched chain hydrocarbons
(c) Unsaturated hydrocarbons (d) None of them

79. Which of the following is the structure of anthracene?
(a) 
(b) 
(c) 
(d) None of them

80. The structural formula of CIS, 2-Butene is
(a) 
(b) 
(c) 
(d) 

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	b	3	b	4.	b	5.	a	6.	d	7.	b
8.	c	9.	b	10.	c	11.	d	12.	a	13.	c	14.	c
15.	b	16.	a	17.	b	18.	a	19.	d	20.	c	21.	b
22.	a	23.	b	24.	d	25.	d	26.	a	27.	b	28.	b
29.	d	30.	b	31.	b	32.	a	33.	a	34.	c	35.	a
36.	c	37.	c	38.	c	39.	c	40.	c	41.	d	42.	b
43.	c	44.	b	45.	c	46.	c	47.	a	48.	c	49.	c
50.	a	51.	b	52.	a	53.	c	54.	b	55.	b	56.	b
57.	b	58.	c	59.	b	60.	b	61.	c	62.	d	63.	a
64.	b	65.	d	66.	b	67.	c	68.	d	69.	d	70.	a
71.	b	72.	b	73.	a	74.	c	75.	b	76.	b	77.	a
78.	c	79.	c	80.	a								

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SET – II

1. CFC stands for
   (a) Chloroflourocarbons (b) Cycloflourochlorine
   (c) Chloroflouro Carbides (d) None of these
2. Plastic sulphur and monoclinic sulphur are the _____of sulphur.
   (a) Opposite forms (b) Positive forms (c) Allotropic form (d) None of these
3. _____ is the other name for anisole.
   (a) Methoxy benzene (b) Chlorobenzene (c) Butanoic acid (d) Hydrochloric acid
4. _____reacts with alkene in presence of H_2O_2 to give alkyl halide?
   (a) Hydrochloric acid (b) Hydrobromic acid (c) Sulphuric acid (d) Hydrogen iodide
5. _____ is known as a father of chemistry.
   (a) Jabir Ibn Hayyan (b) Paul Ehrlich (c) Manfred Eigen (d) Fausto Elhuyar
6. _____ first demonstrated that vital force is not essential for organic compounds.
   (a) Rutherford (b) Friedrich Wohler
   (c) Richard R. Ernst (d) Conrad Arnold Elvehjem
7. The benzene ring is _____-due to conjugation.
   (a) Stable (b) Unstable (c) Long (d) Small
8. The chemical formula for ethanol is _____
   (a) C_2H_5OH (b) C_2H_6OH (c) C_3H_8OH (d) None of the above
9. _____ is another name for ethanol.
   (a) Grain alcohol (b) Ethyl alcohol (c) Methyl alcohol (d) None of these
10. The melting point of ethanol is_____.
    (a) 100 °C (b) 101 °C (c) 102°C (d) -114.3 °C

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	c	3.	a	4.	b	5.	a	6.	b	7.	a
8.	a	9.	b	10.	d								

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HYDROCARBONS, ALKYL HALIDES & GLOBAL WARMING

SET – I

1. Alkanes can be considered _____.
(a) Saturated (b) Unsaturated. (c) Normal (d) Acidic

2. _____ gas is NOT formed by the combustion of hydrocarbons.
(a) Oxygen (b) Nitrogen (c) Carbon dioxide (d) Ammonia

3. A compound made from hydrogen and carbon only is called _____
(a) Building block (b) Hydrocarbon (c) Mixture (d) None of these

4. Small hydrocarbons are more _____ than large hydrocarbons.
(a) Viscous (b) Flammable (c) Volatile (d) Combustible

5. Alkane consists of _____.
(a) No bond (b) Single bond (c) Double bond (d) None of these

6. Alkene consists of _____.
(a) Triple bond (b) Double bond (c) Single bond (d) None of these

7. The alkene, with four carbon atoms, is called
(a) Ethane (b) Butane (c) Methane (d) Propene

8. Alkenes can be used to make _____
(a) Polymers (b) Fire extinguishers (c) Aeroplanes (d) None of these

9. Alkenes can be distinguished from alkanes by using _____ water.
(a) Hard (b) Soft (c) Normal (d) None of these

10. Alkyne consists of _____.
(a) Triple bond (b) Double bond (c) Single bond (d) None of these

11. For the top of an oil fractionating column, which statement is true?
(a) It is colder than apparatus (b) It is colder than the bottom of the column
(c) It is hotter than the bottom of the column (d) None of these

12. What takes place to a liquid during its separation from a mixture by distillation?
(a) Only condensing (b) Evaporation pursued by condensing
(c) Evaporation followed by oxidisation (d) None of these

13. _____ gas is mostly responsible for acid rain.
(a) Sulphuric acid (b) Sulphur monoxide (c) Sulphur dioxide (d) None of these

14. _____ is caused by the discharge of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.
(a) Change of weather (b) Global warming
(c) Spoil of air oxygen (d) Spoil of water in soil

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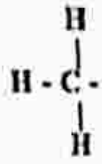
ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	a	3.	b	4.	c	5.	b	6.	b	7.	d
8.	a	9.	c	10.	a	11.	b	12.	b	13.	c	14.	b

SET - II

1.  is the formula for

(a) Monohaloalkane (b) Dihaloalkane (c) Trihaloalkane (d) None of them

2. _____are also called alkyl halides.

(a) Monohaloalkanes (b) Dihaloalkanes (c) Trihaloalkanes (d) None of them

3. Alkyl halides are further classified into _____alkyl halides.

(a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) All of the above

4. $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - C\ell$ is the formula of.

(a) Methyl chloride (b) Ethyl Chloride (c) N-propyl chloride (d) Propane

5. In tertiary halides, hydrogen atom is attached to a carbon which is further attached to _____carbon atoms directly.

(a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four

6. IUPAC name of $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - C\ell$ is

(a) 1-chloropropane (b) Chloropropane (c) Propane chloride (d) None of them

7. IUPAC name of is

(a) Chloromethane (b) Methane chloride (c) Trichloromethane (d) None of them

8. IUPAC name of is .

(a) 2-chloro-methyl propane (b) 2-Chloro-2-methyl propane
(c) Chloro-methyl -propane (d) None of them

9. The best method for the preparation of alkyl halides is from

(a) Alkanes (b) Alkenes (c) Alkynes (d) Alcohols

10. $CH_3CH_2 - OH + $ _____ $\rightarrow CH_3CH_2 - X + H_2O$

(a) X (b) H (c) HX (d) HOX

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11. Alcohols react with thionyl chloride in _____ as a solvent to give alkyl chlorides.
(a) Ether (b) Water (c) Pyridine (d) Naphthalene

12. Phosphorus trihalides or phosphorus pentahalides react with alcohols to replace _____ group by a halo group.
(a) –OH (b) –COOH (c) $-NO_2$ (d) $-SO_3H$

13. An excellent method for the preparation of simple alkyl iodide is the treatment of alkyl chloride or alkyl bromide with _____ iodide.
(a) Potassium (b) Calcium (c) Sodium (d) None of them

14. Bond energy of C-F bond is _____ Kj / mole.
(a) 467 (b) 413 (c) 346 (d) 299

15. _____ bond has the least bond energy than other C–X bonds.
(a) C – F (b) C–Cℓ (c) C–Br (d) C–I

16. The order of reactivity of alkyl halides is
(a) R–I> R–Br> R–Cℓ>R–F (b) R–F>R–Cℓ>R–Br>R–I
(c) R–F>R–Br>R–Cℓ>R–I (d) None of them

17. Electro negativity of bromine atom is
(a) 4.0 (b) 3.0 (c) 2.8 (d) 2.5

18. Alkyl _____ do not react under ordinary conditions.
(a) Chlorides (b) Bromides (c) Iodides (d) Fluorides

19. The reactions of alkyl halides fall into _____ categories.
(a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) Five

20. A specie which attracts electrons (electron loving) is called
(a) Electrophile (b) Leaving group (c) Substrate (d) None of them

21. An electrophile is
(a) Neutral (b) Positively charged
(c) Negatively charged (d) Both a and b

22. The alkyl halide molecule on which a nucleophile attacks is called a _____ molecule.
(a) Electrophile (b) Substrate (c) Free (d) None of them

23. Alkyl halides may undergo nucleophilic substitution reactions in _____ different days.
(a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) Five

24. Among the alkyl halides the primary alkyl halides always follow _____ mechanism.
(a) S_{N1} (b) S_{N2} (c) S_{N3} (d) S_{N4}

25. In S_{N1} mechanism _____ molecule takes part in rate determining step.
(a) Only One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four

26. _____ alkyl halides when attacked by a nucleophile always follows S_{N1} mechanism.
(a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) Cyclic

27. _____ alkyl halides follow both S_{N1} and S_{N2} mechanisms.
(a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) Cyclic

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28. The rate equation of S_{N1} reactions can be written as follows: rate =
(a) [Alkyl halide] (b) K[Alkyl halide] (c) K[Nucleophile] (d) K[Alkyl halide]

29. In Wurtz synthesis, alkyl halides react with sodium in_____ solvent to give alkanes.
(a) Pyridine (b) Water (c) Alcohal (d) Ether

30. $CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-C\ell + \_\_\_ \xrightarrow{Zn/HCl} CH_3-CH_2-CH_3+HC\ell$
(a) H_2 (b) $HC\ell$ (c) [H] (d) 2[H]

31. The formula for sodium lead alloy is
(a) NaPb (b) $NaPb_4$ (c) Na_2Pb (d) Na_4Pb

32. Grignard reagent was first prepared by Victor Grignard in
(a) 1800 (b) 1850 (c) 1900 (d) 1950

33. Grignard reagents are prepared by the reaction of _____ metal with alkyl halides in the presence of dry ether.
(a) Sodium (b) Magnesium (c) Silver (d) Zinc

34. Reactivity of alkyl halides with magnesium is in the following order
(a) Alkyl iodide>Alkyl bromide> Alkyl chloride
(b) Alkyl bromide > alkyl chloride > alkyl iodide
(c) Alkyl chloride >Alkyl iodide > Alkyl bromide
(d) None of them

35. Mostly reactions shown by Grignard reagent are
(a) Endothermic (b) Exothermic (c) Slow (d) Fast

36. The general formula for alkyl halides is
(a) $C_n H_{2n} X$ (b) $C_n H_{2N+1} X$ (c) $C_n H_n X$ (d) $Cn H_{2n+2} X$

37. Ethyl magnesium bromide reacts with water to give
(a) Methane (b) Ethane (c) Propane (d) Butane

38. For which mechanisms, the first step involved is the same
(a) E_1 and E_2 (b) E_2 and S_{n2} (c) E_1 and S_{n1} (d) E_1 and S_{n2}

39. When CO_2 is made to react with ethyl magnesium iodide followed by acid hydrolysis, the product formed is
(a) Propane (b) Propanoic acid (c) Proponal (d) Propanol

40. Grignard regent is reactive due to
(a) The presence of halogen atom (b) The presence of Mg atom
(c) The polarity of C–Mg bond (d) None of them

41. The formula of ethyl thioalcohol is
(a) C_2H_5OH (b) $C_2H_5SO_4$ (c) C_2H_5SH (d) $C_2H_5SH_4$

42. _____ has a reactive nucleophilic carbon atom which can react with electrophilic centres to give products in high yields.
(a) Grignard reagent (b) Alkyl halides (c) Ethylene epoxide (d) None of them

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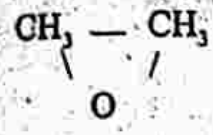
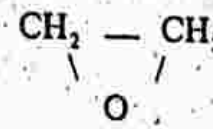
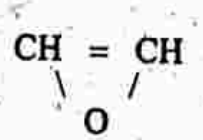
43. The formula of ethylene epoxide is

(a)  (b)  (c)  (d) $CH_3 - O - CH_3$

44. $4CH_3C\ell + Na_4Pb \rightarrow (CH_3)_4Pb +$

(a) $NaC\ell$ (b) $4NaC\ell$ (c) $2NaC\ell$ (d) $3NaC\ell$

45. Electronegativity of carbon is

(a) 4.0 (b) 3.0 (c) 2.1 (d) 2.5

46. Electronegativity of chlorine is

(a) 4.0 (b) 3.0 (c) 2.8 (d) 2.5

47. Electronegativity of Bromine is

(a) 4.0 (b) 3.0 (c) 2.8 (d) 2.5

48. Electronegativity of Iodine is

(a) 4.0 (b) 3.0 (c) 2.8 (d) 2.5

49. Electronegativity of hydrogen is

(a) 3.0 (b) 2.8 (c) 2.5 (d) 2.1

50. Experiments have shown that the strength of _____ bond is the main factor which decides the reactivity of alkyl halides.

(a) Carbon carbon (b) Carbon hydrogen (c) Carbon halogen (d) Hydrogen halogen

ANSWERS

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

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ALCOHOLS, PHENOLS, ETHERS, CARBOXYLIC ACIDS, ESTERS & FERMENTATION

SET-I

1. The alcohol having two carbon atoms is _____.
(a) Propane (b) Methane (c) Ethane (d) Ethanol

2. _____ isomers are there of butanol.
(a) 11 (b) 22 (c) 33 (d) 4

3. The functional group for carboxylic acids is represented as _____.
(a) COH (b) COOOH (c) COOH (d) none of these

4. _____ is formed by reacting ethanoic acid with methanol.
(a) Methyl ethanoate (b) Ethyl ethanoate (c) Propane (d) None of these

5. _____ is found in vinegar.
(a) Ethanoic acid (b) Methanoic acid (c) Butanoic acid (d) Citric acid

6. When ethanol makes steam by reaction of ethene, the catalyst for this reaction is
(a) Ethyl alcohol (b) Magnesium dioxide
(c) Phosphoric acid (d) None of these

7. A mixture of alcohol and water can be estranged by the process of _____.
(a) Filtration (b) Thermal decay
(c) Fractional distillation (d) none of these

8. Alcohol is manufactured on large scale by _____.
(a) Hydration of ethane (b) Hydration of methane
(c) Hydration of propane (d) Hydration of butane

9. _____ is a sweet smelling compound
(a) Blue compound (b) Tartaric acid (c) Ester (d) None of these

10. Contravention chemical bonds are seen in _____.
(a) An endothermic process (b) A negative exothermic process
(c) A process without power (d) A process without temperature

11. In an exothermic reaction, energy is
(a) Exploit (b) Released (c) Positive charged (d) Negative charge

12. The change in energy is _____ in an endothermic reaction.
(a) Same (b) Positive (c) Zero (d) Endless

13. The fermentation equation is expression for _____.
(a) Carbon dioxide > alcohol (b) Water - yeast > carbon dioxide
(c) Yeast + glucose > carbon dioxide + alcohol (d) None of these

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14. Anaerobic respiration means
(a) With gulp of air (b) Without gulp of air
(c) With oxygen (d) Without oxygen

ANSWERS

1.	d	2.	d	3.	c	4.	a	5.	a	6.	c	7.	c
8.	a	9.	c	10.	a	11.	b	12.	b	13.	c	14.	d

SET – II

1. The general formula for alcohols is
(a) RH (b) ROH (c) ROOH (d) RCOOH

2. $CH_3-CH(OH)-CH_3$ is the example of
(a) Primary alcohol (b) Secondary alcohol (c) Tertiary alcohol (d) None of them

3. There are _____ systems of naming alcohols
(a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) Five

4. The formula of benzyl alcohol is
(a) C_6H_5OH (b) $C_6H_5C_2H_4OH$ (c) $C_6H_5CH_2OH$ (d) C_6H_5COOH

5. In IUPAC system $CH_2(OH)-CH_2(OH)$ is named as
(a) 1,2–Ethanol (b) Ethanediol (c) 1,2–Ethanediol (d) Diethanol

6. Mathanol is also called as _____spirit.
(a) Leaf (b) Root (c) Wood (d) Flower

7. _____ $+2H_2 \xrightarrow[450°C:200\ atm]{ZnO+Cr_2O_3} CH_3OH$
(a) CO_2 (b) CO (c) H_2O (d) None of them

8. Ethanol is prepared on industrial scale world over, by the process of
(a) Fermentation (b) Alkylation (c) Acylation (d) Hydration

9. Fermentation is a _____ process.
(a) Physical (b) Chemical (c) Bio–chemical (d) None of them

10. In Pakistan, ethanol is prepared by the fermentation of
(a) Molasses (b) Starch grains (c) Fruit juices (d) All of them

11. The residue obtained after the crystallization of sugar from concentrated sugarcane juice is called
(a) Enzyme (b) Starch (c) Diastase (d) Molasses

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12. Molasses undergo fermentation in the presence of enzymes present in yeast to give
(a) Methanol (b) Ethanol (c) Propanol (d) Butanol

13. Alcohol obtained by fermentation is only upto 12% and never exceeds _____ because beyond this limit enzymes become inactive.
(a) 13% (b) 14% (c) 15% (d) 16%

14. Absolute alcohol can be obtained by re-distillation of rectified spirit in the presence of _____ which absorbs its moisture.
(a) $Ca(OH)_2$ (b) CaO (c) CO_2 (d) CO

15. Sometimes ethanol is denatured by addition of _____ % methanol to avoid its use for drinking purpose.
(a) 8 (b) 9 (c) 10 (d) 11

16. Alcohols can be obtained by the _____ of alkenes.
(a) Hydrogenation (b) Hydration (c) Halogenation (d) None of them

17. Alcohol reacts with other reagents in _____ ways.
(a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) Five

18. The order of reactivity of alcoholos when C–O bonds break:
(a) Tertiary Alcohol > Primary Alcohol (b) Tertiary Alcohol > Secondary Alcohol
(c) Tertiary Alcohol > Secondary Alcohol > Primary Alcohol (d) None of them

19. $C_2H_5OH + HC\ell \xrightarrow{ZnCl_2} \_\_\_\_ + H_2O$
(a) $C_2H_5C\ell$ (b) C_2H_5OH (c) C_2H_6 (d) $HC\ell$

20. Oxidation of alcohols covert them into
(a) Aldehyde (b) Ketones (c) Acids (d) Both a and b

21. The best re ent fo the oxidation of alcohols is
(a) $ZnC\ell_2$ (b) Ether (c) Acid dichromate (d) Pyridine

22. _____ alcohols are resistant to oxidation.
(a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) Long chain

23. $C_2H_5OH \xrightarrow[180°C]{Conc.\ H_2SO_4} \_\_\_\_ + H_2O$
(a) $CH_3 - CH_3$ (b) $CH \equiv CH$ (c) $CH_2 = CH_2$ (d) None of them

24. _____ gives idoform with iodine in the presence of NaOH.
(a) Methanol (b) Ethanol (c) Propanol (d) Butanol

25. The formula of carbolic acid is
(a) C_6H_5OH (b) C_2H_5OH (c) CH_3OH (d) C_3H_7OH

26. Phenol was first obtained from coaltar by _____ in 1834.
(a) Grignard (b) Dow (c) Runge (d) Lucas

27. The melting point of phenol is _____ °C.
(a) 39 (b) 40 (c) 41 (d) 42

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28. The boiling point of phenol is _____ °C
(a) 172 (b) 182 (c) 192 (d) 200

29. Phenol is completely soluble in water above _____ °C
(a) 66.5 (b) 68.5 (c) 70.5 (d) 72.5

30. Phenol shows _____ types of reactions.
(a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) Five

31. The dissociation constant (Ka) of phenol is
(a) 1.3×10^{10} (b) 1.3×10^{-10} (c) 3×10^{10} (d) 3×10^{-10}

32. Phenol reacts with alkalies to form
(a) Acids (b) Bases (c) Water (d) Salts

33. Phenol reacts with acetyl chloride in the presence of a base to form
(a) Acid (b) Alkane (c) Aldehyde (d) Ester

34. Phenol reacts with conc. _____ at room temperature giving ortho and para benzene sulphonic acids
(a) $HC\ell$ (b) H_2SO_4 (c) HNO_3 (d) None of them

35. Aqueous solution of phenol reacts with bromine water to give _____ precipitate of 2, 4, 6 tribromophenol.
(a) White (b) Yellow (c) Blue (d) Green

36. When hydrogen is passed through phenol at _____ °C in the presence of Ni catalyst it gives cyclohexanol.
(a) 110 (b) 120 (c) 140 (d) 150

37. The IUPAC name of $CH_3OC_6H_5$ is
(a) Methoxy methane (b) Methoxy ethane (c) Ethoxy propane (d) Methoxy benzene

38. Ethers are prepared from ____ either directly or indirectly.
(a) Alkanes (b) Alkenes (c) Alcohols (d) Acids

39. Alcohals are reacted with metallic _____ to form alkoxides
(a) Magnesium (b) Sodium (c) Potassium (d) None of them

40. $2C_2H_5Br + \_\_\_\_ \rightarrow C_2H_5OC_2H_5 + 2AgBr$
(a) AgO (b) Ag_2O (c) 2Ag (d) Ag

41. $C_2H_5 - O - C_2H_5 + \_\_\_\_ \rightarrow 2C_2H_5C\ell + POC\ell_3$
(a) $PC\ell_3$ (b) $PC\ell_5$ (c) $C\ell_2$ (d) $2PC\ell_3$

42. Primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols can be distinguished by _____ test.
(a) Grignard (b) Dow (c) Perry (d) Lucas

43. The IUPAC name of $\begin{matrix} CH_2 - CH_2 \\ | \quad\quad | \\ OH \quad\quad OH \end{matrix}$
(a) 1, 2 ethanol (b) 1, 2 Ethanediol (c) Diethanol (d) None of them

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44. The IUPAC name of $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH(OH) - CH_3$

(a) Butanol (b) 2–Butanol (c) 3–Butanol (d) Butane alcohol

45. The formula for 1, 2, 3–Propanetriol is

(a) $CH_2(OH) - CH(OH) - CH_2(OH)$

(b) $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_3$ with OH, OH, OH

(c) $C(OH) - C(OH) - C(OH)$

(d) $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_3$ with OH, OH, OH

46. The common name of $CH_3-CH(OH)-CH_3$ is

(a) Propyl alcohol (b) ISO–propyl alcohol
(c) Propanol (d) ISO – propanol

47. The common name of $(CH_3)_3C-OH$ is

(a) n–Butyl alcohol (b) iso – Butyl alcohol (c) sec–butyl alcohol (d) ter–butyl alcohol

48. The optimum temperature for the process of fermentation in the preparation of ethanol is

(a) 10–15°C (b) 25–30°C (c) 25–50°C (d) 25–100°C

49. The formula of methoxy benzene is

(a) $CH_3OC_6H_5$ (b) $CH_2OC_6H_5$ (c) $CH_4OC_6H_6$ (d) $CH_3OHC_6H_5$

50. Ethers are classified into _____ categories.

(a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) Five

ANSWERS

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

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ANSWERS

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

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CATALYSTS, ENZYMES, FOSSIL FUELS & CRUDE OILS

1. A catalyst is NOT consumed during in a
(a) Fast reaction (b) Chemical change (c) Equation (d) Reaction

2. A catalyst will _____ the rate of a reaction.
(a) Slower (b) Increase (c) Faster (d) none of these

3. A catalyst is usually a/an _____.
(a) Transition metal (b) Ionic compound halogen
(c) Ionic molecule (d) None of these

4. A catalyst decreases the activation energy for a
(a) Heat reaction (b) Reaction (c) Molecule (d) None of these

5. An enzyme is a _____.
(a) Ionic compound (b) Covlant substance (c) Biological catalyst (d) none of these

6. The enzyme that converts glucose into fructose is called _____.
(a) Isomerase (b) Butane (c) Pantane (d) Ethyl halide

7. If an enzyme gets also hot it will
(a) Imitate (b) Mixture black ball (c) Denature (d) None of these

8. Fossil fuels are non-renewable and _____.
(a) Infinite (b) Finite (c) Good conductor (d) None of these

9. Natural gas is generally
(a) Boron (b) Methane (c) Nitrogen (d) Oxygen

10. Coal, oil and natural gas are called
(a) Heat, gas and oil resources (b) Coal, heat and oil resources
(c) Fossil fuels (d) Coal, oil and limestone resources

11. _____ crude oil is a fuel in an aeroplane.
(a) Diesel (b) Water gas (c) Liquid gas (d) Kerosine

12. Crude oil contains a lot of compounds but mostly _____.
(a) Coal and gas (b) Petrol and gas
(c) Alcohols and phenols (d) Hydrocarbons

13. _____ is used in making more useful compounds.
(a) Phenols and alcohols (b) Cracking
(c) Make oil powerful (d) None of these

14. Cracking is a kind of reaction namely_____.
(a) Neutralisation (b) Ignition
(c) Thermal decomposition (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	d	2.	b	3.	a	4.	b	5.	c	6.	a	7.	d
8.	b	9.	b	10.	c	11.	d	12.	d	13.	b	14.	c

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AMINO ACIDS AND PROTEINS

1. Amino acids are _____.
   (a) Positive (b) Hydrophobic (c) Electric (d) None of these
2. The structure of an amino acid comprises an amino group, a carboxyl group, a hydrogen atom and a _____.
   (a) R-group (b) P-group (c) Q-group (d) S-group
3. Tertiary structure is primarily owed to interactions amongst _____.
   (a) R-groups (b) S-groups (b) P-groups (b) Q-groups
4. How can a protein be denatured it becomes dysfunctional?
   (a) Increased temperature and added hydrochloric acid
   (b) Decreased temperature and added hydrochloric acid
   (c) Both a and b (d) None of these
5. A protein's primary structure states its final _____.
   (a) Chemical behaviour (b) Physical behaviour
   (c) Positivel behaviour (d) Negativl behaviour
6. _____ common amino acids are used as building blocks.
   (a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 20 (d) 25
7. _____ common amino acids are considered essential.
   (a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 10 (d) 12
8. What do the Amino Acid and series of amino acid of a explicit protein choose.
   (a) The bases in the gene that encodes the protein
   (b) The bases in the end that encodes the protein
   (c) The ends in the gene that encodes the protein
   (d) None of these
9. Disulphide bond is essential to the formation of _____-of a protein.
   (a) Quaternary structure (b) Half structure
   (c) Complete structure (d) None of these
10. _____ codons are made by amino acids.
    (a) 25 (b) 45 (c) 64 (d) 85

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	a	3.	a	4.	a	5.	a	6.	c	7.	b
8.	a	9.	a	10.	c								

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WATER CYCLE, CARBON CYCLE & NITROGEN CYCLE

1. **Precipitation takes place when**
   (a) Water becomes gas (b) During a chemical reactions
   (c) Water falls from clouds as rain or snow (d) None of these
2. **Water evaporates from the surface of the sea when water vapour gets into the _____.**
   (a) soil (b) air (c) sea (d) None of these
3. **Carbon dioxide is detached from the atmosphere by the process of _____.**
   (a) Combustion (b) Decomposition (c) Respiration (d) Photosynthesis
4. **Carbon dioxide is released into atmosphere during the process of _____.**
   (a) Combustion (b) Respiration (c) Photosynthesis (d) None of these
5. **Plants receive nitrogen from the soil by**
   (a) Mud (b) Oxide (c) Nitrate (d) None of these
6. **Bacteria which revolve nitrite into nitrate are called**
   (a) Oxidising (b) Nitrifying (c) Dangerous (d) None of these
7. **Bacteria which revolve nitrate into nitrogen gas are called**
   (a) Living (b) Sino (c) Denitrifying (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	c	2.	b	3.	d	4.	d	5.	c	6.	b	7.	c

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SOME IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC REASONS

1. What is Dry Ice?

Solid Carbon dioxide at a temperature of - 80°C is called Dry Ice.

2. Why the proportion of oxygen in air remains constant despite its utilisation in respiration?

There are certain processes which take place on earth, which produce oxygen, i.e. plants and trees. The amount of oxygen consumed during respiration is compensated by these processes.

3. Why mercury is used in thermometers?

Mercury is used in thermometers due to the following reasons:

- Mercury is easily and abundantly available in pure form.
- Can be distinctly observed in the capillary tube.
- Has a capacity of uniform expansion and capacity to remain liquid even at a great range of temperature.

4. Why the balloons rise in the air?

The balloons are filled with hydrogen or helium and these gases are lighter than air. So, it causes balloons to rise in air.

5. Why does the blotting paper absorb ink?

This is due to the capillary action. The blotting paper has a number of capillaries with very fine pores. When a blotting paper comes into contact with the ink, the ink enters the capillaries and the blotting paper absorbs it.

6. Why water wets the glass but mercury does not?

The force of adhesion between the molecules of glass and water is greater than the force of cohesion between the molecules of water that is why it wets the glass. In mercury, the case is reverse. That is why it doesn't wet the glass.

7. Why an iron nail floats on mercury but sinks in water?

This is due to the upward thrust produced by the displaced volume of mercury, greater than its own weight, whereas the upward thrust produced by an equal volume of water is less than the weight of the nail and hence it sinks.

8. Why a water tank is cooler than the surface of the earth surrounding it?

This is all due to evaporation. Cooling is caused by evaporation. As the water evaporates from the surface of the tank or water pond, heat is taken away. This phenomenon results in lowering the temperature of the remaining water.

9. Why does a glass often crack when hot water is poured over it?

This is due to expansion of inner surface of glass tumbler. When a very hot liquid is poured on it, the inner surface of the glass expands due to high temperature of liquid as compared to outside which receives less temperature. The uneven expansion of glass produces cracks.

10. Why is it preferable to use a cooking pan with black bottom?

This is due to the absorption of heat. The black bottom absorbs more heat as compared to non-polished surface, so it helps in cooking.

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11. Why is it not advisable to sleep under trees during night?

During night the plants release CO_2 which is a poisonous gas and injurious to health. That is why, it is not advisable to sleep under trees during night.

12. Why the ice and salt are used in manual making of ice-cream?

A mixture of ice and salt is used because the salt has capacity to reduce the temperature of ice by decreasing its freezing point. That is why, ice and salt mixture is used as freezing agent in manual ice-cream making.

13. Why the sun appears red at the time of sunset and sunrise?

This is due to the scattering of light by small particles of dust near the surface of earth. The light travels relatively without hindrance, that is why the sun appears red at the time of sunset and sunrise.

14. Why the ozone layer is necessary for animals' and plants' survival?

Ozone layer in the upper atmosphere is very necessary for plant and animal survival because it absorbs the ultraviolet rays which are very dangerous for animal health. In the absence of ozone layer the animate world will suffer from various diseases because ultra violet rays cause cancer of skin etc. That is why, the ozone layer is necessary and essential for animal as well as plant survival.

15. Why the sky appears completely black when viewed from the moon.

The moon has no atmosphere, so the sky looks completely black when viewed from the moon.

16. Why the sky looks blue when viewed from the earth during daytime?

This is due to reflection of blue light by the atmosphere. Atmosphere reflects blue light. Sky appears blue when viewed from the earth.

17. Why the electrical light filaments are made up of Tungsten?

The electrical light filaments are made up of Tungsten because they can conduct high temperatures easily. The temperature of the filament of an electric lamp is about 2700°C, when it glows. The Tungsten can withstand a temperature of about 3410°C. That is why, the electrical filaments are made up of tungsten.

18. When the feather and stone fall at the same rate?

Feather and stone will fall at the same rate when they fall freely under vacuum.

19. Why a bulb makes a bang on breaking?

A bulb makes a bang on breaking due to the vacuum created inside the bulb. When the bulb breaks the air outside, the bulb rushes into the vacuum in order to fill it. During rushing of air, bang is produced.

20. Why the breathing is more difficult on mountains than on the plains?

It all occurs due to the decreased amount of oxygen on mountains. With increase in altitude, the pressure of air and the oxygen content of air goes decreasing. Thus, breathing is difficult on the mountains than on the plains.

21. Why steam produces more severe burns than the boiling water?

The steam contains more heat than water at the same temperature. Thus, it causes more severe burns than the boiling water at the same temperature.

22. Why small space is left at the joint between two rails?

A small space is left at the joint between two rails because it allows expansion due to heat.

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IMPORTANT LAWS IN CHEMISTRY

Avogadro's Law

Equal volumes of gases beneath the same temperature and pressure conditions will enclose equal numbers of particles.

Boyle's Law

At constant temperature, the volume of a given gas is inversely proportional to the pressure of that gas.

$$PV = k$$

Charles' Law

At constant pressure, the volume of a given gas is directly proportional to the temperature of that gas.

$$V = kT$$

Conservation of Energy

Energy can neither be created nor destroyed. This is also called the first law of thermodynamics.

Conservation of Mass

Matter can neither be created nor destroyed, however it can be rearranged. This law is also known as conservation of matter law.

Dalton's Law

The pressure of a mixture of gases is equal to the addition of the partial pressures of the constituent gases.

Definite Composition

A compound is composed of two or more elements chemically united in a distinct ratio by weight.

Faraday's Law

The weight of any element unconventional during electrolysis is proportional to the amount of electricity passing through the cell and also to the correspondent weight of the element.

First Law of Thermodynamics

Total energy of the universe is constant and it can neither created nor destroyed.

Gay-Lussac's Law

The ratio among the combining volumes of gases and the product can be uttered in small whole numbers.

Graham's Law

The rate of diffusion or effusion of a gas is inversely proportional to the square root of its molecular mass.

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Henry's Law

The solubility of a gas is directly proportional to the pressure applied to the gas.

Ideal Gas Law

The state of an ideal gas is determined by its pressure, volume, and temperature according to the equation

$$PV = nRT$$

Multiple Proportions

When elements combine, they do so in the ratio of small whole numbers. The mass of one element connects with a fixed mass of another element according to this ratio.

Periodic Law

The chemical properties of the elements differ periodically according to their atomic numbers.

Second Law of Thermodynamics

Entropy increases over time. Another way of stating this law is to say that heat cannot flow, on its own, from an area of cold to an area of hot.

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INTERESTING CHEMISTRY FACTS

Chemistry is a wonderful science which is full of strange trivia. Here we discuss some interesting facts.

- The term chemistry was derived from the Egyptian word which means earth.
- Hydrogen is the most abundant element in the universe. This element is one of the most common elements to be found on earth and extremely flammable.
- Oxygen is the most abundant element in the earth's atmosphere, crust, and oceans.
- Elements, liquid at room temperature, are bromine and mercury.
- One can melt gallium by holding a lump in the warmth of one's hand.
- 20% of oxygen in the air was produced by the Amazon Rainforest.
- Helium is an element that is lighter than the air that surrounds us thus it floats.
- At a temperature of 3000°C and pressure of 100,000 atm, graphite can be converted into diamond
- The element californium is considered as the most expensive substance in the world.
- Aluminium is the most found metal in the earth's crust.
- Compared to any other element, helium does not harden.
- Chemical name of water is dihydrogen monoxide.
- Due to its low melting point; 29.76 °C, gallium melts on palm of the hand.
- Xenon gas lasers can slash materials that are so hard.
- Melting point of tungsten is 3410°C.
- Mercury is only the metal liquid at room temperature.
- Pure gold is so soft that it can be moulded with the hands.
- An ounce of gold can be stretched into a wire 50 miles long.
- Tooth paste contains chemicals such as monofluorophosphate, sodium sulphate etc.
- Soap is made of vegetable oil and some chemicals.
- Neem oil contains specific antibacterial chemicals so it is good protecting us from bacteria and itches
- Glycerine soap keeps our skin soft..
- Water expands on freezing.
- Water is a substance which includes two parts hydrogen and one part oxygen.
- If you pour a handful of salt into a full glass of water, the water level will in fact go down rather than spilling over the glass.
- It is interesting that hot water freezes faster than cold water.
- In an average adult human body, there is about 250 g of sodium chloride.
- Human body contains many amino acids that help in digestive system.
- Diamond and graphite both are forms of pure carbon.
- Only the letter J is not present in the periodic table.
- The only two non-silvery metals are gold and copper.
- The liquid and solid forms of oxygen are blue.
- The human body contains sufficient carbon to provide lead for about 9,000 pencils.
- Milk contains calcium which is a chemical.

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PHYSICS

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following device is needed for converting alternating current into direct current?
(a) Dynamo (b) Rectifier (c) Transformer (d) Transducer

2. The lustre of diamond is due to:
(a) Reflection (b) Total internal reflection
(c) Refraction (d) Diffraction

3. A plant with green leaves placed in red light will appear
(a) Black (b) Green (c) Red (d) Violet

4. Which of the following is electromagnetic radiation
(a) X-rays (b) Sound waves (c) Ultrasonic waves (d) Water waves

5. The common refrigerant used in the domestic refrigerator is
(a) Neon (b) Freon/ammonia (c) Spirit (d) None of these

6. A fuse wire is characterized by
(a) High resistance and high melting point (b) Low resistance and high melting point
(c) High resistance and low melting point (d) Low resistance and low melting point

7. Who said, 'A body will remain at rest unless an external force acts on the body'?
(a) Newton (b) Einstein (c) Archimedes (d) Galileo

8. Which metal is commonly used as an electromagnet?
(a) Copper (b) Iron (c) Nickel (d) Cobalt

9. When ice melts in a beaker of water, the level of water in the beaker will
(a) Increase (b) Decrease
(c) Remain the same (d) First increase and then decrease

10. An echo is produced by the of sound waves
(a) Refraction (b) Absorption (c) Reflection (d) Diffraction

11. The dynamo converts
(a) Mechanical energy into electrical energy (b) Electrical energy into mechanical energy
(c) Mechanical energy into Kinetic energy (d) None of these

12. The unit of electric charge in M.K.S. system is
(a) Newton (b) Ampere (c) Watt (d) Coulomb

13. The oil in the wick of an oil lamp rises up due to
(a) Pressure difference (b) Capillary action (c) Osmosis (d) Gravitational force

14. The Function of the choke in electric circuits is
(a) Give relatively large impedance of alternating current
(b) Give relatively large impedance of direct current
(c) Regulate the voltage (d) increase the voltage

15. If the length of a heater coil is reduced by 10% of its original length, then power consumed by the heater will
(a) Increase over 10% (b) Decrease by 10% (c) Increase by 5% (d) Decrease by 5%

16. A red light is used in a traffic signal because
(a) It has the longest wavelength and can be easily noticed from a long distance
(b) It is beautiful and more luminous

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(c) It is visible to people even with bad eyesight (d) Color blind people can see it

17. Color blind people cannot differentiate in following colors
(a) Orange and blue (b) White and black (c) Red and green (d) Yellow and blue

18. In deserts clouds do not precipiate because of
(a) Low pressure (b) Low humidity (c) High wind velocity (d) Low temperature

19. When iron and wood are exposed to sunlight, the iron rod becomes hot quickly because
(a) Greater Heat capacity of iron (b) Lower Heat capacity of iron
(c) More density of iron (d) Less density of iron

20. Water cannot be used to extinguish fire caused by an electric current because
(a) It may cause another short circuit (b) It may cause hydrolysis
(c) It may cause electrocution (d) It will spoil the wiring

21. In diesel engines ignition takes place by
(a) Compression (b) Electrical spark (c) Dynamo (d) Battery

22. A sprayer machine (perfume bottle) works on
(a) Newton Laws (b) Archimedes principle
(c) Boyle Law (d) Bernoulli's principle

23. Cloudy nights are warmer because
(a) Clouds prevent radiation of heat from ground to air
(b) Of low atmospheric pressure
(c) Of the compact density of air (d) Of relative humidity

24. If we go to the Himalayas, we feel breathless because
(a) It is very cold there (b) The density of air is much
(c) The density of air is high (d) Of Less air pressure

25. What is the approximate velocity of sound in Vacuum?
(a) 0 m/s (b) 300 m/s (c) 342 m/s (d) 3000 m/s

26. In deserts clouds do not precipitate because of
(a) Low pressure (b) Low humidity (c) High wind velocity (d) Low temperature

27. An echo is produted by _____ sound waves
(a) Refraction (b) Absorption (c) Reflection (d) Diffraction

28. What is the approximate velocity of sound in air?
(a) 3 m/s (b) 30 m/s (c) 300 m/s (d) 3000 m/s

29. Which of the following is not a primary colour?
(a) Blue (b) Green (c) Red (d) Black

30. The speed of light in water is 3/4 of that in air. What is the refractive index of water?
(a) 3/4 (b) 4/3 (c) 1/4 (d) 1/3

31. In the case of a concave mirror if object is located beyond C, the image will be
(a) Real, erect and diminished (b) Real, inverted and of the same size
(c) Real, inverted and diminished (d) Not real, large and un-proportional

32. Sound travels fastest through
(a) Vacuum (b) Steel (c) Water (d) Air

33. The process of transfer of heat by matter but without actual movement of the particles themselves is called
(a) Conduction (b) Convection (c) Radiation (d) None of the above

34. A body is floating in water at 4°C. If temperature reaches 100°C, then the body will
(a) Sink fully (b) Float freely

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(c) Have some more part of it submerged under water
(d) Have no change in its position

35. Beta rays have _____ charge?
(a) Negative (b) Positive (c) Variable (d) No charge

36. Banking of curves is done to provide
(a) Centripetal force (b) Centrifugal force
(c) Centrifugal acceleration (d) Angular velocity

37. What are ultrasonic waves?
(a) Sound waves having frequency shorter than audio frequency range
(b) Sound waves produced in a vacuum
(c) Sound waves having frequency higher than audio-frequency range
(d) None of these

38. Alpha rays have _____ charge?
(a) Negative (b) Positive (c) Variable (d) No charge

39. The source of solar energy is
(a) Nuclear fission (b) Nuclear fusion (c) Sinking of the sun (d) None of these

40. A radar which detects the presence of an enemy aircraft uses
(a) Sound waves (b) Radio waves (c) Electric waves (d) Ultrasonic waves

41. These are not electromagnetic in nature:
(a) Infrared rays (b) Ultra-violet rays (c) Radio waves (d) Sound waves

42. Which of the following have the shortest wavelength?
(a) Radio waves (b) Infrared Rays (c) Ultra Violet Rays (d) X-rays

43. Food is cooked quickly in a pressure cooker because
(a) Boiling point of water is decreased (b) Boiling point of water is increased
(c) It absorbs heat quickly (d) It retains heat for a long duration

44. In an earthen pot cooling of water depends upon
(a) Outside temperature (b) Atmospheric humidity
(c) Wind (d) All of the above

45. A fuse wire is used to
(a) To make the electrical circuit strong (b) Convert AC into DC
(c) Convert DC into AC
(d) Prevent an unduly high electric current to pass through a circuit

46. Gamma rays have _____ charge.
(a) Negative (b) Positive (c) Variable (d) No charge

47. There are two long-range forces among the fundamental forces. One is Gravity; Name the second:
(a) Weak Nuclear Force (b) Electromagnetic Force
(c) Nuclear Force (d) Strong Nuclear Force

48. A solid needle placed horizontally on the surface of the water floats due to
(a) Surface tension (b) Capillary action (c) Cohesion (d) Adhesion

49. Effect of light on photocells produces
(a) Energy (b) Current (c) Photosynthesis (d) None of these

50. Human eyes respond best to green light at 550 nm, which is also approximately the brightest colour in sunlight at:
(a) Sun's surface (b) Earth's surface (c) Water's surface (d) Ocean's surface

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51. A 100 watt bulb is kept on for a period of 10 hours per day in the month of September. The electrical energy consumed in that month in kilowatt hours (kWh) is
(a) 30 kWh (b) 3 kWh (c) 3000 kWh (d) 1000 kWh

52. Which of the following is a good conductor of heat but bad conductor of electricity?
(a) Asbestos (b) Celluloid (c) Iron (d) Mica

53. A sudden fall in barometer reading indicates
(a) Clear weather (b) Hailstorm (c) Storm (d) Heavy rainfall

54. Sound travels with a different speed in different media. In what order does the velocity of sound increase in these media?
(a) Water, iron and air (b) Iron, air and water (c) Air, water and iron (d) Iron, water and air

55. If the distance between two charges is halved, then the force between them becomes
(a) Half (b) Double (c) Four times (d) One-fourth

56. To increase the magnifying power of a telescope, the focal length of
(a) Objective lens should be increased (b) Objective lens should be decreased
(c) Eye-piece lens should be increased (d) Eye-piece lens should be decreased

57. An object moving around in a circle is moving with
(a) Uniform velocity (b) Uniform speed (c) Variable velocity (d) Variable speed

58. When water is heated from 0° C to 10° C, the volume of water
(a) Increases steadily (b) Decreases steadily
(c) First increases then decreases (d) First decreases then increases

59. The shortest wavelength humans can detect is deep blue or violet at about:
(a) 500 nm (b) 466 nm (c) 300 nm (d) 200 nm

60. In electric fittings, the wires are earthed because
(a) In case of a short circuit, current passes to the earth
(b) It avoids leakage of electricity
(c) It completes the electric circuit (d) It reduces fluctuation

61. Which of the following metals is used in aircraft?
(a) Chromium (b) Titanium (c) Palladium (d) None of these

62. The force of gravity on the moon is
(a) Less than on the earth as the moon has a smaller mass
(b) The same as on the earth
(c) More than the earth (d) There is no gravitational force at all

63. A transformer is used to
(a) Increase DC voltage (b) Increase or decrease AC voltage
(c) Decrease DC voltage (d) Convert DC into AC

64. When milk is churned, the cream from it is separated due to
(a) Gravitational force (b) Centrifugal force (c) Frictional force (d) Heat

65. The element used in an electric filament is
(a) Copper (b) Aluminium (c) Iron (d) Tungsten

66. The sky is blue in colour due to
(a) Refraction (b) Reflection (c) Diffraction (d) Dispersion

67. During rusting
(a) Iron gains weight (b) Iron loses weight
(c) Remains unchanged (d) Iron volatilizes

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68. Unit of energy is same as that of
(a) Work (b) Power (c) Force (d) Acceleration

69. The longest wavelength we can see is deep red at about:
(a) 800 nm (b) 700 nm (c) 600 nm (d) 730 nm

70. How fast something is moving is called its speed. What measures speed in particular direction?
(a) Deceleration (b) Acceleration (c) Circular speed (d) Velocity

71. Mercury is commonly used as a thermometric fluid rather than water because
(a) It has high coefficient of expansion (b) If does not stick to glass surface
(c) Mercury has greater visibility than water (d) All of above

72. When a stone is dropped in a well the splash is heard after 1.5 seconds after the stone hits the water surface. If the velocity of sound is 327 m/s the depth of the well is
(a) 227 m (b) 490.5 m (c) 660 m (d) 981 m

73. Magnetic field does not interact with
(a) Stationary charge (b) Moving charge
(c) Stationary permanent magnets (d) Moving permanent magnets

74. The frequency of radio waves lies in the range:
(a) 20Hz to 20 KHz (b) 3 kHz to 300 GHz (c) 600 MHz (d) Above 600 MHz

75. When water boils, its temperature
(a) Begins to increase (b) Begins to decrease (c) Remains constant (d) Fluctuates

76. Water has maximum density at
(a) Room temperature (b) 0°C (c) 4°C (d) 100°C

77. The critical angle of a glass slab increases with
(a) Increase in the refractive index of glass (b) Decrease in the refractive index of glass
(c) Increase in temperature (d) None of these

78. When a recorded tape is played after being subjected to a magnetic field, then
(a) Reproduction is excellent (b) Recorded information is lost
(c) Only high frequency reproduction takes place
(d) Only low frequency reproduction takes place

79. Cosmic rays
(a) Are charged particles (b) Are uncharged particles
(c) Can be charged as well as uncharged (d) None of these

80. Rectifiers are used to convert
(a) DC to AC (b) AC to DC
(c) High voltage to low voltage (d) Low voltage to high voltage

81. The terminal colours of the rainbow are
(a) Violet and red (b) Violet and green (c) Red and green (d) Red and blue

82. Which of the following illustrations is not based on the principle of pressure?
(a) Swelling of dried grapes in water (b) Collecting lotion with an eye-dropper
(c) Bursting of a cycle tube in summer (d) Rise of water in a drinking straw

83. The colour of the ocean appears to be blue because the sunlight falling on it is
(a) Reflected (b) Refracted (c) Absorbed (d) Scattered

84. A needle when placed slowly on the surface of water in a horizontal position appears to float. The phenomenon is an example of
(a) Capillary action (b) Surface tension
(c) Osmosis (d) Archimedes' principle

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85. Ultraviolet rays make some substances shine. This phenomenon is called as?
(a) Glowing (b) Ingenious (c) Fluorescence (d) None of these

86. The best conductor of electricity is
(a) Iron (b) Aluminium (c) Copper (d) Silver

87. Two bodies of masses 1 kg and 4 kg have equal kinetic energies. The ratio of their linear moment a is
(a) 1/2 (b) ¼ (c) 1/8 (d) 1/16

88. A person is sitting facing the engine in a moving train. He tosses a coin. The coin falls behind him. This shows that the train is
(a) Moving forward with a finite acceleration (b) Moving forward with a finite retardation
(c) Moving forward with a uniform speed (d) Moving backward with a uniform speed

89. Which of the following are not deflected by electric and magnetic fields?
(a) X-rays (b) Electrons (c) Gamma-rays (d) Alpha rays

90. Sound waves in air are:
(a) Longitudinal (b) Transverse
(c) Neither longitudinal nor transverse (d) Stationary

91. Normal range of the frequency of sound which the human beings can hear is:
(a) Less than 20 Hz (b) 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz
(c) More than 25,000 Hz (d) All of these

92. The loudness of sound depends upon its:
(a) Wavelength (b) Frequency (c) Amplitude (d) All the above

93. Sound above a frequency of 20000 Hz is called:
(a) Supersonic sound (b) Infrasonic sound (c) Hypersonic sound (d) Ultrasonic sound

94. A rocket works on the principle of conservation of
(a) Mass (b) Energy
(c) Linear momentum (d) Angular momentum

95. A moving bullet hits a solid target resting on a frictionless surface and gets embedded in it. What is conserved in this process?
(a) Both momentum and kinetic energy (b) Kinetic energy alone
(c) Momentum alone (d) Neither momentum nor kinetic energy

96. A bomb, initially at rest, explodes into a large number of tiny fragments. The total momentum of all the fragments
(a) Is zero (b) Is infinity
(c) Depends on the total mass of all the fragments
(d) Depends on the speeds of various fragments

97. Choose the only scalar quantity from the following
(a) Energy (b) Torque (c) Momentum (d) Force

98. Choose the only vector quantity from the following
(a) Energy (b) Work (c) Density (d) Torque

99. A microphone converts:
(a) Electrical energy into sound energy (b) Sound energy into electrical energy
(c) Sound energy into mechanical energy (d) Sound energy into chemical energy

100. A bullet is fired from a rifle which recoils after firing. The ratio of the kinetic energy of the bullet and that of the rifle is
(a) Zero (b) One (c) Less than one (d) More than one

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101. A body is floating in a liquid in a beaker. The whole system is allowed to fall freely under gravity. The up thrust on the body due to the liquid is
(a) Zero
(b) Equal to the weight of the body in the liquid
(c) Equal to the weight of the body in Air
(d) Equal to the weight of the immersed portion of the body

102. The characteristic of sound which enables us to distinguish two musical notes having the same frequency and loudness is called:
(a) Pitch (b) Intensity (c) Timber (d) None of the above

103. A Decibel is a:
(a) Musical instrument
(b) Highest frequency emitted by a tuning fork
(c) A measure of intensity level
(d) A measure of clarity of sound

104. An earth satellite is kept moving in orbit by the centripetal force provided by
(a) The burning of fuel in its engine
(b) The ejection of hot gases from its exhaust
(c) The gravitational attraction of the sun
(d) The gravitational attraction of the earth

105. An Stone is released from an orbiting earth satellite. The Stone will
(a) Fall to the earth
(b) Go away from the earth and get lost in outer space
(c) Continue moving along with the satellite in the same orbit and with the same speed
(d) Fall through a certain distance and then move in a new orbit around the earth

106. When sound waves travel from air to water, which of the following quantities remains unchanged?
(a) Speed (b) Frequency (c) Intensity (d) Wavelength

107. The walls of the auditorium built for musical concerts should sound.
(a) Attenuate (b) Absorb (c) Transmit (d) Reflect

108. Astronauts in a capsule which is in a stable orbit around the earth are in 'weightless' condition. The reason for this is that
(a) The capsule and its contents are, falling freely at the same rate
(b) There is no gravitational force acting on them
(c) The gravitational force of the earth balances that of the sun
(d) There is no atmosphere at the height at which they are orbiting

109. During a journey from the earth to the moon and back, the maximum fuel is used up in order to overcome
(a) The earth's gravity at take-off
(b) The moon's gravity at lunar landing
(c) The moon's gravity at lunar take-off
(d) The e..th's gravity at re-entry into earth's atmosphere and soft landing

110. The escape velocity for a planet is the minimur velocity with which a body must be projected in order that it may escape the planet's gravitational pull. What is the escape velocity for earth?
(a) 9.2 km/s (b) 10.2 km/s (c) 11.2 km/s (d) 12.2 km/s

111. The escape velocity for a body projected vertically upwards from the surface of the earth is V, If the body is projected in a direction making an angle of 30° with the vertical, the escape velocity
(a) Becomes half
(b) Becomes double
(c) Becomes one-fourth
(d) Remains V

112. The escape velocity for earth is V_e what is the escape velocity for a planet whose mass and radius are twice those of the earth?
(a) V_e (b) $2V_e$ (c) $4V_e$ (d) $16V_e$

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113. The distance from crest to crest of any wave is called its:
(a) Frequency (b) Wavelength (c) Speed (d) Amplitude

114. Choose the only correct statement. The escape velocity of a body projected from a planet depends upon
(a) The mass of the larger body (b) Mass of the smaller body
(c) The average radius of the planet (d) The average density of the planet

115. Choose the only right statement. The orbital speed of a satellite in a stable orbit around a planet depends upon
(a) The average radius of the planet (b) The height of the satellite above the planet
(c) The acceleration due to gravity of the planet (d) The mass of the satellite

116. The law of universal gravitation was propounded by
(a) Galileo (b) Copernicus (c) Newton (d) Kepler

117. The laws concerning the motion of planets were suggested by
(a) Kepler (b) Galileo (c) Einstein (d) Tycho Brahe

118. The earth attracts the moon with a force F. The moon attracts the earth with a force
(a) Less than F (b) Equal to F (c) More than F (d) Equal to F/6

119. If the distance between the earth and the moon suddenly becomes half the present value, the gravitational force between them
(a) Remains unchanged (b) Becomes half
(c) Becomes one-fourth (d) Becomes four times

120. A body has a mass M and a weight W on earth. If it is taken to the moon
(a) Both M and W will remain the same (b) Both M and W will change
(c) M will remain the same but W will decrease (d) W will remain the same but M will decrease

121. Echo is formed as a result of:
(a) Refraction of sound (b) Interference of sound
(c) Diffraction of sound (d) Reflection of sound

122. Beats are examples of:
(a) Diffraction (b) Polarization (c) Interference (d) None of these

123. An air bubble in water will act as
(a) Convex Mirror (b) Convex Lens (c) Concave Mirror (d) Concave Lens

124. Optical fibre works on the principle of
(a) Refraction (b) Total internal reflection
(c) Scattering (d) Interference

125. Velocity of sound in a gas at constant temperature is independent of:
(a) Pressure only (b) Humidity
(c) Density and pressure (d) Frequency

126. If the earth is assumed to be a homogeneous sphere and if, somehow, it contracts to half its present size, the duration of the day will be
(a) 6 hours (b) 12 hours (c) 24 hours (d) 48 hours

127. If two bodies of different masses, initially at rest, are acted upon by the same force for the same time, then both bodies acquire the same
(a) Velocity (b) Momentum (c) Acceleration (d) Kinetic energy

128. The work done in raising a body of mass 2 kg to a height of 1 metre above the ground is (the acceleration due to gravity is 10 m/s)
(a) Zero (b) 2 joule (c) 10 joule (d) 20 joule

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129. The period of revolution of a geostationary satellite is
(a) 12 hours (b) 1 day (c) 30 days (d) 365 days

130. The height of a geostationary satellite above the surface of the earth is approximately
(a) 36 km (b) 360 km (c) 3600 km (d) 36000 km

131. A simple pendulum has a time period T. If it is taken to the moon (where the acceleration due to gravity is one-sixth of that on earth), its time period will
(a) Remains equal to T (b) Becomes 6T
(c) Becomes T/6 (d) Becomes slightly more than 2T

132. What is the speed of sound in water?
(a) 1250 m/s (b) 1350 m/s (c) 1450 m/s (d) 1550 m/s

133. Which one of the following parameters of a wave undergoes a change when the wave is reflected from a boundary?
(a) Intensity (b) Wavelength (c) Speed (d) Frequency

134. A man standing in front of a high wall fires a gun. He hears the echo 2 seconds after the gun is fired. If the speed of sound is 340 m/s, how far is the wall from the man?
(a) 85 m (b) 170 m (c) 340 m (d) 680 m

135. What is the speed of sound in water?
(a) Around 1,000 m/sec. (b) Around 1,200 m/sec.
(c) Around 1,440 m/sec. (d) Around 900 m/sec.

136. What is Quartz?
(a) Mineral that is made of silica (b) Mineral that is made of carbon
(c) Mineral that is made carbon and silicon (d) None of these

137. Which of the following is a physical change?
(a) Burning of cooking gas (b) Souring of milk
(c) Digestion of food (d) Dissolution of sugar into water

138. Conversion of a substance directly from solid to vapour state is known as
(a) Vaporization (b) Sublimation (c) Decomposition (d) Ionization

139. What is called the device that produces an intense beam of light with a precise defined wavelength?
(a) Maser (b) Beam gun (c) Laser (d) Time gun

140. What is called every substance on earth, which is not made from animals and plants?
(a) Solid (b) Mineral (c) Fossils (d) Inorganic

141. What is called the rate of doing work or consuming energy?
(a) Power (b) Force (c) Power rate (d) Work done

142. How heat energy is transferred?
(a) Radiation (b) Convection (c) Conduction (d) All of these

143. What is called any substance toxic to insects?
(a) Insecticide (b) pesticide (c) Toxics (d) Poison

144. Permanent hardness of water is due to the presence of
(a) Calcium bicarbonate (b) Magnesium bicarbonate
(c) Calcium sulphate (d) Sodium bicarbonate

145. Which matter is used in storage batteries?
(a) Copper (b) Lead (c) Aluminium (d) Zinc

146. Which of the following constituents of pollutant exhaust is hazardous to man?
(a) Carbon monoxide (b) Carbon dioxide (c) Lead particles (d) Carbon particles

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147. Which branch of physics is based on the transmission of light pulses along a glass fibre and is used in telecommunications?
(a) Fibre optics (b) Coaxial Cable (c) Fibre cable (d) Optics

148. There are four fundamental interactions believed to be at work in the physical universe. What these are called?
(a) Natural forces (b) Fundamental forces
(c) Basic forces (d) Natural forces

149. Temporary hardness of water is due to the presence of
(a) Calcium sulphate (b) Calcium bicarbonate
(c) Magnesium sulphate (d) Calcium chloride

150. Which of the following metals is in liquid state at normal room temperature?
(a) Sodium (b) Radium (c) Mercury (d) Silicon

151. What are called the rays with a shorter wavelength than light?
(a) Gamma rays (b) X-rays (c) Ultra-violet rays (d) All of these

152. A beam of white light is broken up into its component colours when it passes through a triangular glass prism. What this optical phenomenon is called?
(a) Reflection (b) Dispersion (c) Refraction (d) Spectrum

153. In nuclear physics, what is called a fission reaction that is maintained because neutrons released by splitting of some nuclei themselves go on to split others, releasing even more neutrons?
(a) Chain reaction (b) Speed reaction (c) Fast reaction (d) Atomic reaction

154. Light is made up of many colours. Together these are known as a spectrum. Pick out the group of three primary colours?
(a) Red, Green, Magenta (b) Red, Green, Yellow
(c) Red, Green, Blue (d) Yellow, Green, Blue

155. Velocity of sound in a gas increases with increase of:
(a) Temperature (b) Pressure (c) Humidity (d) Frequency

156. Albert Einstein received the Noble prize in physics for his work on:
(a) Gravitation (b) Relativity
(c) Photoelectric effect (d) None of these

157. Cobalt-57 is radioactive substance, emitting beta particles. The half-life for this isotope is 270 days. If 100 mg of the isotope is kept in an open container, the mass of cobalt-57 left after 540 days will be:
(a) 100 mg (b) 50mg (c) 25 mg (d) zero

158. The element used for radioactive carbon dating-is:
(a) C-14 (b) U-234 (c) U-238 (d) Po-94

159. Which of the following types of radiation is the most penetrating?
(a) Alpha (b) Beta
(c) Gamma (d) All re equally penetrating

160. Microwave ovens produce microwave radiations of wavelength of the order of:
(a) 3 cm (b) 3 m (c) 3×10^{-2} m (d) 3×10^{-6} m

161. At absolute zero temperature, a semiconductor acts as a/an:
(a) Dielectric (b) Insulator (c) Conductor (d) Fluid

162. n-type semiconductors will be obtained, when germanium is doped with:
(a) Phosphorus (b) Aluminium (c) Arsenic (d) Either A or C

163. The charge carriers in p-type semiconductors are:
(a) Positrons (b) Protons (c) Holes (d) Alpha particles

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164. The charge carriers in n-type semiconductors are:
(a) Electrons (b) Protons and electrons
(c) Holes (d) Electrons and holes

165. A semi-conductor crystal doped with an acceptor is called Semiconductor.
(a) N - type (b) P - type (c) NPN type (d) PNP -type

166. Which type of impurities is doped with Si or Ge to prepare n-type semi-conductor?
(a) Bivalent (b) Trivalent (c) Tetravalent (d) Pentavalent

167. Which of the following particles is the heaviest?
(a) Neutron (b) proton (c) Electron (d) meson

168. A diode is used to convert:
(a) D.C. into A.C. (b) A.C. into D.C. (c) Both (d) None of the above

169. The number of electrons in the $_{92}U^{235}$ nucleus is:
(a) 92 (b) 235 (c) 143 (d) Zero

170. Which is heavy water?
(a) Water in which soap doesn't lather (b) Compound of heavy oxygen and hydrogen
(c) Compound of deuterium and oxygen (d) Water at 4°.C

171. Which of the following is used in an oven?
(a) X-rays (b) UV rays (c) Microwaves (d) Radio waves

172. Why cooking become so fast in pressure cooker?
(a) It decreases the boiling point (b) It increases the boiling point
(c) Boiling point will remain same (d) Cooking is not getting quicker

173. Ice sinks in:
(a) Water (b) Mercury (c) Alcohol (d) It always floats

174. How does a ball, which falls down bounce up?
(a) 1st law of motion (b) 2nd law of motion (c) 3rd law of motion (d) None of these

175. Why does a ball, which falls down, bounce up?
(a) Gravity (b) Elasticity (c) Speed (d) Acceleration

176. Which of the following is more elastic?
(a) Glass (b) Rubber (c) Steel (d) Sponge

177. An alpha particle consists of:
(a) 2 protons, 2 electrons and 2 electrons (b) 2 protons, 2 electrons and 1 electron
(c) 2 protons and 2 neutrons (d) None of these

178. A beta particle is a (n):
(a) Electron (b) Proton (c) Neutron (d) Positron

179. Which of the following has the least mass?
(a) Electron (b) Proton (c) Higgs Boson (d) Positron

180. Who is called the father of the atomic bomb?
(a) Clark Maxwell (b) Oppenheimer (c) Albert Einstein (d) Michael Faraday

181. The term nucleon is used to refer to:
(a) An electron (b) A photon
(c) A positron (d) Either a neutron or a proton

182. The energy released when 1 a.m.u is completely annihilated is:
(a) 9.31 MeV (b) 93.1 MeV (c) 931 MeV (d) 9310 MeV

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183. Which of the following are not deflected by electric and magnetic fields?
(a) Beta rays (b) Electrons (c) *Gamma-rays* (d) Alpha rays

184. Which of the following isotopes of uranium is used as a fuel in nuclear reactors?
(a) U-238 (b) U-235 (c) U-237 (d) All the above

185. Which of the following is used as a coolant in nuclear reactors?
(a) Liquid hydrogen (b) Water (c) Heavy water (d) None of these

186. A-geostationary satellite:
(a) Remains stationary in space
(b) Orbits the earth with a period of 24-hr
(c) Orbits the earth with a period of 28 days
(d) None of the above is true

187. The resistance of a good voltmeter is:
(a) Very high
(b) Very low
(c) May be high or low
(d) A resistance equal to that of all other components in the circuit

188. A man is standing 1 foot in front of a plane mirror. The distance between him and his image
(a) 2ft (b) 1.5 ft (c) 2.5 it (d) 4 ft

189. The focal length of a plane mirror is:
(a) Zero (b) Infinite (c) Negative (d) Finite

190. A virtual image formed by a mirror (any type) is:
(a) Always larger than the object
(b) Always smaller than the object
(c) Always erect
(d) None of the above

191. The rear view mirror used by auto drivers is a mirror.
(a) Plain (b) Concave (c) Convex (d) Inverted

192. Which of the following can be used as a magnifying glass?
(a) Concave mirror (b) Concave lens (c) Convex mirror (d) All the above

193. A convex mirror is used in motor vehicles to look at the back traffic because:
(a) In it the image is formed as far behind the mirror as the object is in of it
(b) It always forms real images of objects
(c) It covers a wide field of view and always gives an upright image
(d) The polish on its surface last for a long time

194. A person standing in front of finds his image smaller than This implies that the mirror is:
(a) Plane (b) Concave (c) Convex (d) None of these

195. When white light passes through a glass prism in the emergent beam, the ray which is deviated least is the
(a) The violet ray (b) The red ray (c) The green ray (d) The yellow ray

196. Which one of the following can be used to focus sun light?
(a) Plane mirror (b) Concave lens (c) Concave mirror (d) Convex mirror

197. A convex mirror always:
(a) Forms a real image
(b) Forms a virtual image
(c) Forms an inverted image
(d) Produces a larger image than does a plane mirror for the same object distance

198. The distance between the optical centre of a convex lens and its principal focus is called its:
(a) Focal length
(b) Radius of curvature
(c) Power
(d) Magnification

199. A pond of water appears less deep than it really is. This is because of the phenomenon of:
(a) Refraction (b) Reflection (c) Diffraction (d) None of these

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200. An air bubble in a glass of water shines brightly due to the phenomenon of:
(a) Diffraction (b) Refraction
(c) Total internal reflection (d) None of these

201. Twinkling of stars is on account of:
(a) Large distance of stars and storms in air (b) Small size of stars
(c) Large size of stars
(d) Large distance of stars and fluctuations in the density of air

202. Total internal reflection can take place when a ray passes from:
(a) Air to glass (b) Glass to air
(c) Water to glass (d) In all the above cases

203. The power of a lens is measured in
(a) Lumen (b) Watt (c) Horse power (d) Dioptre

204. The lens used rectify the defect of farsightedness is a:
(a) Concave lens (b) Convex lens (c) Spherical lens (d) Plane glass

205. The defect of eye called myopia corrected by using a:
(a) Converging lens (c) Diverging lens (c) Plano convex lens (d) None of these

206. Which among the following types of lenses prescribed by doctors for a patient suffering from astigmatism?
(a) Convex lens (b) Concave lens (c) Spherical lens (d) None of these

207. The defect of eye called hypermetropia, is corrected by using a:
(a) Convex lens (b) Concave lens (c) Spherical lens (d) Cylindrical lens

208. Soap film exhibits brilliant colours in sun-light due to:
(a) Dispersion of light (b) Scattering of light
(c) Interference of light (d) Diffraction of light

209. In a telescope the focal length of the objective is_____ than the focal length of the eyepiece.
(a) Same as (b) More
(c) Less (d) May be-any of the above

210. The final image formed in a compound microscope is:
(a) Virtual and diminished (b) Real and magnified
(c) Virtual and magnified (d) None of the above

211. To get higher magnification by a magnifying glass, the lens used should be of:
(a) Short focal length (b) Less than 1 m focal length
(c) Large focal length (d) None of these

212. Photoelectric effect and Compton effect support the:
(a) Wave theory of light (b) Corpuscular theory of light
(c) Electromagnetic theory of light (d) None of these

213. The velocity of light is maximum in:
(a) Water (b) Vacuum (c) Diamond (d) Water

214. In 1905 Theory of Relativity was purposed by:
(a) Gilbert (b) Henry (c) Newton (d) Einstein

215. In Fahrenheit scale lower fixed point & upper fixed point:
(a) 22 F & 202 F (b) 32 F & 212 F (c) 42 F & 240 F (d) None of above

216. The capacitance of the capacitor is defined as the charge stored by collection of plates. The unit for Capacitance is?
(a) Coulomb (b) Farad (c) Volt (d) None of above

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217. If the temperature of the conductor increases the resistance will:
(a) Increases (b) Decreases (c) Remain same (d) Zero

218. Which device converts chemical energy into electrical energy?
(a) Cell (b) Generator (c) Thermocouples (d) Motor

219. By using the transformer the voltage:
(a) Stepped up (b) Stepped down (c) Remain same (d) A & B

220. Unit of weight:
(a) Centimetre cube (b) Gram per centimetre cube
(c) Newton (d) Kilogram

221. Force of attraction between any two objects:
(a) Friction (b) Up thrust (c) Gravity (d) Weight

222. Which of the following is the force?
(a) Heat (b) Magnetism (c) Kinetic (d) Light

223. The commercial unit of electrical energy is:
(a) Joule (b) Newton (c) Kilo-watt-hour (d) Kilo watt power

224. One calorie is equal to now many joule(s)?
(a) 4 (b) 2 (c) 0.42 (d) 42

225. The fundamental unit of length in S.I unit of measurement is:
(a) Kilometre (b) Meter (c) Yard (d) Foot

226. Which one is a vector quantity?
(a) Mass (b) Torque (c) Distance (d) Time

227. The S.I unit of pressure is:
(a) Pascal (b) Newton
(c) Kilogram per cube meter (d) Newton meter

228. Fuel used in fast breeder reactor is:
(a) Uranium Oxide (b) Uranium Plutonium carbide
(c) Uranium Plutonium Oxide (d) Uranium thorium oxide

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	a	3.	a	4.	a	5.	b	6.	c	7.	a
8.	b	9.	c	10.	c	11.	a	12.	d	13.	b	14.	a
15.	a	16.	a	17.	c	18.	b	19.	a	20.	a	21.	a
22.	d	23.	a	24.	b	25.	c	26.	b	27.	c	28.	c
29.	d	30.	b	31.	c	32.	b	33.	a	34.	c	35.	a
36.	a	37.	c	38.	b	39.	b	40.	b	41.	d	42.	d
43.	b	44.	d	45.	d	46.	d	47.	b	48.	a	49.	b
50.	b	51.	a	52.	d	53.	c	54.	c	55.	c	56.	d
57.	c	58.	d	59.	c	60.	a	61.	b	62.	a	63.	b
64.	b	65.	d	66.	d	67.	a	68.	a	69.	b	70.	d
71.	d	72.	b	73.	a	74.	b	75.	c	76.	c	77.	b
78.	b	79.	c	80.	b	81.	a	82.	a	83.	d	84.	b

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85.	c	86.	d	87.	a	88.	a	89.	c	90.	a	91.	b
92.	c	93.	d	94.	c	95.	c	96.	a	97.	a	98.	d
99.	b	100.	c	101.	a	102.	c	103.	c	104.	d	105.	c
106.	b	107.	a	108.	a	109.	a	110.	c	111.	d	112.	a
113.	b	114.	a	115.	d	116.	c	117.	a	118.	b	119.	d
120.	c	121.	d	122.	c	123.	d	124.	b	125.	c	126.	a
127.	b	128.	d	129.	b	130.	d	131.	d	132.	c	133.	a
134.	c	135.	c	136.	a	137.	d	138.	b	139.	c	140.	b
141.	a	142.	d	143.	a	144.	c	145.	b	146.	a	147.	a
148.	b	149.	b	150.	c	151.	d	152.	b	153.	a	154.	c
155.	a	156.	c	157.	c	158.	a	159.	c	160.	d	161.	b
162.	d	163.	c	164.	a	165.	b	166.	d	167.	a	168.	b
169.	a	170.	c	171.	c	172.	b	173.	c	174.	c	175.	b
176.	c	177.	d	178.	a	179.	c	180.	b	181.	d	182.	c
183.	c	184.	b	185.	c	186.	b	187.	a	188.	a	189.	b
190.	c	191.	c	192.	a	193.	c	194.	c	195.	b	196.	c
197.	b	198.	a	199.	a	200.	c	201	d	202	b	203	d
204	b	205	c	206	b	207	a	208	c	209	b	210	c
211	a	212	d	213	b	214	d	215	b	216	b	217	a
218	a	219	d	220	c	221	c	222	b	223	c	224	a
225	b	226	b	227	a	228	c						

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SELF ASSESSMENT TESTS

Test -I

1. The number of base units in SI are:
(a) 3 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 9

2. Which one of the following units is not a derived unit?
(a) Pascal (b) Kilogram (c) Newton (d) Watt

3. Amount of substance in terms of numbers is measured in:
(a) Gram (b) Kilogram (c) Newton (d) Mole

4. An interval of 200μs is equivalent to:
(a) 0.2s (b) 0.02s (c) 2×10^{-4}s (d) 2×10^{-6}s

5. Which one of the following is the smallest quantity?
(a) 0.01g (b) 2mg (c) 100μg (d) 5000ng

6. Which instrument is most suitable to measure the internal diameter of a test tube?
(a) Metre ruler (b) Vernier Callipers (c) Measuring tap (d) Screw gauge

7. A student claimed the diameter of a wire as 1.032 cm using vernier callipers. Upto what extent do you agree with it.
(a) 1cm (b) 1.0cm (c) 1.03cm (d) 1.032cm

8. A measuring cylinder is used to measure:
(a) Mass (b) Area (c) Volume (d) Level of a liquid

9. A student noted the thickness of a glass sheet using a screw gauge. On the main scale, it reads 3 divisions while 8th division on the circular scale coincides with index line. Its thickness is:
(a) 3.8cm (b) 3.08mm (c) 3.8mm (d) 30.8m

10. Significant figures in an expression are:
(a) All the digits (b) All the accurately known digits
(c) All the accurately known digits and the first doubtful digit
(d) All the accurately known and all the doubtful digits.

11. All the measurable quantities are called:
(a) Base quantities (b) Physical quantities
(c) Derived quantities (d) Mathematical quantities

12. The international system of units is commonly called as:
(a) ISU (b) SIU (c) SI (d) None of these

13. Prefixes are the words or letters added before:
(a) Base units (b) Derived units (c) SI units (d) Both (a) & (b)

14. 200,000ms^{-1} is written as:
(a) 200 cms^{-1} (b) 200sm^{-1} (c) 20 mega s^{-1} (d) 200 kms^{-1}

15. In scientific notation a number is expressed as some power of:
(a) 10 multiplied a number (b) 100 multiplied number
(c) 10 × 10 multiplied a number (d) 10^2 multiplied a number

16. A number 62750 can be expressed in scientific notation as:
(a) 62.75×10^4 (b) 6.275×10^4 (c) 0.6275×10^4 (d) 0.06275×10^4

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17. The SI units have advantage that these are easily expressed in power of:
(a) Two (b) Three (c) Five (d) Ten

18. Least count of screw gauge is:
(a) 0.1 cm (b) 0.01 mm (c) 0.001 cm (d) None of above

19. Digital stopwatch used in laboratories can measure a time interval as small as:
(a) $\frac{1}{10}$sec (b) $\frac{1}{100}$sec (c) $\frac{1}{1000}$sec (d) $\frac{1}{100}$sec

20. Zero between two significant figures is considered as:
(a) Natural numbers (b) Whole numbers
(c) Non-significant numbers (d) Significant numbers

21. A body has translatory motion if it moves along a:
(a) Straight line (b) Circle
(c) Line without rotation (d) Curved path

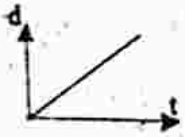
22. The motion of a body about an axis is called:
(a) Circular motion (b) Rotatory motion (c) Vibratory motion (d) Random motion

23. Which of the following is a vector quantity?
(a) Speed (b) Distance (c) Displacement (d) Power

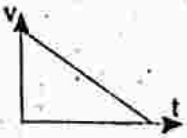
24. If an object is moving with constant speed then its distance-time graph will be a straight line.
(a) Along time-axis (b) Along distance- axis
(c) Parallel to time-axis (d) Inclined to time-axis

25. A straight line parallel to time-axis on a distance-time graph tells that the object is:
(a) Moving with constant speed (b) At rest
(c) Moving with variable speed (d) In motion

26. The speed-time graph of a car is shown in the figure, which of the following statement is true?
(a) Car has an acceleration of $1.5ms^{-2}$ (b) Car has constant speed of $7.5ms^{-1}$
(c) Distance travelled by the car is 75m. (d) Average speed of the car is $15ms^{-1}$

27. Which one of the following graphs is representing uniform acceleration?
(a) 

(b)

(c) 

(d)

28. By dividing displacement of a moving body with time, we obtain:
(a) Speed (b) Acceleration (c) Velocity (d) Deceleration

29. A ball is thrown vertically upward. Its velocity at the highest point is:
(a) $-10ms^{-1}$ (b) Zero (c) $10ms^{-2}$ (d) None of these

30. A change in position is called:
(a) Speed (b) Velocity (c) Displacement (d) Distance

31. A train is moving at a speed of 36 kmh^{-1}. Its speed expressed in ms^{-1} is:
(a) $10\ ms^{-1}$ (b) $20ms^{-1}$ (c) $25ms^{-1}$ (d) $30ms^{-1}$

32. A car starts from rest. It acquires a speed of $25ms^{-1}$ after 20s. The distance moved by the car during this time is:
(a) 31.25m (b) 250 m (c) 500ms (d) 5000mp

33. Study of motion of bodies without reference to the force and mass is called:
(a) Dynamics (b) Kinematics (c) Mechanics (d) None of these

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34. Motion in which every particle of a body has exactly the same motion is called:
(a) Rotatory motion (b) Vibratory motion
(c) Translatory motion (d) None of these

35. A body repeats its motion again and again about a same point is called:
(a) Translatory motion (b) Vibratory motion (c) Rotarory motion (d) None of these

36. Distance covered in unit time is called:
(a) Speed (b) Distance (c) Velocity (d) Displacement

37. When velocity of a body changes in equal intervals of time then its acceleration is:
(a) Average acceleration (b) Uniform acceleration
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these

38. The spinning motion of a body about its axis is called:
(a) Translatory motion (b) Vibratory motion (c) Rotatory motion (d) None of these

39. A physical quantity which can be completely described by its magnitude is called:
(a) vector (b) scalar (c) numerical (d) None of these

40. The rate of change of velocity of a body is called:
(a) uniform velocity (b) average velocity (c) acceleration (d) None of these

41. Rate of displacement with respect to time is called:
(a) speed (b) velocity (c) acceleration (d) position

42. If a body covers equal displacement in equal interval of time is called:
(a) uniform acceleration (b) displacement (c) uniform velocity (d) None of these

43. Newton's first law of motion is valid only in the absence of:
(a) Force (b) Net force (c) Friction (d) Momentum

44. Inertia depends upon:
(a) Force (b) Net force (c) Mass (d) Velocity

45. A boy jumps out of a moving bus. There is a danger for him to fall:
(a) Towards the moving bus (b) Away from the bus
(c) In the direction of motion (d) Opposite to the direction of motion

46. A string is stretched by two equal and opposite forces 10N each. The tension in the string is:
(a) Zero (b) 5N (c) 10N (d) 20N

47. The mass of a body:
(a) Decreases when accelerated (b) Increases when accelerated
(c) Decreases when moving with high velocity (d) None of these

48. Two bodies of the m_1 and m_2 attached to the ends of an inextensible string passing over a frictionless pulley such that both move vertically. The acceleration of the bodies is:
(a) $\frac{m_1 \times m_2}{m_1 + m_2} g$ (b) $\frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} g$ (c) $\frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 - m_2} g$ (d) $\frac{2m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} g$

49. Which of the following is the unit of momentum?
(a) Nm (b) $kgms^{-2}$ (c) Ns (d) Ns^{-1}

50. When horse pulls a cart, the action is on the:
(a) Cart (b) Earth (c) Horse (d) Earth and cart

ANSWERS

1.	c	2.	b	3.	d	4.	c	5.	d	6.	b	7.	c

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8.	c	9.	b	10.	c	11.	b	12.	c	13.	c	14.	d
15.	a	16.	b	17.	d	18.	c	19.	c	20.	d	21.	a
22.	b	23.	c	24.	c	25.	a	26.	a	27.	c	28.	c
29.	b	30.	d	31.	a	32.	b	33.	b	34.	c	35.	b
36.	a	37.	b	38.	c	39.	b	40.	c	41.	b	42.	c
43.	c	44.	c	45.	c	46.	d	47.	d	48.	b	49.	c
50.	d												

Test -II

1. **Which of the following material lowers friction when pushed between metal plates?**
   (a) Water (b) Fine marble powder
   (c) Air (d) Oil
2. **Branch of physics that deals with study of motion of the object and cause of its motion is called:**
   (a) Kinematics (b) Dynamics (c) Thermodynamics (d) None of these
3. **The relationship developed by Newton is between force and:**
   (a) Acceleration (b) Motion (c) Speed (d) Velocity
4. **The property due to which the body feels resistance is:**
   (a) Force (b) Power (c) Inertia (d) None of these
5. **Momentum of a body is quantity of motion. It possesses due to its mass and:**
   (a) Acceleration (b) Velocity (c) Speed (d) None of these
6. **The first scientist to formulate the laws of motion is:**
   (a) Galileo (b) Newton (c) Einstein (d) None of these
7. **First law of motion is also known as law of:**
   (a) Motion (b) Rest (c) Inertia (d) Mass
8. **The mass of body is a measure of its:**
   (a) Inertia (b) Weight (c) Acceleration (d) Rest
9. **Newton's second law of motion deals with situations when:**
   (a) Net force is acting (b) Velocity is acting
   (c) Acceleration is acting (d) None of these
10. **If a force produces an acceleration "a" on mass "m" then this force is:**
    (a) $F = ma$ (b) $F = ma^2$ (c) $F = m^2a^2$ (d) None of these
11. **Force produces an acceleration of $1ms^{-2}$ on mass 1kg is:**
    (a) 1 Newton (b) 10 Newton (c) 0.1 Newton (d) None of these
12. **Two equal but unlike parallel forces having different line of action produce:**
    (a) A torque (b) A couple (c) Equilibrium (d) Neutral equilibrium
13. **The number of forces that can be added by head to tail rule are:**
    (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) Any number
14. **The number of perpendicular components of a force are:**
    (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
15. **A force of 10N is making an angle of 30° with the horizontal. Its horizontal component will be:**
    (a) 4N (b) 5N (c) 7N (d) 8.7N

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16. A couple is formed by:
(a) Two forces perpendicular to each other (b) Two like parallel forces
(c) Two equal and opposite forces not in the same line
(d) Two equal and opposite forces in the same line

17. A body is in equilibrium when its:
(a) Acceleration is uniform (b) Speed is uniform
(c) Speed and acceleration are uniform (d) Acceleration is zero

18. Racing cars are made stable by:
(a) Increasing their speed (b) Decreasing their mass
(c) Lowering their centre of gravity (d) Decreasing their width

19. Forces that are parallel to each other and have same direction are called:
(a) Parallel forces (b) Like parallel forces
(c) Unlike parallel forces (d) None of these

20. Forces that are parallel to each other and have directions opposite to each other are called:
(a) Parallel forces (b) Non-parallel forces
(c) Like parallel force (d) Unlike parallel forces

21. A single force that has the same effect as combined effect of all the forces to be added is called:
(a) Additional force (b) Final force (c) Resultant force (d) None of these

22. Method for addition of forces by vector addition is:
(a) Addition of vector (b) Mathematical addition
(c) Resultant addition (d) Head to tail method

23. Splitting up of a force into two mutually perpendicular components is:
(a) Resultant force (b) Addition of force
(c) Resolution of force (d) Subtraction of force

24. The direction of force with x-axis is given by:
(a) $\tan\theta = \frac{Fy}{Fx}$ (b) $\tan\theta = \frac{Fx}{Fy}$ (c) $\sin\theta = \frac{Fy}{Fx}$ (d) $\cos\theta = \frac{Fx}{Fy}$

25. When two equal and opposite vectors are added their resultant is:
(a) Doubled (b) Equal to them (c) Zero (d) None of these

26. The line with arrow at its one end represents:
(a) Head (b) Tail (c) Vector (d) All of these

27. The mutually perpendicular lines are called:
(a) Plane (b) Graph (c) Frame of reference (d) None of these

28. A vector whose magnitude is equal but opposite in direction with another vector is:
(a) Perpendicular (b) Negative (c) Addition (d) Resultant

29. Earth's gravitational force of attraction vanishes at:
(a) 6400 km (b) infinity (c) 42300km (d) 1000km

30. Value of g increases with the:
(a) Increase in mass of the body (b) Increase in altitude
(c) Decrease in altitude (d) None of the above

31. The valve of g at a height one Earth's radius above the surface of the Earth is:
(a) 2g (b) ½ g (c) ⅓ g (d) ¼ g

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32. The value of g on moon's surface is $1.6ms^{-2}$. What will be the weight of a 100kg body on the surface of the moon?
(a) 100N (b) 160N (c) 1000N (d) 1600N

33. The altitude of geostationary orbits in which communication satellites are launched above the surface of the Earth is:
(a) 850 km (b) 1000km (c) 6400km (d) 42,300km

34. Everybody in the universe attracts other body with a force which is directly proportion at to their:
(a) Weights (b) Masses (c) Density (d) None of these

35. The gravitational force between the body of mass 'm' and earth is:
(a) $F = G\frac{mM_e}{r^2}$ (b) $F = G\frac{M_e}{r^2}$ (c) $F = GmM_e$ (d) None of these

36. The value of acceleration due to gravity "g" depends on earth's surface and its:
(a) Mass (b) Diameter (c) Radius (d) None of these

37. To keep moving satellite around the earth, there must be:
(a) Centrifugal force (b) Force of gravity (c) Weight (d) Centripetal force

38. The gravitational force per unit mass is called:
(a) Earth's gravitation (b) Gravitational acceleration
(c) Gravitational field strength (d) None of these

39. The weight equal to one earth radius above the surface of earth, "g" because
(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ of its value on earth (b) $\frac{1}{4}$ of its value on earth
(c) $\frac{1}{2}$ of its value on earth (d) double the value on earth

40. The unit of gravitational field strength is:
(a) Nkg^{-1} (b) kgm^{-2} (c) Nkg (d) None of these

41. Mass of earth is:
(a) $6\times10^{-24}kg$ (b) $6\times10^{-24}kg$ (c) $6\times10^{-24}N/kg$ (d) None of these

42. The first man who came up with the idea of gravity was:
(a) Elbert Einstien (b) Lord Rutherford (c) Isaac Newton (d) Man Planck

43. The value of "g" is _____ to the square of radius of earth.
(a) equals to (b) Universally proportional
(c) Directly proportional (d) None of these

44. The work done will be zero when the angle between the force and the distance is:
(a) 45° (b) 60° (c) 90° (d) 180°

45. If the direction of motion of the force is perpendicular to the direction of motion of the body, then work done will be:
(a) Maximum (b) Minimum (c) Zero (d) None of above

46. If the velocity of a body becomes double, then its kinetic energy will:
(a) Remain the same (b) Become double (c) Become four times (d) Become half

47. The work done in lifting a brick of mass 2kg through a height of 5m above ground will be:
(a) 2.5J (b) 10J (c) 50J (d) 100J

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48. The kinetic energy of a body of mass 2kg is 25J. Its speed is
(a) $5ms^{-1}$ (b) $12.5ms^{-1}$ (c) $25ms^{-1}$ (d) $50ms^{-1}$

49. Which one of the following converts light energy into electrical energy?
(a) Electric bulb (b) Electric generator (c) Photocell (d) Electric cell

50. When a body is lifted through a height h, the work done on it appears in the form of its:
(a) Kinetic energy (b) Potential energy
(c) Elastic potential energy (d) Geothermal energy

ANSWERS

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

Test -III

1. The energy stored in coal is:
(a) Heat energy (b) Kinetic energy (c) Chemical energy (d) Nuclear energy

2. The energy stored in a dam is:
(a) Electric energy (b) Potential energy (c) Kinetic energy (d) Thermal energy

3. In Einstein's mass-energy equation, "c" is the:
(a) Speed of sound (b) Speed of light (c) Speed of electron (d) Speed of Earth

4. Rate of doing work is called:
(a) Energy (b) Torque (c) Power (d) Momentum

5. In which of the following state molecules do not leave their position?
(a) Solid (b) Liquid (c) Gas (d) Plasma

6. Which of the substances is the lightest one?
(a) Copper (b) Mercury (c) Aluminum (d) Lead

7. SI unit of pressure is Pascal, which is equal to:
(a) $10^4 Nm^{-2}$ (b) $1Nm^{-2}$ (c) $10^2 Nm^{-2}$ (d) $10^3 Nm^{-3}$

8. What should be the approximate length of a glass tube to construct a water barometer?
(a) 0.5m (b) 1m (c) 2.5m (d) 11m

9. According to Archimedes, upthrust is equal to:
(a) Weight of displaced liquid (b) Volume of displaced liquid
(c) Mass of displaced liquid (d) None of these

10. The density of a substance can be found with the help of:
(a) Pascal's law (b) Hooke's law
(c) Archimede principle (d) Principle of floatation

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11. The rate at which radiations are emitted depends upon:
(a) Surface temperature (b) Environment temperature
(c) Matter temperature inside container (d) None of these

12. Emission and absorption of radiation can be measured with:
(a) Heat sensor (b) Thermometer (c) Leslie cube (d) None of these

13. Land and sea breezes are the result of:
(a) Conduction (b) Convection (c) Radiation (d) None of these

14. Good conductors are used when _____ transfer of heat is required through body.
(a) Slow (b) Medium (c) Fast (d) None of these

15. Kinetic Molecular Theory is used to explain the:
(a) Movement of particles (b) States of matter
(c) Mass of matter (d) None of these

16. Plasma is the fourth state of matter in which gas is in:
(a) Stable state (b) Stable state (c) Ionic state (d) None of these

17. Density of substance is defined as its mass per unit:
(a) Momentum (b) Volume (c) Area (d) Pressure

18. When temperature of gas is increased, their kinetic energy will be.
(a) Increased (b) Decreased (c) Unchanged (d) None of above

19. An object is totally or partially immersed in liquid, an upthrust acts on it equal to _____ of liquid displaces.
(a) Mass (b) Weight (c) Volume (d) None of these

20. Stress is defined as:
(a) $\frac{\text{Force}}{\text{volume}}$ (b) $\frac{\text{Force}}{\text{mass}}$ (c) $\frac{\text{Force}}{\text{Area}}$ (d) None of these

21. If stress produces a change in the length of an object then it is called:
(a) Strain (b) Total strain (c) Tensile strain (d) None of these

22. The ratio of stress over strain is:
(a) Greater than 1 (b) Less than 1 (c) Equals to 1 (d) Constant

23. The ratio of stress to tensile strain is:
(a) Strain (b) Tensile stress (c) Young's modulus (d) None of these

24. SI unit of Young's modulus is:
(a) Nm^2 (b) Nm^{-2} (c) N^2m^2 (d) N^2m^{-2}

25. Water freezes at:
(a) 0°F (b) 32°F (c) –273 K (d) 0 K

26. Normal human body temperature is:
(a) 15°C (b) 37°C (c) 37°F (d) 98.6°C

27. Mercury is used as thermometric material because it has:
(a) Uniform thermal expansion (b) Low freezing point
(c) Small heat capacity (d) All the above properties

28. Which of the following material has large specific heat?
(a) Copper (b) Ice (c) Water (d) Mercury

29. Which of the following material has large value of temperature coefficient of linear expansion?
(a) Aluminum (b) Gold (c) Brass (d) Steel

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30. What will be the value of β for a solid for which has a value of $2\times10^{-5}K^{-1}$.
(a) $2\times10^{-5}K^{-1}$ (b) $6\times10^{-5}K^{-1}$ (c) $8\times10^{-5}K^{-1}$ (d) $8\times10^{-5}K^{-1}$

31. A large water reservoir keeps the temperature of nearby land moderate due to:
(a) Low temperature of water (b) Low specific heat of water
(c) Less absorption of heat (d) Large specific heat of water

32. Which of the following affects evaporation?
(a) Temperature (b) Surface area of the liquid
(c) Wind (d) All of the above

33. The internal energy of the molecules of the body is:
(a) Its total kinetic energy (b) Its total potential energy
(c) Sum of kinetic energy and potential energy (d) None of these

34. To convert the temperature from Celsius to Kelvin, formula is:
(a) T (K) = 273 + F (b) T (K) = 273 + C
(c) T (K) = 273 + F + C (d) None of these

35. Amount of heat required to raise the temperature of 1kg mass of the substance through 1 K is:
(a) Heat capacity (b) Heat absorption
(c) Heat dissipation (d) Specific heat capacity

36. Heat capacity is defined as:
(a) m^2c^2 (b) mc^2 (c) m^2c (d) mc

37. Latent heat of fusion of ice is:
(a) $3.36\times10^5\ J\ kg^{-1}$ (b) $33.6\times10^5\ J\ kg^{-1}$ (c) $0.36\times10^5\ Jkg^{-1}$ (d) $0.036\times10^5\ Jkg^{-1}$

38. Latent heat of vaporization is defined as:
(a) $\Delta Q_v = m_v H_v^2$ (b) $\Delta Q_v = m Hv^2$ (c) $\Delta Q_v = mH_v$ (d) None of these

39. $\alpha = \frac{\Delta L}{L_o \Delta T}$ is called
(a) Thermal absorption of a substance (b) Thermal expansion of a substance
(c) Linear thermal expansion of a substance (d) Volume thermal expansion of a substance

40. The coefficient of linear expansion and volume expansion are related by:
(a) $\beta = 3\alpha$ (b) $\beta = 2\alpha$ (c) $\beta = \frac{1}{2}\alpha$ (d) $\beta = \frac{1}{3}\alpha$

41. Real rate of volume expansion β_r is greater than the apparent rate of volume expansion β_a by an amount:
(a) $\beta_r = \beta_a + 2\beta_a$ (b) $\beta_r = \beta_a + \beta_a$ (c) $\beta_r = \beta_a + \beta_g$ (d) None of these

42. Changing of liquid into vapours without heating is:
(a) Condensation (b) Sublimation (c) Evaporation (d) Radiation

43. In solids, heat is transferred by:
(a) Radiation (b) Conduction (c) Convection (d) Absorption

44. What happens to the thermal conductivity of a wall if its thickness is doubled?
(a) Becomes double (b) Remains the same (c) Becomes half (d) Becomes one-fourth

45. Metals are good conductor of heat due to the:
(a) Free electrons (b) Big size of their molecules
(c) Small size of their molecules (d) Rapid vibrations of their atoms

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46. In gases, heat is mainly transferred by:
(a) Molecular collision (b) Conduction (c) Convection (d) Radiation

47. Convection of heat is the process of heat transfer due to the:
(a) Random motion of molecules (b) Downward movement of molecules
(c) Upward movement of molecules (d) Free movement of molecules

48. False ceiling is done to:
(a) Lower the height of ceiling (b) Keep the roof clean
(c) Cool the room (d) Insulate the ceiling

49. Rooms are heated using gas heaters by:
(a) Conduction only (b) Convection and radiation
(c) Radiation only (d) Convection only

50. Land breeze blows from
(a) Sea to land during night (b) Sea to land during the day
(c) Land to see during night (d) Land to sea during the day

ANSWERS

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

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1 **Steroids are precursors of:**
(a) Progesterone (b) Estrogen (c) Testosterone (d) All

2 **Which disease is caused by under secretion of adrenal cortex?**
(a) Cretinism (b) Dwarfism (c) Sterility (d) Addison's disease

3 **Which hormone stimulates the secretion of milk?**
(a) Leutinising Hormone (b) Prolactin (c) Oxytocin (d) Progesterone

4 **Which one secretes "fright and flight" hormone?**
(a) Pituitary gland (b) Pineal gland (c) Adrenal gland (d) Thyroid gland

5 **When an animal is aggressive and attacks, the hormone responsible for it is:**
(a) Thyroxine (b) Testosterone (c) Adrenaline (d) ADH

6 **The set of hormones required for proper growth are:**
(a) Somatotropin, somatostatin and thyroxine
(b) Somatotropin, thyroxine and insulin
(c) Gonadotropin, somatostatin and thyroxine
(d) Adrenocorticotropins, somatotropin, somatostatin

7 **The growth rate in childhood is controlled by:**
(a) Thymosin (b) Testosterone (c) Oestrogen (d) Thyroxine

8 **Hormone was discovered by:**
(a) Funk (b) Albert Sabin (c) Starling (d) Addison

9 **Which of the following is one and the same thing:**
(a) Saliva: Pepsin (b) Adrenaline: nor-epinephrin
(c) Renin: Trypsin (d) Vasopressin: antidiuretic hormone

10 **Hormones used to induce lactation in cows is:**
(a) Oestrogen (b) Oxytocin (c) Progesterone (d) Relaxin

11 **A person who has bulging eyes, tachycardia and higher body temperature. He suffers from:**
(a) Hyperthyrodism (b) Diabetes (c) Acromegaly (d) Cretinism

12 **All hormones of the adrenal cortex are synthesized from:**
(a) Glycoproteins (b) Steroids (c) Cholesterol (d) None of these

13 **The hormone insulin is secreted by:**
(a) Pancreas (b) Liver (c) Kidney (d) Adrenal gland

14 **Chemically hormones are:**
(a) Proteins, steroids and biogenic amines (b) Proteins only
(c) Steroids only (d) Biogenic amines only

15 **It is a colourless plastid. It contains starch.**
(a) Leucoplast (b) Centrosome (c) Golgi Apparatus (d) Chloroplast

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IMPORTANT SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1. When light bends as it enters a different medium the process is known as what?
Ans. Refraction
Q.2. A magnifying glass is what type of lens?
Ans. Convex
Q.3. Electric resistance is typically measured in what units?
Ans. Ohms
Q.4. A person who studies physics is known as a?
Ans. Physicist
Q.5. Electric power is typically measured in what units?
Ans. Watts
Q.6. The most recognized model of how the universe begun is known as the?
Ans. Big bang
Q.7. Who is the Hubble Space Telescope named after?
Ans. Edwin Hubble
Q.8. Infrared light has a wavelength that is too long or short to be visible for humans?
Ans. Long
Q.9. What kind of eclipse do we have when the moon is between the sun and the earth?
Ans. A solar eclipse
Q.10. What is the earth's primary source of energy?
Ans. The sun
Q.11. Electric current is typically measured in what units?
Ans. Amperes
Q.12. What scientist is well known for his theory of relativity?
Ans. Albert Einstein
Q.13. Earth is located in which galaxy?
Ans. The Milky Way galaxy
Q.14. True or false? The boiling point of water is 100 degrees Celsius (212 degrees Fahrenheit).
Ans. True
Q.15. When water is cooled, does it expand or contract?
Ans. Expand
Q.16. Heat from the sun gets to the Earth by radiation, conduction or convention?
Ans. Radiation
Q.17. True or false? 100 Kelvin is the temperature of absolute zero.
Ans. False - 0 Kelvin

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Q.18. Substances that don't conduct heat are known as what?
Ans. Insulators
Q.19. At what temperature is Fahrenheit equal to Centigrade?
Ans. -40 degrees
Q.20. Electric current is measured using what device?
Ans. Ammeter
Q.21. True or false? Batteries convert chemical to electrical energy.
Ans. True
Q.22. In terms of electricity, what does DC stand for?
Ans. Direct current
Q.23. True or false? The concept of electric fields was first introduced by Albert Einstein.
Ans. False (Michael Faraday)
Q.24. There are how many liters in a barrel
Ans. There are 159 litres
Q.25. How many joules are in a calorie?
Ans. 4 joules
Q.26. One pound is equal to_____.
Ans. 453 grams
Q.27. One metric ton has _____ Kg
Ans. 1000 kg
Q.28. There are how many watts in a horsepower.
Ans. 746 watts
Q.29. Which is the strongest force of four fundamental forces?
Ans. Strong nuclear force
Q.30. Which is the weakest force of four fundamental forces?
Ans. Weak nuclear force
Q.31. True or false? Electric charge is a scalar quantity
Ans. True
Q.32. True or false? atmospheric pressure is scalar quantity
Ans. True
Q.33. What is the unit of weight?
Ans. Newton
Q.34. True or false? Weight of a body can be zero
Ans. True
Q.35. In food which kind of energy is stored
Ans. Chemical
Q.36. Thermal energy is kinetic or potential in nature?
Ans. Kinetic
Q.37. Thermocouple converts heat to which kind of energy?
Ans. Electric energy
Q.38. Einstein produced special theory of relativity in _____
Ans. 1905

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Q.39. Einstein produced general theory of relativity in _____

Ans. 1915

Q.40. What is unit of charge?

Ans. Coulomb

Q.41. 1 kwh is equal to how many joules

Ans. 3.6 mega joules

Q.42. What is the voltage of electric supply provided by WAPDA?

Ans. 220 volts

Q.43. What is the frequency of electric supply provided by WAPDA?

Ans. 50 Hz

Q.44. Electric circuit in our home is parallel or series in nature

Ans. Parallel

Q.45. What is the unit of capacitance?

Ans. farad

Q.46. True or false? pure water is conductor of electricity

Ans. False

Q.47. Which element behaves as semiconductor?

Ans. Silicon and germanium

Q.48. True or false? N type semi conductor has more free electrons

Ans. True

Q.49. Which instrument is used to convert DC into AC

Ans. Inverter

Q.50. Which is the absolute scale of temperature?

Ans. Kelvin scale

Q.51. What is the body temperature in Kelvin?

Ans. 310.2 kelvin

Q.52. What is the lowest possible temperature on Fahrenheit scale?

Ans. -459.7°F.

Q.53. Which property of light is used in fiber optics?

Ans. Total internal reflection

Q.54. Rain bow represents which property of light?

Ans. dispersion

Q.55. In electromagnetic spectrum which kind of waves have highest wavelength?

Ans. Radio waves

Q.56. In electromagnetic spectrum, which kind of radiations has highest frequency?

Ans. Gamma rays

Q.57. Which of the following is converging mirror? Concave or convex.

Ans. Concave mirror

Q.58. Which of the concave or convex lens is convergent in nature?

Ans. Convex lens

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Q.59. What is the speed of sound in water?

Ans. 1500 m/sec approximate

Q.60. True or false? Sound having high frequency will have high pitch and will be shrill sound.

Ans. True

Q.61. Yes or no? Cat voice has more pitch than the dog voice

Ans. Yes

Q.62. Who discovered radium and polonium

Ans. Marie Curie and Parie Curie

Q.63. Which is the most common isotope of uranium whose half life is 4500 million years

Ans. U-238

Q.64. What are poor metals

Ans. Tin and lead are very soft and weak metals therefore called poor metals

Q.65. What is the densest metal on surface of earth

Ans. Osmium metal is densest of all present on earth

Q.66. What is the non stick material that is used in non-stick pans

Ans. PTFE (polytetraflouroethylene)

Q.67. Which elements of periodic table are in liquid form at room temperature

Ans. Bromine and mercury

Q.68. What is the color of Neon light

Ans. Each noble gas produces a different color as Helium gives yellow light, neon gives reddish and argon gives blue light.

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IMPORTANT TABLES

UNITS AND MEASUREMENTS

SI Units

Basic Physical Quantity	Unit	Symbol
Length	metre	m
Mass	kilogram	kg
Time	second	s
Temperature	kelvin	K
Electric current	ampere	A
Luminous intensity	candela	cd
Quantity of matter	mole	Mol

To assist the students following table is prepared and all the units of the respective quantities are chubbed together. It is easy to memorise.

Quantity	Units
Area	hectare and acre
Energy	joule, calories, kWh, electron volts, hp-hours, Btu, foot pound and erg
Length/distance	meter, foot, inch, yard, furlong, link, rod, chain, mile, fathom, fermi, angstrom, nautical mile, astronomical unit, parsec and light year
Mass	kilogram, metric tonnes (or ton), quintal, ounce, pound, stone and slug
Power	watt, kilowatt, horsepower
Pressure	atmosphere, bar, torr, pascal and mmHg
Volume	gallons, litre, pint, barrel, acre-foot and MAF
Force	newton and dyne
Magnetic Flux Density	gauss and tesla
Magnetic flux	maxwell and weber
Electrical conductance	siemens, mho and ampere volt
Radioactivity	curie, rutherford and becquerel
Radiation absorbed	gray, rem, sievert and rad

Note: Measurement Units are always written with small letter.

UNITS DEFINED & THEIR EQUIVALENCE

Unit	Definition/Explanation
acre	Traditional English land measure; 1 acre = 4,047 sq m or 43560 sq ft or 0.4047 hectare
hectare	Metric unit of area equal to 10,000 square metres (11,960 sq yds), or 2.47 acres.
acre-foot	Unit sometimes used to measure large volumes of water such as reservoirs; 1 acre-foot = 1,233.5 cu m or 43,560 cu ft
astronomical unit	Unit equal to the mean distance of the earth from the sun: 149,597,870 km or

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SETS & NUMBERS

1. A set is represented by a capital letter A, B, C, ..., Z of English alphabets and its member or elements are written within
   (a) brackets ( ) (b) brackets [ ]
   (c) brackets { } (d) none of these
2. Which mathematician gave the concept of sets in 19th century?
   (a) George Caritor (b) George Nicholas
   (c) George Adams (d) None of these
3. Which of the followings is a set of pets?
   (a) A = {cow, horse, goat.....}
   (b) A = {lion, horse, goat.....}
   (c) A = {cow, Tiger, goat.....}
   (d) A = {cow, horse, elephant.....}
4. Symbolically, we can write the members of the set A as Cow ∈ A is read as
   (a) Cow is a number of the set A
   (b) Cow is a base of the set A
   (c) Cow is an element of the set A
   (d) Cow is a set of the A
5. Which is the set of natural numbers?
   (a) N (b) W
   (c) E (d) P
6. Which is the set of whole numbers?
   (a) N (b) W
   (c) E (d) P
7. Which is the set of even numbers?
   (a) N (b) W
   (c) E (d) P
8. Which is the set of prime numbers?
   (a) N (b) W
   (c) E (d) P
9. Which is the set of odd numbers?
   (a) N (b) W
   (c) O (d) P
10. Which of the following statement is a set?
    (a) The five provinces of Pakistan
    (b) The geometrical instruments
    (c) The capital letters of the English alphabet
    (d) All of these
11. Which of the following statement is a set?
    (a) The players of Pakistan cricket team
    (b) The natural numbers less than 50
    (c) The whole numbers less than 9
    (d) All of these
12. Which of the following statement is not a set?
    (a) The sharp boys of a school.
    (b) The naughty boys of the street.
    (c) The difficult questions of a test.
    (d) All of these
13. Tabular form of a set is also known as
    (a) Roster form (b) Brackets form
    (c) Set form (d) None of these
14. A = {1,2,3,4,5,6}
    (a) The set of natural numbers less than 7
    (b) The set of whole numbers less than 100.
    (c) The set of four games
    (d) The set of all even numbers
15. B = {0,1,2,.....,99}
    (a) The set of natural numbers less than 7
    (b) The set of whole numbers less than 100
    (c) The set of four games
    (d) The set of all even numbers
16. C = {cricket, football, hockey, tennis}
    (a) The set of natural numbers less than 7
    (b) The set of whole numbers less than 100.
    (c) The set of four games
    (d) The set of all even numbers
17. E = {2,4,6,....}
    (a) The set of natural numbers less than 7
    (b) The set of whole numbers less than 100.
    (c) The set of four games
    (d) The set of all even numbers
18. F = {potato, ladyfinger, carrot, brinjal}
    (a) The set of four vegetables
    (b) The set of whole numbers less than 100.
    (c) The set of four games
    (d) The set of all even numbers
19. N = {1,2,3,.....}
    (a) The set of all natural numbers
    (b) The set of whole numbers less than 100.
    (c) The set of four games
    (d) The set of all even numbers
20. O = {1,3,5,.....}
    (a) The set of natural numbers less than 7
    (b) The set of whole numbers less than 100.

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(c) The set of all even numbers
(d) The set of all odd numbers

21. W = {0, 1,2,3,.....}
(a) The set of whole numbers
(b) The set of natural numbers less than 7
(c) The set of whole numbers less than 100.
(d) The set of all even numbers

22. {father, mother, brother, sister}
(a) The set of four family members
(b) The set of whole numbers less than 100
(c) The set of four games
(d) The set of all even numbers

23. "A set having a finite number of elements is called
(a) Finite set (b) Infinite set
(c) Prime Set (d) Odd Set

24. "A set whose elements are countable is called
(a) Finite set (b) Infinite set
(c) Prime Set (d) Odd Set

25. A set having unlimited number of elements is called
(a) Finite set (b) Infinite set
(c) Prime Set (d) Odd Set

26. The set of counting numbers is an example of
(a) Finite set (b) Infinite set
(c) Prime Set (d) Odd Set

27 The set of whole numbers is an example of
(a) Finite set (b) Infinite set
(c) Prime Set (d) Odd Set

28. The set of whole numbers
(a) W = {1,2,3,4,.....}
(b) W = {1,2,3,4,.....100}
(c) W = {1,,3,5,7.....}
(d) W = {0,1,2,3,4,.....}

29. A set having a single element is called a
(a) Infinite set (b) Prime Set
(c) Odd Set (d) Singleton set

30 "A set having no element is known as an
(a) Empty set (b) Null set
(c) Odd Set (d) Both a & b

31. An empty set is denoted by the Greek letter ϕ, which is called
(a) Pai (b) Reg
(c) Red (d) Beta

32. The set of rivers in Pakistan.
(a) Finite set (b) Infinite set
(c) Empty set (d) Odd set

33. The set of all natural numbers
(a) finite set (b) Infinite set
(c) Empty set (d) Odd set

34. The set of number of people on the moon
(a) finite set (b) Infinite set
(c) Empty set (d) Odd set

35. A collection of distinct and well defined objects is called a
(a) Set (b) Thing
(c) Element (d) Atom

36. What is meant by the symbol ∈?
(a) It means "is the element of the set"
(b) It means Descriptive form of set
(c) It means tabular form of set
(d) None of these

37. Name the forms for describing a set.
(a) Descriptive form and tabular form
(b) Only Descriptive form
(c) Only tabular form
(d) None of these

38. One-to-one correspondence cannot be established between _____ sets.
(a) non-equivalent (b) well-defined
(c) Empty (d) Non-equivalent

39. _____ means a specific property of an object that enables it to be an element of a set or not.
(a) non-equivalent (b) well-defined
(c) Empty (d) Non-equivalent

40. The symbol _____ means does not belong to the set.
(a) ⊆ (b) ∉
(c) ϕ (d) ↔

41. _____ set is also known as null set.
(a) non-equivalent (b) well-defined
(c) Empty (d) Non-equivalent

42. The symbol is used for two _____ sets
(a) non-equivalent (b) well-defined
(c) Empty (d) Non-equivalent

43. To represent two equal sets, we use the symbol:
(a) ↔ (b) ⊂
(c) ⊆ (d) =

44. To write an empty set, we use the symbol:
(a) ∈ (b) ⊆
(c) ϕ (d) ↔

45. If A = {1,2,3} and B = {0,1,2,3,4}, then
(a) A⊂ B (b) A = B
(c) A⊆ B (d) A ↔ B

46. {11} is known as:
(a) Null set (b) singleton set
(c) subset (d) power set

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47. To represent the equivalent sets, we use the symbol:
(a) = (b) ∈
(c) ⊂ (d) ↔

48. The numbers _____ together with the natural numbers give us the whole numbers.
(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3

49. The numbers that we use for counting objects are called the _____ numbers.
(a) Natural (b) even
(c) Whole (d) Multiplicative

50. The numbers that can be divided by 2 are called _____ numbers.
(a) natural (b) even
(c) Whole (d) Multiplicative

51. To represent the set of _____ numbers we use the capital letter W.
(a) natural (b) even
(c) Whole (d) Multiplicative

52. The product of 1 and a whole number is always the whole number itself. Hence 1 is called the _____ identity.
(a) natural (b) even
(c) Whole (d) Multiplicative

53. The numbers that cannot be divided by 2 exactly are called:
(a) even numbers (b) natural numbers
(c) whole numbers (d) odd numbers

54. The smallest natural number is:
(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3

55. To represent the set of natural numbers, we use the capital letter,
(a) E (b) O
(c) N (d) W

56. The sum of two whole numbers is always:
(a) a prime number (b) an odd number
(c) an even number (d) a whole number

57. The symbols 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 are called
(a) numerals (b) points
(c) signals (d) lines

58. The numbers 1,2,3, ...;. are called:
(a) whole numbers (b) natural numbers
(c) real numbers (d) rational numbers

59. Symbol of natural numbers is:
(a) R (b) W
(c) E (d) N

60. Counting number gives us:
(a) natural numbers (b) whole numbers
(c) real numbers (d) even numbers

61. Symbol of whole number is:
(a) N (b) O
(c) W (d) P

62. We represent whole numbers as:
(a) {0,1,2,3,...} (b) {0,1,2,3,4,...}
(c) {1,3,5,7,...} (d) {2,4,6,8,...}

63. Which of them is the smallest whole number?
(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3

64. Each number is one more than its previous number is called:
(a) predecessor (b) successor
(c) points (d) none of above

65. Each number is one less than its, next number is called:
(a) predecessor (b) successor
(c) points (d) none of above

66. Which of them is the successor of 0?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

67. Which of them is the predecessor of 3?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

68. > 7 but < 15 means:
(a) 7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14
(b) 8,9,10,11,12,13,14
(c) 8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15
(d) 7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14, 15

69. 5 + 6 = _____
(a) 4 (b) 3
(c) 11 (d) 12

70. 15 < 3 means:
(a) 4,5,6 (b) 1,2,3
(c) 0,1,2 (d) 0,1,2,3

71. What is the sum of 90 and 60?
(a) 150 (b) 30
(c) 540 (d) 453

72. What is the subtraction of 842 and 391?
(a) 450 (b) 451
(b) 452 (d) 453

73. What is the subtraction of 2105 and 1726?
(a) 377 (b) 378
(c) 379 (d) 380

74. Which of them is the sum of 9056 and 8172?
(a) 17231 (b) 17230
(c) 17229 (d) 17228

75. Which of the sum of 634 and 179?

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(a) 811 (b) 810
(c) 809 (d) 808

76. Commutative law means:
(a) 4 + 5 = 5 + 4 (b) 4 – 5 = 5 + 4
(c) 4 – 5 = 5 + 3 (d) None of above

77. 6 + 7 = 7 + 6 is known as:
(a) commutative law (b) associative law
(c) additive identity (d) none of above

78. 2 + (3+4) = (2+3) + 4 is known as:
(a) commutative law
(b) associative law
(c) additive identity
(d) none of above

79. 1 + 0 = _____
(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3

80. Which of them is known as additive identity?
(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3

81. Least common multiple of 24, 36, 54, 81 is:
(a) 642 (b) 644
(c) 646 (d) 648

82. The product of 74 and 23 is:
(a) 1700 (b) 1701
(c) 1702 (d) 1703

83. The product of 888 and 56 is:
(a) 49728 (b) 49729
(c) 49720 (d) 49727

84. The product of 22 and 22 is:
(a) 483 (b) 484
(c) 485 (d) 486

85. 27552 ÷ 112 = _____
(a) 244 (b) 245
(c) 246 (d) 247

86. What is the smallest 4-digit number which is exactly divisible by 135?
(a) 1086 (b) 1084
(c) 1082 (d) 1080

87. 2 × 3 = 3 × 2 is commutative law w.r.t.
(a) multiplication (b) addition
(c) subtraction (d) division

88. Commutative law w.r.t multiplication is:
(a) a+b = b+a (b) a×b = b×a
(c) a-b = b-a (d) a-b = b-d

89. Which of them is associative law?
(a) a × (b × c) = a × (a × b)
(b) (a × b) × c = a + (b + c)
(c) a + b = b + a
(d) a × b = b × a

90. 2 × (3 × 5) = 2 ×(3 × 5) = _____
(a) 29 (b) 30
(c) 31 (d) 32

91. Which of them is distributive law?
(a) a × (b × c) = (a × b) × c
(b) a × b = b × a
(c) a × (b + c) = ab + ac
(d) a – b = b – a

92. A × (b – c) = ab – ac is known as:
(a) distribution law over subtraction
(b) distribution law over addition
(c) distributive law over division
(d) distributive law over multiplicative

93. Which of the them is multiplicative identity?
(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3

94. 1 × 2 = 2 is known as:
(a) multiplicative identity
(b) addition identity
(c) subtraction identity
(d) division identity

95. The numbers having no common factor other than 1 are called _____ numbers.
(a) Co-prime (b) Composite
(c) Factorization (d) Odd

96. A number having a factor other than 1 and itself is called _____ number.
(a) Co-prime (b) Composite
(c) Factorization (d) Prime

97. _____ is the only even prime number.
(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3

98. A number is divisible by _____ if the digit at the units place is 0 or even number.
(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3

99. The process of writing a number into its factors is called _____.
(a) Co-prime (b) Composite
(c) Factorization (d) Prime

100. The factor of every number is:
(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3

101. Every number greater than 1 has at least _____ factors:
(a) one (b) two
(c) three (d) four

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102. A number is divisible by 6 if it has even number at the unit place and the sum of its digits is divisible by:
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 6 (d) 9

103. The LCM of 2 and 3 is:
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 6

104. If the LCM of two numbers 4 and 9 is 36, then its HCF will be:
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 9 (d) 12

105. Factors of 18 are:
(a) 1,2,3,4,6,9,18
(b) 1,2,3,4,5,6,9, 18
(c) 2,4,6,9,18
(d) 1,3,4,5,7,9,18

106. Factor of 12 are:
(a) 1,2,3,4,6 (b) 1,2,,3,4,6,12
(c) 1,3,4,6,12 (d) 3,4,6,12

107. Multiple of 15 are:
(a) 1,2,3,4,6 (b) 1,3,4,5,15
(c) 1,3,5,15 (d) 3, 4, 5, 7, 15

108. Multiple of 2 are:
(a) 1,2,3,4,5,6.... (b) 1,3,5,7.....
(c) 2,4,6,8,10,..... (d) 2,3,5,7,.....

109. The numbers which are divisible by 2 called numbers:
(a) even (b) odd
(c) prime (d) composite

110. Set of even numbers is
(a) {1,3,5,7,.....} (b) E = {2,4,6,.....}
(c) {2,3,5,7,.....} (d) {4,6,8,.....}

111. The numbers which are not divisible by 2 called numbers:
(a) even (b) composite
(c) odd (d) prime

112. Set of odd numbers is:
(a) {2,4,6,.....} (b) {1,3,5,7,.....}
(c) {2,3,5,7,.....} (d) {4,6,8,.....}

113. A number having factors other than 1 and itself is called numbers.
(a) even (b) odd
(c) composite (d) prime

114. A number having exactly two factors, 1 and itself is called number.
(a) even (b) odd
(c) composite (d) prime

115. 1,2,4,7,8,14,28,56 are factors of:
(a) 56 (b) 58
(c) 60 (d) 65

116. 1,11,21 are factors of:
(a) 125 (b) 121
(c) 128 (d) 131

117. If the digits at the units place is 0,2,4,6 or 8. It is divisible by:
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

118. If the sum of its digits is divisible by 3 It is divisible by which:
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

119. If the digits at the units and tens places are 0's it is divisible by:
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 6

ANSWERS

1. c	2. a	3. a	4. c	5. a	6. b	7. c	8. d	9. c	10. d
11. d	12. d	13. a	14. a	15. b	16. c	17. d	18. a	19. a	20. d
21. a	22. a	23. a	24. a	25. b	26. b	27. b	28. d	29. d	30. d
31. a	32. a	33. b	34. c	35. a	36. a	37. a	38. a	39. b	40. b
41. c	42. d	43. d	44. c	45. a	46. b	47. d	48. a	49. a	50. b
51. c	52. d	53. d	54. b	55. c	56. d	57. a	58. b	59. d	60. b
61. c	62. a	63. a	64. b	65. a	66. a	67. b	68. b	69. c	70. d
71. a	72. b	73. c	74. d	75. a	76. a	77. a	78. b	79. b	80. a
81. d	82. c	83. c	84. b	85. c	86. d	87. a	88. b	89. a	90. b
91. c	92. a	93. b	94. a	95. a	96. b	97. c	98. c	99. c	100. b
101. b	102. b	103. d	104. a	105. a	106. b	107. c	108. b	109. a	110. b
111. c	112. b	113. c	114. d	115. a	116. b	117. a	118. b	119. c	

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BASIC ALGEBRA

ALGEBRAIC EXPRESSIONS

In algebra, following terms are very important.

Monomial: A monomial is any number or variable or product of numbers and variables. Each of the following is a monomial. 3, -4, x, y, $3x$, $-4xyz$, $5x^3$, $1.5xy^2$, a^3b^4.

Polynomial: A polynomial is a monomial or the sum of two or more polynomial is called a term polynomial. Each of the following is a polynomial:

$2x^2$, $2x^2+3$, $3x^2-7$, x^2+5x-1

a^2b+b^2a, x^2-y^2, w^2-2w+1

Some Basic Formulae:

$(a+b)(a-b) = (a^2-b^2)$

$(a+b)^2 = (a^2+b^2+2ab)$

$(a-b)^2 = (a^2+b^2-2ab)$

$(a+b+c)^2 = a^2+b^2+c^2+2(ab+bc+ca)$

$(a^3+b^3) = (a+b)(a^2-ab+b^2)$

$(a^3-b^3) = (a-b)(a^2+ab+b^2)$

$(a^3+b^3+c^3-3abc) = (a+b+c)(a^2+b^2+c^2-ab-bc-ac)$

When $a+b+c=0$, then $a^3+b^3+c^3 = 3abc$.

EXERCISE

1. What is the value of $-3a^2b$ when $a = -4$ and $b = 0.5$?
   (a) -70 (b) -58 (c) -24 (d) -48

2. If $a-b = 7$ and $a+b = 13$, What is the value of a^2-b^2?
   (a) 91 (b) -120 (c) 100 (d) 108

3. If $x^2+y^2 = 36$ and $(x+y)^2 = 4$, what is the value of xy?
   (a) 10 (b) 14 (c) 28 (d) 99

4. What is the value of $\frac{a^2-b^2}{a-b}$ when $a = 117$ and $b = 118$?
   (a) 235 (b) 252 (c) 257 (d) 282

5. What is the average arithmetic mean of x^2+2x-3, $3x^2-2x-3$, and $30-4x^2$?
   (a) -12 (b) 17 (c) 8 (d) $\frac{x^2+15}{2}$

6. What is the value of $x^2+12x+36$ when $x = 994$?
   (a) 1,00,0000 (b) 98098 (c) 11926 (d) 82900

7. If $c^2+d^2 = 4$ and $(c-d)^2 = 2$, what is the value of cd?
   (a) $\sqrt{2}$ (b) 1 (c) $\sqrt{3}$ (d) 5

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8. What is the value of $(2x + 3)(x + 6) - (2x - 5)(x + 10)$?
(a) 50 (b) 56 (c) 68 (d) 88

9. If $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{c}$ and $ab = c$, what is the average of a and b?
(a) 0 (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ (c) 3 (d) $\frac{4}{5}$

10. If $x^2 - y^2 = 28$ and $x - y = 8$, what is the average of x and y?
(a) 1.75 (b) 3.5 (c) 8.5 (d) 2.7

11. Which of the following is equal to $\left[\frac{1}{a} + a\right]^2 - \left[\frac{1}{a} - a\right]^2 = ?$
(a) 1 (b) 4 (c) $\frac{2}{5}$ (d) $2a^2$

12. If $\left[\frac{1}{a} + a\right]^2 = 100$, what is the value of $\frac{1}{a^2} + a^2$?
(a) 72 (b) 78 (c) 98 (d) 112

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (c)
Evaluate: $-3(-4)^2(0.5) = -3(16)(0.5) = -24$

2. Answer (a)
$a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b) = (7)(13) = 91$

3. Answer (b)
$2xy = 64 - 36 = 28 \Rightarrow xy = 14$

4. Answer (a)
$\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a - b} = \frac{(a - b)(a + b)}{(a - b)} = a + b = 117 + 118 = 235$

5. Answer (c)
To find the average, take the sum of three polynomials and then divide by 3.
There sum is $(x^3 + 2x - 3) + (3x^2 - 2x - 3) + (30 - 4x^2) = 24$. and $24 \div 3 = 8$

6. Answer (a)
You can avoid messy, time consuming arithmetic if you recognise that $x^2 + 12x + 36 = (x + 6)^2$.

7. Answer (b)
Start by squaring $c - d$:
$2 = (c - d)^2 = c^2 - 2cd + d^2 = c^2 + d^2 - 2cd = 4 - 2cd$
So, $2 = 4 - 2cd \Rightarrow cd = 1$

8. Answer (c)
First multiply out both pairs of binomials.
$(2x + 3)(x + 6) = 2x^2 + 15x + 8$ and
$(2x - 5)(x + 10) = 2x^2 + 15x - 50$
Now subtract
$(2x^2 + 15x + 18) - (2x^2 + 15x - 50) = 18 - (-50)$
$= 68$

9. Answer (b)
$\frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{a + b}{ab} = \frac{a + b}{c} \Rightarrow 1 = a + b \Rightarrow = \frac{1}{2}$

10. Answer (a)
$x^2 - y^2 = (x - y)(x + y) \Rightarrow 28 = 8(x + y)$
$\Rightarrow x + y = 28 \div 8 = 3.5$.
Finally, the average of x and y is $\frac{x + y}{2} = \frac{3.5}{2} = 1.75$

11. Answer (b)
Expand each square:
$\left(\frac{1}{a} + a\right)^2 = \frac{1}{a^2} + 2\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)(a) + a^2 = \frac{1}{a^2} + 2 + a^2$

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Similarly, $\left(\frac{1}{a}-a\right)^2=\frac{1}{a^2}+2a^2$.

Subtract: $\left(\frac{1}{a^2}+2+a^2\right)-\left(\frac{1}{a^2}-2+b^2\right)=4$

$100=\left(\frac{1}{a}+a\right)^2=\frac{1}{a^2}+2+a^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a^2}+a^2=98$

12. Answer (c)

PROBLEMS ON NUMBERS

EXERCISE

1. If one-third of one-fourth of a number is 15, then three-tenth of that number is:
(a) 22 (b) 39 (c) 47 (d) 54

2. Three times the first of three consecutive odd integers is 3 more than twice the third. The third integer is:
(a) 2 (b) 7 (c) 9 (d) 15

3. The difference between a two-digit number and the number obtained by interchanging the positions of its digits is 36. What is the difference between the two digits of that number?
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 7 (d) 15

4. The difference between a two-digit number and the number obtained by interchanging the digits is 36. What is the difference between the sum and the difference of the digits of the number if the ratio between the digits of the number is 1 : 2 ?
(a) 3 (b) 8 (c) 13 (d) 16

5. A two-digit number is such that the product of the digits is 8. When 18 is added to the number, then the digits are reversed. The number is:
(a) 10 (b) 24 (c) 38 (d) 98

6. The sum of the digits of a two-digit number is 15 and the difference between the digits is 3. What is the two-digit number?
(a) 50 (b) 55 (c) 92 (d) Cannot be determined

7. The sum of the squares of three numbers is 138, while the sum of their products taken two at a time is 131. Their sum is:
(a) 20 (b) 25 (c) 35 (d) 40

8. A number consists of two digits. If the digits interchange places and the new number is added to the original number, then the resulting number will be divisible by:
(a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 10 (d) 11

9. In a two-digit, if it is known that its unit's digit exceeds its ten's digit by 2 and that the product of the given number and the sum of its digits is equal to 144, then the number is:
(a) 24 (b) 28 (c) 30 (d) 33

10. Find a positive number which when increased by 17 is equal to 60 times the reciprocal of the number.
(a) 3 (b) 7 (c) 12 (d) 15

11. The product of two numbers is 9375 and the quotient, when the larger one is divided by the smaller, is 15. The sum of the numbers is:
(a) 310 (b) 350 (c) 400 (d) 476

12. The product of two numbers is 120 and the sum of their squares is 289. The sum of the number is:
(a) 18 (b) 23 (c) 30 (d) 33

13. A number consists of 3 digits whose sum is 10. The middle digit is equal to the sum of the other two and the number will be increased by 99 if its digits are reversed. The number is:
(a) 210 (b) 253 (c) 280 (d) 285

14. The sum of two number is 25 and their difference is 13. Find their product.
(a) 100 (b) 114 (c) 125 (d) 186

15. What is the sum of two consecutive even numbers, the difference of whose squares is 84?
(a) 28 (b) 33 (c) 42 (d) 50

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ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (d)
Let the number be x.
Then, $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of $x = 15 \Leftrightarrow x = 15 \times 12 = 180$.
So, required number $= \left(\frac{3}{10} \times 180\right) = 54$

2. Answer (d)
Let the three integers be x, $x+2$ and $x+4$.
Then, $3x = 2(x+4) + 3 \Leftrightarrow x = 11$.
$\therefore$ Third integer $= x + 4 = 15$.

3. Answer (b)
Let the ten's digit be x and unit's digit be y.
Then, $(10x+y) - (10y+x) = 36$
$\Rightarrow 9(x-y) = 36$
$\Rightarrow x - y = 4$.

4. Answer (b)
Since the number is greater than the number obtained on reversing the digits, so the ten's digit is greater than the unit's digit.
Let ten's and unit's digits be $2x$ and x respectively.
Then, $(10 \times 2x + x) - (10x + 2x) = 36$
$\Rightarrow 9x = 36$
$\Rightarrow x = 4$.
$\therefore$ Required difference $= (2x+x) - (2x-x) = 2x = 8$.

5. Answer (b)
Let the ten's and unit digit be x and $\frac{8}{x}$ respectively.
Then, $\left(10x + \frac{8}{x}\right) + 18 = 10 \times \frac{8}{x} + x$
$\Rightarrow 10x^2 + 8 + 18x = 80 + x^2$
$\Rightarrow 9x^2 + 18x - 72 = 0$
$\Rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 8 = 0$
$\Rightarrow (x+4)(x-2) = 0$
$\Rightarrow x = 2$.

6. Answer (d)
Let the ten's digit be x and unit's digit be y.
Then, $x+y = 15$ and $x-y = 3$ or $y-x = 3$.
Solving $x+y = 15$ and $x-y = 3$, we get: $x = 9, y = 6$.
Solving $x+y = 15$ and $y-x = 3$, we get: $x = 6, y = 9$.
So, the number is either 96 or 69.
Hence, the number cannot be determined.

7. Answer (a)
Let the numbers be a, b and c.
Then, $a^2+b^2+c^2 = 138$ and $(ab+bc+ca) = 131$.
$(a+b+c)^2 = a^2+b^2+c^2+2(ab+bc+ca) = 138 + 2 \times 131 = 400$.
$\Rightarrow a+b+c = 20$.

8. Answer (d)
Let the ten's digit be x and unit's digit be y.
Then, number $= 10x+y$.
Number obtained by interchanging the digits $= 10y+x$.
$\because (10x+y) + (10y+x) = 11(x+y)$, which is divisible by 11.

9. Answer (a)
Let the ten's digit be x.
Then, unit's digit $= x+2$.
Number $= 10x + (x+2) = 11x+2$.
Sum of digits $= x + (x+2) = 2x+2$.
$\therefore (11x+2)(2x+2) = 144$
$\Rightarrow 22x^2 + 26x - 140 = 0$
$\Rightarrow 11x^2 + 13x - 70 = 0$
$\Rightarrow (x-2)(11x+35) = 0$
$\Rightarrow x = 2$.
Hence, required number $= 11x+2 = 24$.

10. Answer (a)
Let the number be x.
Then, $x + 17 = \frac{60}{x}$
$\Rightarrow x^2 + 17x - 60 = 0$
$\Rightarrow (x+20)(x-3) = 0$
$\Rightarrow x = 3$.

11. Answer (c)
Let the numbers be x and y.
Then, $xy = 9375$ and $\frac{x}{y} = 15$.
$\frac{xy}{(x/y)} = \frac{9375}{15}$
$\Rightarrow y^2 = 625$.
$\Rightarrow y = 25$.
$\Rightarrow x = 15y = (15 \times 25) = 375$.
$\therefore$ Sum of the numbers $= x + y = 375 + 25 = 400$.

12. Answer (b)
Let the numbers be x and y.
Then, $xy = 120$ and $x^2+y^2 = 289$.
$\therefore (x+y)^2 = x^2+y^2+2xy = 289 + (2 \times 120) = 529$
$\therefore x+y = 23$.

13. Answer (b)
Let the middle digit be x.
Then, $2x = 10$ or $x = 5$.
So, the number is either 253 or 352.
Since the number increases on reversing the digits, so the hundred's digits is smaller than the unit's digit.
Hence, required number = 253.

14. Answer (b)
Let the numbers be x and y.

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Then, $x+y = 25$ and $x-y = 13$.

$4xy = (x+y)^2 - (x-y)^2$

$= (25)^2 - (13)^2$

$= (625 - 169)$

$= 456$

$\therefore \quad xy = 114.$

15. Answer (c)

Let the numbers be x and $x+2$.

Then, $(x+2)^2 - x^2 = 84$

$\Rightarrow \quad 4x + 4 = 84$

$\Rightarrow \quad 4x = 80$

$\Rightarrow \quad x = 20.$

$\therefore$ The required sum $= x + (x+2) = 2x + 2 = 42.$

RATIO AND PROPORTION

1. Ratio:

The ratio of two quantities a and b in the same units, is the fraction $\frac{a}{b}$ and we write it as $a : b$. In the ratio $a : b$, we call a as the first term or **antecedent** and b, the second term or **consequent**.

Eg. The ratio 5 : 9 represents - with antecedent = 5, consequent = 9.

Rule: The multiplication or division of each term of a ratio by the same non-zero number does not affect the ratio.

Eg. $4 : 5 = 8 : 10 = 12 : 15$. Also, $4 : 6 = 2 : 3$.

2. Proportion:

The equality of two ratios is called proportion. If $a : b = c : d$, we write $a : b :: c : d$ and we say that a, b, c, d are in proportion. Here a and d are called **extremes**, while b and c are called **mean terms**. Product of means = Product of extremes.

Thus, $a : b :: c : d \Leftrightarrow (b \times c) = (a \times d)$.

EXERCISE

1. A and B together have Rs. 1210. If $\frac{4}{15}$ of A's amount is equal to $\frac{2}{5}$ of B's amount, how much amount does B have?

   (a) Rs. 470 (b) Rs. 484 (c) Rs. 510 (d) Rs. 515

2. For every 50 rupees note Ali gives to Ahmed, he gives him back five 10 rupees notes. Ahmed gave Ali thirty-five 10 rupees notes. How many 50 rupees notes did Ali give him?

   (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7

3. Two numbers are respectively 20% and 50% more than a third number. The ratio of the two numbers is:

   (a) 1 : 5 (b) 2 : 5 (c) 4 : 5 (d) 5 : 8

4. A sum of money is to be distributed among A, B, C, D in the proportion of 5 : 2 : 4 : 3. If C gets Rs. 1000 more than D, what is B's share?

   (a) Rs. 1600 (b) Rs. 1800 (c) Rs. 2000 (d) Rs. 2500

5. Seats for Mathematics, Physics and Biology in a school are in the ratio 5 : 7 : 8. There is a proposal to increase these seats by 40%, 50% and 75% respectively. What will be the ratio of increased seats?

   (a) 2 : 3 : 4 (b) 6 : 6 : 7 (c) 6 : 7 : 8 (d) 7 : 8 : 9

6. A Jar contains blue and red marbles, 20 in all. Each of the following can be in the ratio of blue to red marbles Except

   (a) 1:1 (b) 3:2 (c) 4:1 (d) 5:1

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7. In a mixture 60 litres, the ratio of milk and water 2 : 1. If the this ratio is to be 1 : 2, then the quantity of water to be further added is:
(a) 30 litres (b) 35 litres (c) 50 litres (d) 60 litres

8. A wire of uniform density and composition weighs 16 kg. It is cut into 2 pieces. One is 30 feet and 12 kg. What is the length of the original piece?
(a) 36 (b) 40 (c) 42 (d) 44

9. The ratio of the number of boys and girls in a college is 7 : 8. If the percentage increase in the number of boys and girls be 20% and 10% respectively, what will be the new ratio?
(a) 10 : 12 (b) 13 : 15 (c) 21 : 22 (d) 24 : 25

10. Salaries of Rani and Sohail are in the ratio 2 : 3. If the salary of each is increased by Rs. 4000, the new ratio becomes 40 : 57. What is Sohail's salary?
(a) Rs. 15,000 (b) Rs. 18,000 (c) Rs. 27,000 (d) Rs. 38,000

11. If 0.75 : x :: 5 : 8, then x is equal to:
(a) 1.14 (b) 1.20 (c) 1.18 (d) 1.25

12. The sum of three numbers is 98. If the ratio of the first to second is 2 :3 and that of the second to the third is 5 : 8, then the second number is:
(a) 25 (b) 30 (c) 35 (d) 40

13. If Rs. 782 be divided into three parts, proportional to $\frac{1}{2} : \frac{2}{3} : \frac{3}{4}$, then the first part is:
(a) Rs. 170 (b) Rs. 180 (c) Rs. 198 (d) Rs. 204

14. The salaries A, B, C are in the ratio 2 : 3 : 5. If the increments of 15%, 10% and 20% are allowed respectively in their salaries, then what will be new ratio of their salaries?
(a) 2 : 3 : 4 : 8 (b) 6 : 7 : 8 (c) 23 : 33 : 60 (d) 15 : 10

15. If 40% of a number is equal to two-third of another number, what is the ratio of first number to the second number?
(a) 1 : 4 (b) 2 : 5 (c) 5 : 3 (d) 5 : 7

16. Two number are in the ratio 3 : 5. If 9 is subtracted from each, the new numbers are in the ratio 12 : 23. The smaller number is:
(a) 25 (b) 33 (c) 38 (d) 45

17. In a bag, there are coins of 25 p, 10 p and 5 p in the ratio of 1 : 2 : 3. If there is Rs. 30 in all, how many 5 p coins are there?
(a) 80 (b) 95 (c) 150 (d) 180

18. A flagstaff 17.5 m high casts a shadow of length 40.25 m. The height of the building, which casts a shadow of length 28.75 m under similar conditions will be:
(a) 8.75 m (b) 12.5 m (c) 15.25 m (d) 20.20 m

19. If 7 spiders make 7 webs in 7 days, then 1 spider will make 1 web in how many days?
(a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 21

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20. 39 persons can repair a road in 12 days, working 5 hours a day. In how many days will 30 persons, working 6 hours a day, complete the work?
(a) 8 (b) 13 (c) 17 (d) 20

Answers and Explanations

1. Answer: (b)

$\frac{4}{15}A = \frac{2}{5}B$

$\Rightarrow A = \left(\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{15}{4}\right)B$

$\Rightarrow A = \frac{3}{2}B$

$\Rightarrow \frac{A}{B} = \frac{3}{2}$

$\Rightarrow A : B = 3 : 2.$

$\therefore$ B's share = Rs. $\left(1210 \times \frac{2}{5}\right)$ = Rs. 484.

2. Answer: (d)

(Ali / Ahmed) = (1 / 5), let x be number of 50 rupees notes

So $(x / 35) = (1 / 5) \Rightarrow x = 7$

3. Answer:(c)

Let the third number be x.

Then, first number = 120% of $x = \frac{120x}{100} = \frac{6x}{5}$

Second number = 150% of $x = \frac{150x}{100} = \frac{3x}{2}$

$\therefore$ Ratio of first two numbers = $\left(\frac{6x}{5} : \frac{3x}{2}\right) = 12x : 15x$

$= 4 : 5$

4. Answer:(c)

Let the shares of A, B, C and D be Rs. $5x$, Rs. $2x$, Rs. $4x$ and Rs. $3x$ respectively.

Then, $4x - 3x = 1000$

$\Rightarrow x = 1000.$

$\therefore$ B's share = Rs. $2x$ = Rs. (2×1000) = Rs. 2000.

5. Answer:(a)

Originally, let the number of seats for Mathematics, Physics and Biology be $5x$, $7x$ and $8x$ respectively.

Number of increased seats are (140% of $5x$), (150% of $7x$) and (175% of $8x$).

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{140}{100} \times 5x\right) : \left(\frac{50}{100} \times 7x\right)$ and $\left(\frac{175}{100} \times 8x\right)$

$\Rightarrow 7x, \frac{21x}{2}$ and $14x.$

$\therefore$ The required ration = $7x : \frac{21x}{2} : 14x$

$\Rightarrow 14x : 21x : 28x$

$\Rightarrow 2 : 3 : 4.$

6. Answer: (d)

all ratios are possible except 5:1 because the sum of 5 + 1 = 6 which cannot be used to divide 20

7. Answer: (d)

Quantity of milk = $\left(60 \times \frac{2}{3}\right)$ litres = 40 litres.

Quantity of water in it = (60- 40) litres = 20 litres.

New ratio = 1 : 2

Let quantity of water to be added further be x litres.

Then, milk : water = $\left(\frac{40}{20 + x}\right)$.

Now, $\left(\frac{40}{20 + x}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow 20 + x = 80$

$\Rightarrow x = 60.$

$\Rightarrow$ Quantity of water to be added = 60 litres.

8. Answer: (b)

Let x be the length of the original piece.

So $(x / 16) = (30 / 12) \Rightarrow x = 40$

9. Answer: (c)

Originally, let the number of boys and girls in the college be $7x$ and $8x$ respectively.

Their increased number is (120% of $7x$) and (110% of $8x$).

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{120}{100} \times 7x\right)$ and $\left(\frac{110}{100} \times 8x\right)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{42x}{5}$ and $\frac{44x}{5}$

$\therefore$ The required ration = $\left(\frac{42x}{5} : \frac{44x}{5}\right) = 21 : 22.$

10. Answer: (d)

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Let the original salaries of Rani and Sohail be Rs. $2x$ and Rs. $3x$ respectively.

Then, $\frac{2x + 4000}{3x + 4000} = \frac{40}{57}$

$\Rightarrow 57(2x + 4000) = 40(3x + 4000)$

$\Rightarrow 6x = 68,000$

$\Rightarrow 3x = 34,000$

Sohail's present salary $= (3x + 4000) =$ Rs.$(34000 + 4000)$

$=$ Rs. 38,000.

11. Answer: (b)

$(x \times 5) = (0.75 \times 8) \Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{6}{5}\right) = 1.20$

12. Answer:(b)

Let the three parts be A, B, C. Then,

$A : B = 2 : 3$ and $B : C = 5 : 8 = \left(5 \times \frac{3}{5}\right) : \left(8 \times \frac{3}{5}\right) = 3 : \frac{24}{5}$

$\Rightarrow A : B : C = 2 : 3\frac{24}{5} = 10 : 15 : 24$

$\Rightarrow B = \left(98 \times \frac{15}{49}\right) = 30.$

13. Answer: (d)

Given ratio $= \frac{1}{2} : \frac{2}{3} : \frac{3}{4} = 6 : 8 : 9.$

$\therefore$ 1st part $=$ Rs. $\left(782 \times \frac{6}{23}\right) =$ Rs. 204

14. Answer: (c)

Let $A = 2k$, $B = 3k$ and $C = 5k$.

A's new salary $= \frac{115}{100}$ of $2k = \left(\frac{115}{100} \times 2k\right) = \frac{23k}{10}$

B's new salary $= \frac{110}{100}$ of $3k = \left(\frac{110}{100} \times 3k\right) = \frac{33k}{10}$

C's new salary $= \frac{120}{100}$ of $5k = \left(\frac{120}{100} \times 5k\right) = 6k$

$\therefore$ New ratio $\left(\frac{23k}{10} : \frac{33k}{10} : 6k\right) = 23 : 33 : 60$

15. Answer: (c)

Let 40% of $A = \frac{2}{3}B$

Then, $\frac{40A}{100} = \frac{B}{3}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{2A}{5} = \frac{B}{3}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{A}{B} = \left(\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{3}$

$\therefore A : B = 5 : 3.$

16. Answer: (b)

Let the numbers be $3x$ and $5x$.

Then, $\frac{3x - 9}{5x - 9} = \frac{12}{23}$

$\Rightarrow 23(3x - 9) = 12(5x - 9)$

$\Rightarrow 9x = 99$

$\Rightarrow x = 11.$

$\therefore$ The smaller number $= (3 \times 11) = 33.$

17. Answer: (c)

Let the number of 25 p, 10 p and 5 p coins be x, $2x$, $3x$ respectively.

Then, sum of their value $=$ Rs. $\left(\frac{25x}{100} + \frac{10 \times 2x}{100} + \frac{5 \times 3x}{100}\right)$

$=$ Rs. $\frac{60x}{100}$

$\therefore \frac{60x}{100} = 30 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{30 \times 100}{60} = 50.$

Hence, the number of 5 p coins $= (3 \times 50) = 150.$

18. Answer (b)

Let the height of the building x metres.

$\therefore 40.25 : 28.75 :: 17.5 : x$

$\Leftrightarrow 40.25 \times x = 28.75 \times 17.5$

$x = \frac{28.75 \times 17.5}{40.25} = 12.5$

19. Answer (c)

Let the required number days be x.

Spiders $1 : 7$
Webs $7 : 1$ $\} :: 7 : x$

$\therefore 1 \times 7 \times x = 7 \times 1 \times 7$

$\Rightarrow x = 7.$

20. Answer (b)

Let the required number of days be x.

Persons $30 : 39$
Working hours/day $6 : 5$ $\} :: 12 : x$

$\therefore 30 \times 6 \times x = 39 \times 5 \times 12$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{(39 \times 5 \times 12)}{(30 \times 6)}$

$\Rightarrow x = 13.$

EQUATIONS AND INEQUALITIES

The basic principle that you must adhere to in solving any equation is that you can manipulate it in any way,

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as long as you do the same thing to both sides. For example, you may always add the same number to each side, subtract the some number from each side, multiply or divide each side by the same number take the square of each side or take the reciprocal of each side. These comments apply to inequalities as well, except you must be careful, because some procedures, such as multiplying or dividing by a negative number and taking reciprocals, reverses equalities:

EXERCISE

1. If $x-4=11$, What is the value of $x-8$?
   (a) -15 (b) -7 (c) 7 (d) 17
2. If w is an integer and the average of 3, 4 and w is less than 10, what is the greatest possible value of w?
   (a) 22 (b) 25 (c) 28 (d) 32
3. For what value of x is $\frac{4}{x}+\frac{3}{5}=\frac{10}{x}$?
   (a) 5 (b) 10 (c) 15 (d) 25
4. If x is positive and $y=5x^2+3$, while of the following is an expression for x in terms of y?
   (a) $\sqrt{\frac{y-3}{5}}$ (b) $\sqrt{\frac{y+3}{5}}$ (c) $\frac{\sqrt{y}+3}{5}$ (d) $\frac{\sqrt{y}-3}{5}$
5. If x is positive number and $x^2+64=100$, what is the value of x?
   (a) 6 (b) 12 (c) 36 (d) 56
6. What is the largest value of x that satisfies the equation $2x^2-3x=0$?
   (a) 0.5 (b) 1.5 (c) 2.5 (d) 3.5
7. If $2^{x+3}=32$, what is the value of 3^{x+2}?
   (a) 110 (b) 90 (c) 96 (d) 81
8. If $3a+5b=10$ and $5a+3b=30$, what is the average of a and b?
   (a) 2.5 (b) 3.5 (c) 4.5 (d) 5.5
9. If $4x+12=36$, what is the value of $x+3$?
   (a) 9 (b) 12 (c) 18 (d) 36
10. If $7x+10=44$, what is the value of $7x-10$?
    (a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 24 (d) 38
11. If $4x+13=7-2x$, what is the value of x
    (a) -1 (b) -3 (c) -5 (d) -7
12. If $x-4=9$, what is the value of x^2-4?
    (a) 100 (b) 120 (c) 165 (d) 182
13. If $ax-b=c-dx$, what is value of x in terms of a, b, c, and d?
    (a) $\frac{c+d}{a+b}$ (b) $\frac{c-b}{a-d}$ (c) $\frac{b+c+d}{a}$ (d) $\frac{b+c}{a+d}$
14. If $\frac{1}{3}x+\frac{1}{6}x+\frac{1}{9}x=33$, what is the value of x?
    (a) 18 (b) 36 (c) 54 (d) 66
15. If $3x-4=11$, what is the value of $(3x-4)^2$?

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(a) 88 (b) 100 (c) 121 (d) 139

16. If $64^{12} = 2^{a-3}$, what is the value of a?
(a) 42 (b) 49 (c) 56 (d) 75

17. If average of 3a and 4b is less than 50, and a is twice b, what is the largest possible integer value of a?
(a) 15 (b) 19 (c) 29 (d) 39

18. If $\frac{1}{a-b} = 5$, then a =
(a) $b + \frac{1}{5}$ (b) $b - \frac{1}{5}$ (c) $\frac{1-5}{b}$ (d) $b + 5$

19. If $x = 3a + 7$ and $y = 9a^2$, what is y in terms of x?
(a) $(x-7)^2$ (b) $(x-3)^2$ (c) $\left(\frac{x-7}{3}\right)$ (d) $\left(\frac{x-7}{3}\right)^2$

20. If $4y - 3x = 5$, what is the smallest integer value of x for which $y > 100$?
(a) 110 (b) 132 (c) 138 (d) 140

Answers and Explanations

1. Answer (c)
add 4 to each side: $x = 15$. But this is not the answer. You need the value not of x, but of $x - 8$: $15 - 8 = 7$.

2. Answer (a)
Set up the inequality: $\frac{3 + 4 + w}{3} \angle 10$.
get rid of fraction by multiplying by 3: $3 + 4 + w \angle 30$.
(combine like terms): $7 + w \angle 30$.
Finally, subtract 7 from each ride: $w \angle 23$.
Since w is integer, the most it can be is 22.

3. Answer (b).
Multiply each side by $5x$:
$5x\left(\frac{4}{x}\right) + 5x\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) = 5x\left(\frac{10}{x}\right) \Rightarrow 20 + 3x = 50$
Now solve normally. $20 + 3x = 50 \Rightarrow 3x = 30 \Rightarrow x = 10$

4. Answer (a)
$y = 5x^2 + 3 \Rightarrow y - 3 = 5x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{y-3}{5} = x^2$
Now take the square root of each side; since x is positive, the only solution is $x = \sqrt{\frac{y-3}{5}}$

5. Answer (a)
$x^2 + 64 = 100 \Rightarrow x^2 = 36 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{36} = 6$

6. Answer (b)
$2x^2 - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x(2x - 3) = 0$
$x = 0$ or $2x - 3 = 0$
$x = 0$ or $2x = 3$
$x = 0$ or $x = 1.5$

7. Answer (d)
$2^{x+3} = 32 = 2^5 \Rightarrow x + 3 = 5 \Rightarrow x = 2$.
Therefore, $x + 2 = 4$,
and $3^{x+2} = 3^4 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 81$

8. Answer (a)
Add the two equations: $3a + 5b = 10$
$+ 5a + 3b = 40$
$8a + 8b = 50$
Divide both sides by 8: $a + b = 5$
The average of a and b is: $\frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5$

9. Answer (a)
The easiest method is to recognise that $x + 3$ is $\frac{1}{4}$ of $4x + 12$ and, therefore, equals $\frac{1}{4}$ of 36, which is 9. If you don't see that, solve normally:
$4x + 12 = 36 \Rightarrow 4x = 24 \Rightarrow x - 6 \Rightarrow x + 3 = 9$

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10. Answer (c)

Subtracting 20 from each side of $7x + 10 = 44$ gives $7x - 10 = 24$. If you dont see that, subtract 10 from each side, getting $7x = 34$. The wrest alternative is to divide both sides of $7x = 34$ by 7 to get $x = \frac{34}{7}$, then you have to multiply by 7 to get back to 34, and then subtracting 10.

11. Answer (a)

Add $2x$ to each side: $6x + 13 = 7$.

$\Rightarrow x = -1$

12. Answer (c)

$x - 4 = 9 \Rightarrow x = 13 \Rightarrow x^2 = 169 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4 = 165$.

13. Answer (d)

Treat a, b, c and of as constants and solve for x:

$ax - b = c - dx \Rightarrow ax - b + dx = c$

$\Rightarrow ax + dx = c + b \Rightarrow x(a + d) = b + c$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{b + c}{a + d}$

14. Answer (c)

Multiply both sides by 18, then L. C. D.

$18\left(\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{6}x + \frac{1}{9}x\right) = 18(33)$

$\Rightarrow 6x + 3x + 2x = 594$

$\Rightarrow 11x = 594$

$\Rightarrow x = 54$

15. Answer (c)

Since you are given the value of $3x - 4$, and want the value of $(3x - 4)^2$, just square both sides: $11^2 = 121$.

If you dont see that, you will waste time solving $3x - 4 = 11$ ($x = 5$), only to use that value to calculate that $3x - 4$ is equal to 11, which you already knew.

16. Answer (d)

$2^{a-3} = 64^{12} = (2^6)^{12} = 2^{72} \Rightarrow a - 3 = 72 \Rightarrow a = 75$

17. Answer (b)

Since $a = 2b$, $2a = 4b$. Therefore, the average of $3a$ and $4b$ is the average of $3a$ and $2a$, which is $2.5a$. Therefore, $2.5a < 50 \Rightarrow a < 20$. So, the largest integer value of a is 19.

18. Answer (a)

Taking the reciprocal of each side, we get.

$a - b = \frac{1}{5}$. So $a = b + \frac{1}{5}$

19. Answer (a)

$x = 3a + 7 \Rightarrow x - 7 = 3a \Rightarrow a = \frac{x - 7}{3}$

Therefore, $y = 9a^2 = 9\left(\frac{x - 7}{3}\right)^2 = 9\frac{(x-7)^2}{(3)^2} = (x - 7)^2$

20. Answer (b)

First solve for y in terms of x:

$4y - 3x = 5 \Rightarrow 4y = 5 + 3x \Rightarrow y = \frac{5 + 3x}{4}$

Then, since $y > 100$.

$\frac{5 + 3x}{4} > 100 \Rightarrow x > 131.666$

The smallest integer value of x is 132.

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BASIC ARITHMETIC

DECIMALS AND FRACTIONS

A fraction represents a part of a whole or, more generally, any number of equal parts. When spoken in everyday English, a fraction describes how many parts of a certain size there are, for example, one-half, eight-fifths, three-quarters. A common fraction such as 1/2, 8/5, 3/4, consists of an integer numerator and a non-zero integer denominator –the numerator representing a number of equal parts and the denominator indicating how many of those parts make up a whole. An example is 3/4, in which the numerator, 3, tells us that the fraction represents 3 equal parts, and the denominator, 4, tells us that 4 parts equal a whole.

Fractions in which denominators are powers of 10 are known as decimal fractions. Thus, $\frac{1}{10}$ = 1 tenth = 0.1; $\frac{1}{100}$ = 1 hundredth = 0.01; $\frac{99}{100}$ = 99 hundredths = 0.99; $\frac{7}{1000}$ = 7 thousandths = 0.007, etc.

EXERCISE

1. The fraction $101\frac{27}{100000}$ in decimal form is:
   (a) 101.00027 (b) 101.0027 (c) 101..027 (d) 101.27
2. When .36 is written in simplest fractional form, the sum of numerator and the denominator is:
   (a) 10 (b) 34 (c) 20 (d) 25
3. What is the difference between the biggest and the smallest fraction among $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{5}$ and $\frac{5}{6}$?
   (a) $\frac{1}{6}$ (b) $\frac{1}{12}$ (c) $\frac{1}{20}$ (d) $\frac{1}{30}$
4. Which of the following fractions is the smallest?
   (a) $\frac{13}{16}$ (b) $\frac{15}{19}$ (c) $\frac{17}{21}$ (d) $\frac{7}{8}$
5. 12.1212 + 17.0005 – 9.1102 = ?
   (a) 20.15 (b) 20.0105 (c) 20.0015 (d) 20.0115
6. 892.7 – 573.07 – 95.007 = ?
   (a) 224.623 (b) 224.777 (c) 233.523 (d) 414.525
7. 0.002 × 0.5 = ?
   (a) 0.0001 (b) 0.001 (c) 0.01 (d) 0.1
8. 16.02 × 0.001 = ?
   (a) 0.001602 (b) 0.01602 (c) 0.1602 (d) 1.6002
9. $\left[.00625 \text{ of } \frac{23}{5}\right]$, when expressed as a fraction, equals:
   (a) $\frac{23}{80}$ (b) $\frac{23}{800}$ (c) $\frac{23}{8000}$ (d) $\frac{125}{28}$

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10. $0.213 \div 0.00213 = ?$
(a) 1 (b) 10 (c) 100 (d) 1000

11. 4.036 divided by 0.04 gives.
(a) 1.009 (b) 10.09 (c) 100.9 (d) 1000.9

12. $\frac{1}{0.04}$ is equal to:
(a) $\frac{1}{40}$ (b) $\frac{2}{5}$ (c) 2.5 (d) 25

13. 0.36 expressed in the form of $\frac{p}{q}$ equal:
(a) $\frac{9}{25}$ (b) $\frac{4}{13}$ (c) $\frac{4}{23}$ (d) $\frac{35}{99}$

14. The value of 2.136 is:
(a) $2\frac{10}{19}$ (b) $2\frac{68}{295}$ (c) $2\frac{3}{22}$ (d) $2\frac{17}{125}$

15. If $213 \times 16 = 3408$, then 1.6×21.3 is equal to:
(a) 0.3408 (b) 3.408 (c) 34.08 (d) 340.8

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (a)

$101\frac{27}{100000} = 101 + \frac{27}{100000} = 101 + .00027 =$ 101.00027

2. Answer (b)

$0.36 = \frac{36}{100} = \frac{9}{25}$

Sum of Numerator and Denominator = 9 + 25 = 34.

3. Answer (a)

Convert each of the given fractions into decimal form:

$\frac{2}{3} = 0.66, \frac{3}{4} = 0.75, \frac{4}{5} = 0.8, \frac{5}{6} = 0.833$

Since $0.833 > 0.8 > 0.75 > 0.66$, so $\frac{5}{6} > \frac{4}{5} > \frac{3}{4} > \frac{2}{3}$

Required difference $= \left(\frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{6}$

4. Answer (b)

We have $\frac{13}{16} = 0.8125, \frac{15}{19} = 0.7894, \frac{17}{21} = 0.8095$ and $\frac{7}{8} = 0.875$.

5. Answer (d)

Given expression = (12.1212 + 17.0005) – 9.1102
= (29.1217 – 9.1102) = 20.0115.

6. Answer (a)

Give expression = 892.7 – (573.07 – 95.007)
= 892.7 – 668.077 = 224.623

7. Answer (b)

$2 \times 5 = 10$, sum of decimal places = 4
$0.002 \times 0.5 = 0.0010 = 0.001$.

8. Answer (b)

$1602 \times 1 = 1602$.
Sum of decimal places = 5
$1602 \times 0.001 = 0.01602$

9. Answer (b)

$\left(.00625 \text{ of } \frac{23}{5}\right) = \frac{625}{100000} \times \frac{23}{5} = \frac{23}{800}$

10. Answer (c)

$\frac{0.213}{0.00213} = \frac{0.213 \times 100000}{0.00213 \times 100000} = \frac{213 \times 100}{213} = 100$

11. Answer (c)

$\frac{4.036}{0.04} = \frac{403.6}{4} = 100.9$

12. Answer (d)

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$\frac{1}{0.04} = \frac{100}{4} = 25$

13. Answer (a)

$0.36 = \frac{36}{100} = \frac{4}{25}$

14. Answer (d)

$2.136 = 2 + 0.136 = 2 + \frac{136}{1000} = 2 + \frac{17}{125} = 2\frac{17}{125}$

15. Answer (c)

$1.6 \times 21.3 = \left(\frac{16}{10} + \frac{213}{10}\right) = \left(\frac{16 \times 213}{100}\right) = \frac{3408}{100} = 34.08$

PERCENTAGE

By a certain *percent*, we mean that many hundredths. Thus, x percent means x hundredths, written as x%.

To express x% as a fraction: We have, $x\% = \frac{x}{100}$

Thus, $50\% = \frac{50}{100} = \frac{1}{2}$

To express $\frac{a}{b}$ as a percent: We have, $\frac{a}{b} = \left(\frac{a}{b} \times 100\ \%\right)$

Thus, $\frac{1}{4} = \left(\frac{1}{4} \times 100\ \%\right) = 25\%$

Example: If 500 is reduced by 25% what is the new value?

Explanation: Let x be new value. So $x = 500 - (25\% \text{ of } 500) \Rightarrow x = 500 - 100 = 400$

EXERCISE

1. A batsman scored 120 runs which included 9 boundaries and 4 sixes. What percent of his total score did he make by running between the wickets?
   (a) 45% (b) 50% (c) 55% (d) 60%
2. 65% of a number is 21 less than four fifth of that number. What is the number?
   (a) 100 (b) 120 (c) 140 (d) 160
3. Two students appeared at an examination. One of them secured 9 marks more than the other and his marks was 56% of the sum of their marks. The marks obtained by them are:
   (a) 28, 30 (b) 33, 36 (c) 42, 33 (d) 40, 44
4. In an election between two candidates, 75% of the voters cast their votes out of which 2% of the votes were declared invalid. A candidate got 9261 votes which were 75% of the total valid votes. Find the total number of votes enrolled in that election.
   (a) 16800 (b) 17000 (c) 17200 (d) 17500
5. A fruit seller had some apples. He sells 40% apples and still has 420 apples. Originally, he had.
   (a) 300 apples (b) 400 apples (c) 500 apples (d) 700 apples
6. How many kg of pure salt must be added to 30kg of 2% solution of salt and water to increase it to 10% solution?

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(a) 5 / 2 (b) 7 / 5 (c) 8 / 5 (d) 8 / 3

7. Three candidates contested an election and received 1136, 7636 and 11628 votes respectively. What percentage of the total votes did the winning candidate get?

(a) 57% (b) 65% (c) 68% (d) 80%

8. In a certain school, 20% of students are below 8 years of age. The number of students above 8 years of age is two third of the number of students of 8 years of age which is 48. What is the total number of students in the school?

(a) 65 (b) 74 (c) 100 (d) 110

9. Two numbers A and B are such that the sum of 5% of A and 4% of B is two-third of the sum of 6% of A and 8% of B. Find the ratio of A : B.

(a) 1 : 2 (b) 2 : 2 (c) 3 : 5 (d) 4 : 3

10. Two trailers X and Y are paid a total of Rs. 550 per week by their employer. If X is paid 120 percent of the sum paid to Y, how much is Y paid per week?

(a) Rs. 120 (b) Rs. 250 (c) Rs. 280 (d) Rs. 320

11. If A = x% of y and B = y% of x, then which of the following is true?

(a) A is smaller than B. (b) A is greater than B

(c) A = B (d) Relationship between A and B cannot be determined

12. What percentage of numbers from 1 to 70 have 1 or 9 in the unit's digit?

(a) 2% (b) 16% (c) 20% (d) 33%

13. if 20% of $a = b$, then b% of 20 is the same as:

(a) 4% of a (b) 7% of a (c) 12% of a (d) 25% of a

14. If the numerator of a fraction be increased by 15% and its denominator be diminished by 8% , the value of the fraction is 15/16. Find the original fraction.

(a) 2 / 3 (b) 3 / 4 (c) 5 / 4 (d) 6 / 5

15. Amir's mathematics test had 75 problems i.e.10 arithmetic, 30 algebra and 35 geometry problems. Although he answered 70% of the arithmetic, 40% of the algebra, and 60% of the geometry problems correctly. He did not pass the test because he got less than 60% of the problems right. How many more questions he would have to answer correctly to earn 60% of the passing grade?

(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (b)

No. of runs made by running = 120 – (9 * 4 + 4 * 6) = 60

So, required percentage = (60/120) * 100 = 50%

2. Answer (c)

Let the number be x.

Then, (4 * x / 5) – (65% of x) = 21

==> (4 * x / 5) – (65x / 100) = 21

==> 5 x = 2100

==> x = 140.

3. Answer (c)

Let their marks be (x + 9) and x.

Then, x + 9 = 56% of (x + 9 + x)

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$\Rightarrow$ $25(x + 9) = 14(2x + 9)$

$\Rightarrow$ $3x = 99$

$\Rightarrow$ $x = 33$

So, their marks are 42 and 33.

4. Answer (a)

Let the number of votes enrolled be x.

Then, No. of votes cast = 75% of x.

Valid votes = 98% of (75% of x).

75% of (98% of (75% of x)) = 9261.

[(75 / 100) * (98 / 100) * (75 / 100) * x] = 9261.

x = [(9261 * 100 * 100* 100) / (75 *98 * 75)] =16800.

5. Answer (d)

Suppose originally he had x apples.

Then, (100 - 40)% of $x = 420$.

$\Rightarrow \frac{60}{100} \times x = 420$

$\Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{420 \times 100}{60}\right) = 700$

6. Answer (d)

Amount of salt in 30kg sol. = [(2 / 100)*30] kg = 0.6 kg

Let x kg of pure salt be added

Then, (0.6 + x) / (30 + x)= 10 / 100

==> 60 + 100x = 300 + 10x

==> 90x = 240 ==> x = 8 / 3.

7. Answer (a)

no. of votes polled = (1136 + 7636 + 11628) = 20400.

$\therefore$ Required percentage = $\left(\frac{11628}{20400} \times 100\%\right) = 57\%$

8. Answer (c)

Let the number of students be x.

Then, Number of students above 8 years of age = (100 – 20)% of x = 80% of x.

$\therefore$ 80% of $x = 48 + \frac{2}{3}$ of 48

$\Rightarrow \frac{80}{100}x = 80$

$\Rightarrow x = 100.$

9. Answer (d)

5% of A + 4% of B = $\frac{2}{3}$ (6% of A + 8% of B)

$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{100}A + \frac{4}{100}B = \frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{6}{100}A + \frac{8}{100}B\right)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{20}A + \frac{1}{25}B = \frac{1}{25}A + \frac{4}{75}B$

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{20} - \frac{1}{25}\right)A = \left(\frac{4}{75} - \frac{1}{25}\right)B$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{100}A = \frac{1}{75}B$

$\frac{A}{B} = \frac{100}{75} = \frac{4}{3}$

$\therefore$ Required ratio = 4 : 3

10. Answer (b)

Let the sum paid to Y per week be Rs. z.

Then, z + 120% of z = 550.

$\Rightarrow z + \frac{120}{100}z = 550$

$\Rightarrow \frac{11}{5}z = 550$

$\Rightarrow z = \left(\frac{550 \times 5}{11}\right) = 250.$

11. Answer (c)

x% of $y = \left(\frac{x}{100} \times y\right) = \left(\frac{y}{100} \times x\right) = y\%$ of x

$\therefore$ A = B

12. Answer (c)

Clearly, the numbers which have 1 or 9 in the unit's digit, have squares that end in the digit 1. Such numbers from 1 to 70 are 1, 9, 11, 19, 21, 29, 31, 39, 41, 49, 51, 59, 61, 69.

Number of such number =14

$\therefore$ Required percentage = $\left(\frac{14}{70} \times 100\right)\% = 20\%$.

13. Answer (a)

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20% of $a = b \Rightarrow \frac{20}{100}a = b$.

$\therefore$ $b\%$ of $20 = \left(\frac{b}{100} \times 20\right) = \left(\frac{20}{100}a \times \frac{1}{100} \times 20\right)$

$= \frac{4}{100}a =$ 4% of a.

14. Answer (b)

Let the original fraction be x/y.

Then (115% of x) / (92% of y) = 15 / 16

==> (115x / 92y) = 15 / 16

==> (x / y) = ((15 / 16) * (92 / 115)) = 3 / 4

15. Answer (c)

No. of questions attempted correctly = (70% of 10 + 40% of 30 + 60% of 35) = 7 + 12 + 21 = 40

No. to be ans. correctly for 60% grade = 60% of 75 = 45

Therefore required number of questions = (45 - 40) = 5.

AVERAGE

The average of number of observations is the *Sum* divided the *total number of observations*.

$$\text{Average} = \left(\frac{\text{Sum of observations}}{\text{Number of observations}}\right)$$

Example: What is the average of x, 2x and 3x?

Explanation: Sum = x + 2x + 3x = 6x. So, average = 6x / 3 = 2x

EXERCISE

1. Find the average of all prime numbers between 30 and 50?

   (a) 35.75 (b) 38.6 (c) 39.8 (d) 42.1

2. In the first 10 overs of a cricket game, the run rate was only 3.2. What should be the run rate in the remaining 40 overs to reach the target of 282 runs?

   (a) 6.25 (b) 7.25 (c) 7.35 (d) 8.25

3. If the average marks of three batches of 55, 60 and 45 students respectively is 50, 55, 60, then the average marks of all the students is:

   (a) 48.50 (b) 54.68 (c) 60.65 (d) 62.75

4. There are two sections A and B of a class consisting of 36 and 44 students respectively. If the average weight of section A is 40 kg and that of section B is 35 kg, find the average weight of the whole class?

   (a) 37.25 kg (b) 36.10 kg (c) 39.30 kg (d) 38.75 kg

5. The average age of husband, wife and their child 3 years ago was 27 years and that of wife and the child 5 years ago was 20 years. The present age of the husband is:

   (a) 33 years (b) 40 years (c) 45 years (d) 48 years

6. A family consists of two grandparents, two parents and three grandchildren. The average age of the grandparents is 67 years, that of the parents is 35 years and that of the grandchildren is 6 years. What is the average age of the family?

   (a) 25 years (b) 27 years (c) 31 years (d) 35 years

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7. The average weight of A, B and C is 45 kg. If the average weight of A and B is 40 kg and that of B and C is 43 kg, then the weight of B is:

(a) 12 kg (b) 15 kg (c) 25 kg (d) 31 kg

8. The captain of a cricket team of 11 members is 26 years old and the wicket keeper is 3 years older. If the ages of these two are excluded, the average age of the remaining players is one year less than the average age of the whole team. What is the average age of the team?

(a) 23 years (b) 25 years (c) 27 years (d) 30 years

9. A grocer has a sale of Rs. 6435, Rs. 6927, Rs. 6855, Rs. 7230 and Rs. 6562 for 5 consecutive months. How much sale must he have in the sixth month so that he gets an average sale of Rs. 6500?

(a) Rs. 4991 (b) Rs. 5050 (c) Rs. 5096 (d) Rs. 5210

10. Nine persons went to a hotel for taking their meals 8 of them spent Rs.12 each on their meals and the ninth spent Rs.8 more than the average expenditure of all the nine. What was the total money spent by them?

(a) Rs. 105 (b) Rs. 111 (c) Rs. 117 (d) Rs. 120

11. The average monthly income of P and Q is Rs. 5050. The average monthly income of Q and R is Rs. 6250 and the average monthly income of P and R is Rs. 5200. The monthly income of P is:

(a) 3000 (b) 4000 (c) 4200 (d) 4300

12. A car owner buys petrol at Rs.7.50, Rs. 8 and Rs. 8.50 per litre for three successive years. What approximately is the average cost per litre of petrol if he spends Rs. 4000 each year?

(a) Rs. 7.98 (b) Rs. 10.50 (c) Rs. 12.50 (d) Rs. 15

13. In Ali's opinion, his weight is greater than 65 kg but less than 72 kg. His brother doest not agree with Ali and he thinks that Ali's weight is greater than 60 kg but less than 70 kg. His mother's view is that his weight cannot be greater than 68 kg. If all are them are correct in their estimation, what is the average of different probable weights of Ali?

(a) 78 kg. (b) 72 kg. (c) 70 kg. (d) 67 kg

14. A pupil's marks were wrongly entered as 83 instead of 63. Due to that the average marks for the class got increased by half (1/2), The number of pupils in the class is:

(a) 8 (b) 15 (c) 40 (d) 55

15. A library has an average of 510 visitors on Sundays and 240 on other days. The average number of visitors per day in a month of 30 days beginning with a Sunday is:

(a) 240 (b) 245 (c) 270 (d) 285

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (c)
There are five prime numbers between 30 and 50.

They are 31, 37, 41, 43 and 47.

Therefore the required avg. = (31 + 37 + 41 + 43 + 47) / 5

==> 199 / 5 ==> 39.8.

2. Answer (a)

Required run rate = $\left(\frac{282 - (3.2 \times 10)}{40}\right) = \frac{250}{40} = 6.25$

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3. Answer (b)

Required average = Error!

$= \left(\frac{2750 + 3300 + 2700}{160}\right) = 54.68$

4. Answer (a)

Total weight of (36 + 44) students = (36 * 40 + 44 * 35) kg

=2980kg

So, weight of the total class =(2980 / 80) kg = 37.25 kg.

5. Answer (b)

Sum of the present ages of husband, wife and child = (27 × 3 + 3 × 3) years = 90 years.

Sum of the present ages of wife and child = (20 × 2 + 5 × 2) years = 50 years.

∴ Husband's present age = (90 – 50) years = 40 years.

6. Answer (c)

Required average $= \left(\frac{67 \times 2 + 35 \times 2 + 6 \times 3}{2 + 2 + 3}\right)$

$= \left(\frac{134 + 70 + 18}{7}\right) = \frac{222}{7}$

= 31

7. Answer (d)

Let A, B, C represent their respective weights. Then, we have:

A + B + C = (45 x 3) = 135 .... (i)

A + B = (40 x 2) = 80 .... (ii)

B + C = (43 x 2) = 86 .... (iii)

Adding (ii) and (iii), we get: A + 2B + C = 166 .... (iv)

Subtracting (i) from (iv), we get: B = 31.

∴ B's weight = 31 kg.

8. Answer (a)

Let the average age of the whole team by x years.

$11x - (26 + 29) = 9(x - 1)$

$\Rightarrow 11x - 9x = 46$

$\Rightarrow 2x = 46$

$\Rightarrow x = 23.$

9. Answer (a)

Total sale for 5 months = Rs. (6435 + 6927 + 6855 + 7230 + 6562) = Rs. 34009.

∴ Required sale = Rs. [(6500 x 6) - 34009]

= Rs. (39000 - 34009)

= Rs. 4991.

10. Answer (c)

Let the average expenditure of all nine be Rs. x

Then 12 * 8 + (x + 8) = 9x or 8x = 104 or x = 13.

Total money spent = 9x = Rs. (9 * 13) = Rs.117.

11. Answer (b)

Let P, Q and R represent their respective monthly incomes. Then, we have:

P + Q = (5050 × 2) = 10100 .... (i)

Q + R = (6250 × 2) = 12500 .... (ii)

P + R = (5200 × 2) = 10400 .... (iii)

Adding (i), (ii) and (iii), we get: 2(P + Q + R) = 33000 or P + Q + R = 16500 .... (iv)

Subtracting (ii) from (iv), we get P = 4000.

12. Answer (a)

Total quantity of petrol consumed in 3 years

$\left(\frac{4000}{7.50} + \frac{4000}{8} + \frac{4000}{8.50}\right)$ litres $= 4000\left(\frac{2}{15} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{2}{17}\right)$ litres

$= \left(\frac{76700}{51}\right)$ litres

Total amount spent = Rs. (3 × 4000) = Rs. 12000

∴ Average cost = Rs. $\left(\frac{12000 \times 51}{76700}\right)$ = Rs. $\frac{6120}{767}$ = Rs 7.98

13. Answer (d)

Let Arun's weight by X kg.

According to Arun, 65 < X < 72

According to Arun's brother, 60 < X < 70.

According to Arun's mohter, X <= 68

The values satisfying all the above conditions are 66 67 and 68.

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Required average $= \left(\frac{66 + 67 + 68}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{201}{3}\right) =$ 67 kg.

14. Answer (c)

Let there be x pupils in the class.

Total increase in marks $= \left(x \times \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{x}{2}$

$\therefore \frac{x}{2} = (83 - 63) \Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} = 20 \Rightarrow x = 40.$

15. Answer (d)

Since the month begins with a Sunday, to there will be five Sundays in the month.

Required average $= \left(\frac{510 \times 5 + 240 \times 25}{30}\right) = \frac{8550}{30} =$ 285

SQUARE ROOT AND CUBE ROOT

Square Root:

If $x^2 = y$, we say that the square root of y is x and we write $\sqrt{y} = x$.

Thus, $\sqrt{4} = 2, \sqrt{9} = 3, \sqrt{196} = 14$.

Cube Root:

The cube root of a given number x is the number whose cube is x.

We, denote the cube root of x by $\sqrt[3]{x}$.

Thus, $\sqrt[3]{8} = \sqrt[3]{2 \times 2 \times 2} = 2, \quad \sqrt[3]{343} = \sqrt[3]{7 \times 7 \times 7} = 7$ etc.

Note: $\sqrt{xy} = \sqrt{x}\sqrt{y}$

EXERCISE

1. The cube root of .000216 is:
   (a) .6 (b) .06 (c) 55 (d) 66

2. What should come in place of both x in the equation $\frac{x}{\sqrt{128}} = \frac{\sqrt{162}}{x}$.
   (a) 12 (b) 15 (c) 82 (d) 100

3. The least perfect square, which is divisible by each of 21, 36 and 66 is:
   (a) 213444 (b) 215342
   (c) 216343 (d) 216345

4. If $3\sqrt{5} + 125 = 17.88$, then what will be the value of $\sqrt{80} + 6\sqrt{5}$?
   (a) 10.25 (b) 15.28 (c) 18.30 (d) 22.35

5. If $a = 0.1039$, then the value of $\sqrt{4a^2 - 4a + 1} + 3a$ is:
   (a) 0.1140 (b) 0.1240 (c) 1.1039 (d) 1.2340

6. The square root of $(7 + 3\sqrt{5})(7 - 3\sqrt{5})$ is
   (a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 1 (d) 4

7. If $\sqrt{5} = 2.236$, then the value of $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} - \frac{10}{\sqrt{5}} + \sqrt{125}$ is equal to:
   (a) 4.29 (b) 7.826 (c) 8.724 (d) 8.882

8. Error! is equal to:
   (a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 9 (d) 11

9. $\sqrt{0.0169} \times x = 1.3$. Find x.
   (a) 0.10 (b) 100 (c) 10000 (d) 1000

10. $\left(\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2$ simplifies to:

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(a) $\frac{2}{3}$ (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ (c) $\frac{4}{3}$ (d) $\frac{4}{5}$

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (a)

$(.000216)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{216}{10^6}\right)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{6\times6\times6}{10^2\times10^2\times10^2}\right)^{1/3}$

$= \frac{6}{10^2} = \frac{6}{100}$

$= 0.06$

2. Answer (a)

Let $\frac{x}{\sqrt{128}} = \frac{\sqrt{162}}{x}$

Then $x^2 = \sqrt{128\times162}$

$= \sqrt{64\times2\times18\times9}$

$= \sqrt{8^2\times6^2\times3^2}$

$= 8\times6\times3 = 144.$

$\therefore x = 12.$

3. Answer (a)

L.C.M. of 21, 36, 66 = 2772.

Now, $2772 = 2\times2\times3\times3\times7\times11$

To make it a perfect square,

it must be multiplied by 7×11.

So, required number $= 2^2\times3^2\times7^2\times11^2 = 213444$

4. Answer (d)

$3\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{125} = 17.88$

$\Rightarrow 3\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{25\times5} = 17.88$

$\Rightarrow 3\sqrt{5}+5\sqrt{5} = 17.88$

$\Rightarrow 8\sqrt{5} = 17.88$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{5} = 2.235$

$\therefore \sqrt{80}+6\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{16\times5}+6\sqrt{5}$

$= 4\sqrt{5}+6\sqrt{5}$

$= 10\sqrt{5}$

$= (10\times2.235)$

$= 22.35$

5. Answer (c)

$\sqrt{4a^2-4a+1}+3a = \sqrt{(1)^2+(2a)^2-2\times1\times2a}+3a$

$= \sqrt{(1-2a)^2}+3a$

$= (1-2a)+3a$

$= (1+a)$

$= (1+0.1039)$

$= 1.1039$

6. Answer (b)

$\sqrt{(7+3\sqrt{5})(7-3\sqrt{5})} = \sqrt{(7)^2-(3\sqrt{5})^2}$

$= \sqrt{49-45}$

$= \sqrt{4} = 2$

7. Answer (b)

$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}-\frac{10}{\sqrt{5}}+\sqrt{125} = \frac{\sqrt{(5)^2-20+2\sqrt{5}\times5\sqrt{5}}}{2\sqrt{5}}$

$= \frac{5-20+50}{2\sqrt{5}}$

$= \frac{35}{2\sqrt{5}}\times\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{35\sqrt{5}}{10}$

$= \frac{7\times2.236}{2} = 7\times1.118 = 7.826$

8. Answer (a)

Given Expression $= \frac{25}{11}\times\frac{14}{5}\times\frac{11}{14} = 5.$

9. Answer (b)

Let $\sqrt{0.0169\times x} = 1.3.$

Then, $0.0169x = (1.3)^2 = 1.69$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1.69}{0.0169} = 100$

10. Answer (c)

$\left(\sqrt{3}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 = (\sqrt{3})^2+\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2-2\times\sqrt{3}\times\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$= 3+\frac{1}{3}-2$

$= 1+\frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$

PROBABILITY

Experiment:

An operation which can produce some well-defined outcomes is called an experiment.

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Random Experiment:

An experiment in which all possible outcomes are know and the exact output cannot be predicted in advance, is called a random experiment.

Examples:

Rolling an unbiased dice.

Tossing a fair coin.

Drawing a card from a pack of well-shuffled cards.

Picking up a ball of certain colour from a bag containing balls of different colours.

Details:

When we throw a coin, then either a Head (H) or a Tail (T) appears.

A dice is a solid cube, having 6 faces, marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 respectively. When we throw a die, the outcome is the number that appears on its upper face.

A pack of cards has 52 cards. It has 13 cards of each suit, named *Spades, Clubs, Hearts and Diamonds*. Cards of spades and clubs are *black cards*. Cards of hearts and diamonds are *red cards*. There are *Kings, Queens and Jacks*. These are all called *face cards*.

Sample Space:

When we perform an experiment, then the set S of all possible outcomes is called the *sample space*.

Examples:

In tossing a coin, S = {H, T}

If two coins are tossed, the S = {HH, HT, TH, TT}.

In rolling a dice, we have, S = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}.

Event:

Any subset of a sample space is called an *event*.

Probability of Occurrence of an Event:

Let S be the sample and let E be an event.

Then, $E \subseteq S$.

$$\therefore \quad P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)}$$

EXAMPLE: When a die is tossed, then the sample space is S = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}

A is an event of occurrence of an odd number and B is an event occurrence of a number greater than 4.

So, A = {1, 3, 5} and B = {5, 6}

$$P(A) = \text{Probability of occurrence of an odd number} = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(B) = \text{Probability of occurrence of a number greater than 4} = \frac{n(b)}{n(S)} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Results on Probability:

$P(S) = 1$

$0 \le P(E) \le 1$

$P(\phi) = 0$

For any events A and B we have: $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

If $\bar{A}$ denotes (not-A), then $P(A) = 1 - P(\bar{A})$.

EXERCISE

1 Tickets numbered 1 to 20 are mixed up and then a ticket is drawn at random. What is the probability that the ticket drawn has a number which is a multiple of 3 or 5?

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(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{2}{5}$ (c) $\frac{7}{16}$ (d) $\frac{9}{20}$

2. In a box, there are 8 red, 7 blue and 6 green balls. One ball is picked up randomly. What is the probability that it is neither red nor green?

(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $\frac{5}{9}$ (d) $\frac{7}{11}$

3. What is the probability of getting a sum 9 from two throws of a dice?

(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{2}{5}$ (c) $\frac{1}{9}$ (d) $\frac{3}{7}$

4. Three unbiased coins are tossed. What is the probability of getting at most two heads?

(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{3}{5}$ (c) $\frac{3}{7}$ (d) $\frac{7}{8}$

5. Two dice are thrown simultaneously. What is the probability of getting two numbers whose product is even?

(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ (c) $\frac{3}{5}$ (d) $\frac{5}{9}$

6. In a lottery, there are 10 prizes and 25 blanks. A lottery is drawn at random. What is the probability of getting a prize?

(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{2}{9}$ (c) $\frac{2}{7}$ (d) $\frac{5}{11}$

7. Two dice are tossed. The probability that the total score is a prime number is:

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{5}{12}$ (c) $\frac{2}{7}$ (d) $\frac{3}{11}$

8. A card is drawn from a pack of 52 cards. The probability of getting a queen of club or a king of heart is:

(a) $\frac{2}{13}$ (b) $\frac{3}{17}$ (c) $\frac{1}{26}$ (d) $\frac{2}{11}$

9. One card is drawn at random from a pack of 52 cards. What is the probability that the card drawn is a face card (Jack, Queen and King only)?

(a) $\frac{1}{11}$ (b) $\frac{3}{13}$ (c) $\frac{2}{4}$ (d) $\frac{5}{26}$

10. A bag contains 6 black and 8 white balls. One ball is drawn at random. What is the probability that the ball drawn is white?

(a) $\frac{2}{5}$ (b) $\frac{4}{7}$ (c) $\frac{3}{11}$ (d) $\frac{3}{19}$

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (d)
Here, S = {1, 2, 3, 4, ..., 19, 20}.
Let E = event of getting a multiple of 3 or 5 = {3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 5, 10, 20}.

$$P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{9}{20}$$

2. Answer (a)
Total number of balls = (8 + 7 + 6) = 21.
Let E = event that the ball drawn is neither red nor green.
= event that the ball drawn is blue.
$\therefore$ $n(E) = 7$.
$P(E) = n(E) / n(S) = 7 / 21 = 1 / 3$

3. Answer (c)
In two throws of a die, $n(S) = (6 \times 6) = 36$.
Let E = event of getting a sum = {(3, 6), (4, 5), (5, 4), (6, 3)}.

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$$\therefore P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{4}{36} = \frac{1}{9}.$$

4. Answer (d)

Here S = {TTT, TTH, THT, HTT, THH, HTH, HHT, HHH}

Let E = event of getting at most two heads.

Then E = {TTT, TTH, THT, HTT, THH, HTH, HHT}.

$$\therefore P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{7}{8}.$$

5. Answer (b)

In a simultaneous throw of two dice,

we have $n(S) = (6 \times 6) = 36$.

Then, E = {(1, 2), (1, 4), (1, 6), (2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 5), (2, 6), (3, 2), (3, 4), (3, 6), (4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3), (4, 4), (4, 5), (4, 6), (5, 2), (5, 4), (5, 6), (6, 1), (6, 2), (6, 3), (6, 4), (6, 5), (6, 6)}

$\therefore n(E) = 27.$

$$\therefore P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{27}{36} = \frac{3}{4}.$$

6. Answer (c)

$$P(\text{getting a prize}) = \frac{10}{10 + 25} = \frac{10}{35} = \frac{2}{7}$$

7. Answer (b)

Clearly, $n(S) = (6 \times 6) = 36$.

Let E = Event that the sum is a prime number.

Then E = {(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 4), (1, 6), (2, 1), (2, 3), (2, 5), (3, 2), (3, 4), (4, 1), (4, 3), (5, 2), (5, 6), (6, 1), (6, 5)}

$\therefore n(E) = 15.$

$$\therefore P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{15}{36} = \frac{5}{12}$$

8. Answer (c)

Here, $n(S) = 52$.

Let E = event of getting a queen of club or a king of heart.

Then, $n(E) = 2$.

$$\therefore P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{2}{52} = \frac{1}{26}.$$

9. Answer (b)

Clearly, there are 52 cards, out of which there are 12 face cards.

$$\therefore P(\text{getting a face card}) = \frac{12}{52} = \frac{3}{13}$$

10. Answer (b)

Let number of balls = (6 + 8) = 14.

Number of white balls = 8.

$$P(\text{drawing a white ball}) = \frac{8}{14} = \frac{4}{7}.$$

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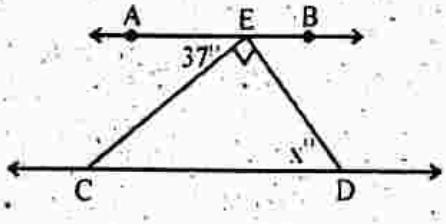
GEOMETRY

LINES AND ANGLES

An angle is formed by the intersection of two lines segments, rays, or lines. The point of intersection is called the vertex.

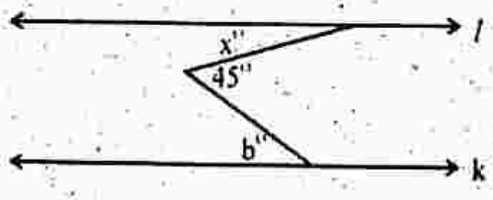
EXERCISE

1. In the figure below, AB is parallel to CD. What is the value of x?



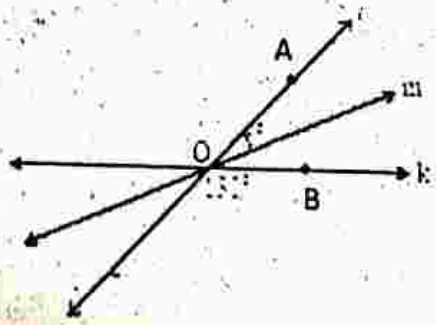
(a) 53 (b) 40 (c) 48 (d) 90

2. In the figure below, lines *l* and *k* are parallel. What is the value of a + b?



(a) 30 (b) 45 (c) 65 (d) 80

3. In the figure below, lines k, l, and m intersect at O. If line m bisects ∠AOB, what is the value of x?



(a) 25 (b) 35 (c) 45 (d) 50

4. In the figure below, R, S, and T are all on line l. What is the average of a, b, c, d and e?

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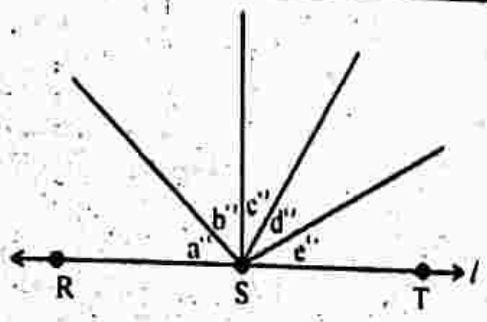
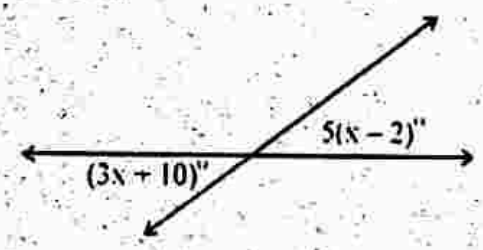


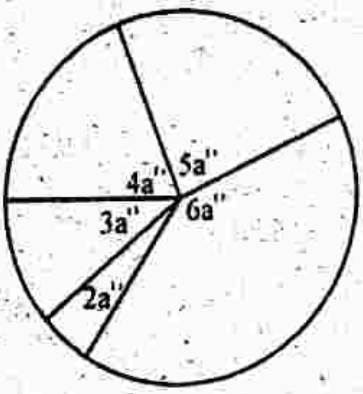
(a) 18 (b) 36 (c) 45 (d) 90

5. In the figure below, what is the value of x?



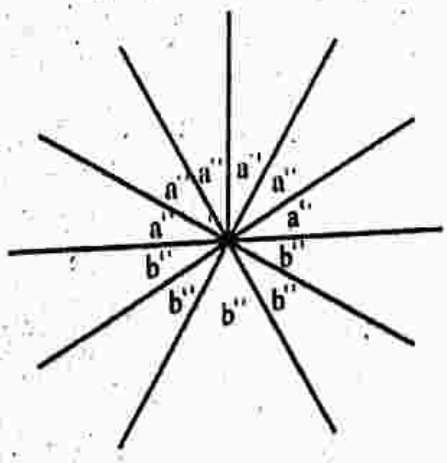
(a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 10 (d) 20

6. In the figure below, what is the average (arithmetic mean) of the measures of the five angles?



(a) 36 (b) 45 (c) 60 (d) 72

7. In the figure below, what is the value of $\frac{b+a}{b-a}$?



(a) 1 (b) 10 (c) 11 (d) 30

8. In the figure below, what is the value of b?

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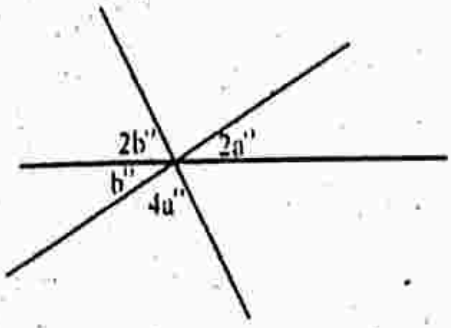
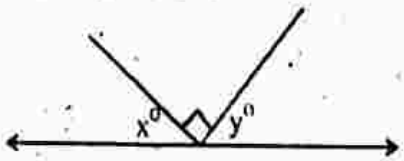


(a) 9 (b) 18 (c) 27 (d) 36

9. In the figure below, what is the value of x if y : x = 3 : 2?

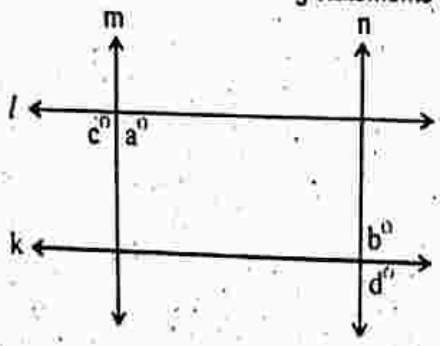


(a) 18 (b) 27 (c) 36 (d) 45

10. What is the measure of the angle formed by the minute and hour hands of a clock at 1 : 50?

(a) 90° (b) 95° (c) 105° (d) 115°

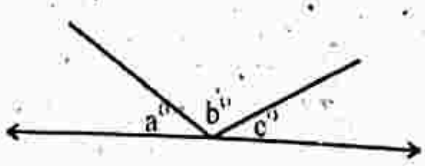
11. Concerning of the figure below, if a = b, which of the following statements must be true?



I. c = d
II. l and k are parallel
III. m and l are perpendicular

(a) I only (b) I and II only (c) I and III only (d) I, II and III

12. In the figure below, a : b = 3 : 5 and c : b = 2 : 1. What is the measure of the largest angle?



(a) 30 (b) 45 (c) 90 (d) 100

13. A, B and C are points on a line with B between A and C. Let M and N be the midpoints of AB and BC, respectively. If AB : BC = 3 : 1, what is MN : BC?

(a) 1 : 2 (b) 2 : 3 (c) 1 : 1 (d) 2 : 1

14. In the figure below, lines k and l are parallel. What is the value of y – x?

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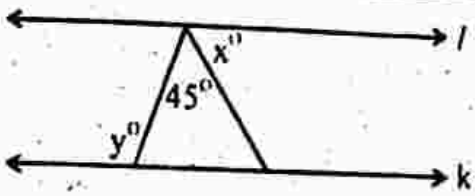
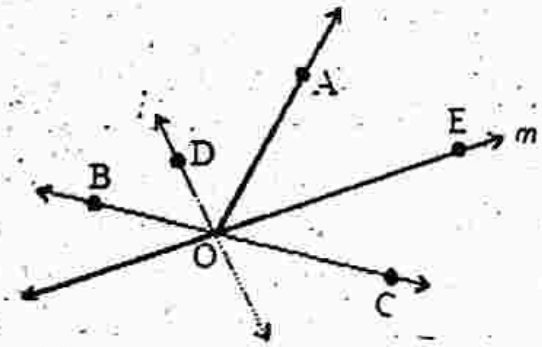


(a) 15 (b) 30 (c) 45 (d) 60

15. In the figure below, line m bisects ∠AOC and line *l* bisects ∠AOB. What is the measure of ∠DOE?



(a) 75 (b) 90 (c) 100 (d) 105

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (a)

$37 + 90 + x = 180 \Rightarrow 127 + x = 180 \Rightarrow x = 53$

2. Answer (b)

It is impossible to determine the value of either a or b. We can however, find $a + b$. We can draw a line through the vertex of the angle parallel to l and k. Then $a = x$, and looking at the bottom two lines, we see that $b = y$. So, $a + b = x + y = 45$

3. Answer (a)

$\angle AOB + 130 = 180$

$\Rightarrow m\angle AOB = 50$;

and since m bisects $\angle AOB$, $x = 25$

4. Answer (b)

The sum of a, bc, d and e is 180,

and so their average is $\frac{180}{5} = 36$

5. Answer (c)

Since the measures of the vertical angles are equal,

$3x + 10 = 5(x - 2)$.

$\Rightarrow 3x + 10 = 5x - 10$

$\Rightarrow 3x + 20 = 5x$

$\Rightarrow 20 = 2x$

$\Rightarrow x = 10$

6. Answer (d)

The making in the angles are irrelevant. The sum of the measures of the five angles is 360^0, and $360 \div 5 = 72$; but you would have wasted time.

7. Answer (c)

From the diagram,

we see that $6a = 180$ which implies that $a = 30$,

and that $5b = 180$, which implies that $b = 36$.

So, $\frac{b+a}{b-a} = \frac{36+30}{36-30} = \frac{66}{6} = 11$

8. Answer (d)

Since vertical angles and equal, the two unmarked angles are $2b$ and $4a$. Since the sum of the six angles is 360^0.

$360 = 4a + 2b + 2a + 4a + 2b + b = 10a + 5b$.

However, since vertical angles are equal, $b = 2a$

$\Rightarrow 5b = 10a$.

Hence, $360 = 10a + 5b = 10a + 10a = 20a$

$\Rightarrow a = 18$ and $b = 36$

9. Answer (c)

Since $x + y + 90 = 180$, $x + y = 90$.

Also since $y:x = 3:2$, $y = 3t$ and $x = 2t$.

Therefore $3t + 2t = 90 \Rightarrow 5t = 90 \Rightarrow t = 18$

$\Rightarrow x = 2(18) = 36$

10. Answer (d)

For problems such as this, always draw a diagram. The measure of each of the 12 central angles from one number to the next on the clock is 30^0. At 1:50

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the minute hand is pointing at 10, and the hour hand has gave $\frac{5}{6}$ of the way from 1 to 2. So from 10 to 1 on the clock is 90^0 and from 1 to the hour hand is $\frac{5}{6} \times 30^0 = 25^0$ for total of $90 + 25 = 115^0$

11. Answer (a)

No conclusions can be made about the lines; they could form any angles whatsoever. (II and III are both false) I is true.

$c = 180 - a = 180 - b = d$.

12. Answer (d)

Since $a: b = 3: 5$, then $a = 3x$ and $b = 5x$

and since $c: b = c:5x = 2:1$, $c = 10x$.

Then $3x + 5x + 10x = 180$

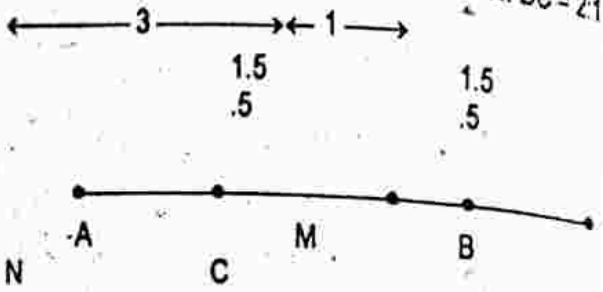
$\Rightarrow 18x = 180$

$\Rightarrow x = 10$

$\Rightarrow c = 10x = 100$.

13. Answer (d)

From the figure below, you can see that MN: BC = 2:1



14. Answer (c)

Since the lines are parallel, the angle marked y and the sum of the angles marked x and 45 are equal: $y = x + 45 \Rightarrow y - x = 45$.

15. Answer (b)

Let $x = \frac{1}{2}m\angle AOC$, and $y = \frac{1}{2}m\angle AOB$.

Then, $x + y = \frac{1}{2}m\angle AOC + \frac{1}{2}m\angle AOB = \frac{1}{2}(180) = 90$

AREA AND PERIMETER
IMPORTANT FORMULAE

1. (a) Area of a rectangle = (Length x Breadth).

$\therefore$ Length $= \left(\frac{\text{Area}}{\text{Breadth}}\right)$ and Breadh $= \left(\frac{\text{Area}}{\text{Length}}\right)$

(b) Perimeter of a rectangle = 2(Length + Breadth).

2. Area of a square = $(\text{side})^2 = \frac{1}{2}(\text{diagonal})^2$.

3. (a) Area of a triangle = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ Base × Height.

(b) Area of an equilateral triangle = $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times (\text{side})^2$

(c) Radius of incircle of an equilateral triangle of side a, = $\frac{a}{2\sqrt{3}}$.

(d) Radius of circumcircle of an equilateral triangle of side a, = $\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$.

4. (a) Area of parallelogram = (Base × Height).

(b) Area of a rhombus = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ (Product of diagonals).

(c) Area of a trapezium = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ (sum of parallel sides) x distance between them.

5. (a) Area of a circle = πR^2, where R is the radius.

(b) Circumference of a circle = $2\pi R$.

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(c). Length of an arc = $\frac{2\pi R\theta}{360}$, where θ is the central angle.

(d) Area of a sector = $\frac{1}{2}$ (arc × R) = $\frac{\pi R^2\theta}{360}$.

EXERCISE

1. The ratio between the length and the breadth of a rectangular park is 3 : 2. If a man cycling along the boundary of the park at the speed of 12 km/hr completes one round in 8 minutes, then the area of the park (in sq. m) is:
(a) 123600 (b) 153600 (c) 163650. (d) 173680

2. An error 2% in excess is made while measuring the side of a square. The percentage of error in the calculated area of the square is:
(a) 3.05% (b) 5.5% (c) 7.1% (d) 4.04%

3. The ratio between the perimeter and the breadth of a rectangle is 5 : 1. If the area of the rectangle is 216 sq. cm, what is the length of the rectangle?
(a) 8 cm (b) 18 cm (c) 12 cm (d) 15 cm

4. The percentage increase in the area of a rectangle, if each of its sides is increased by 20% is:
(a) 28% (b) 33% (c) 44% (d) 52%

5. A rectangular park 60 m long and 40 m wide has two concrete crossroads running in the middle of the park and rest of the park has been used as a lawn. If the area of the lawn is 2109 sq. m, then what is the width of the road?
(a) 1.5 m (b) 3 m (c) 4.5 m (d) 5.5 m

6. The diagonal of the floor of a rectangular closet is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The shorter side of the closet is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. What is the area of the closet in square feet?
(a) 12 (b) 15 (c) 27 (d) 33

7. A towel, when bleached, was found to have lost 20% of its length and 10% of its breadth. The percentage of decrease in area is:
(a) 12% (b) 15% (c) 20% (d) 28%

8. A man walked diagonally across a square lot. Approximately, what was the percent saved by not walking along the edges?
(a) 18 (b) 20 (c) 30 (d) 35

9. The diagonal of a rectangle is $\sqrt{41}$ cm and its area is 20 sq. cm. The perimeter of the rectangle must be:
(a) 12 cm (b) 18 cm (c) 22 cm (d) 25 cm

10. What is the least number of squares tiles required to pave the floor of a room 15 m 17 cm long and 9 m^2 cm broad?
(a) 814 (b) 825 (c) 830 (d) 840

11. The difference between the length and breadth of a rectangle is 23 m. If its perimeter is 206 m, then its area is:
(a) 1220 m^2 (b) 1350 m^2 (c) 2245 m^2 (d) 2520 m^2

12. The length of a rectangle is halved, while its breadth is tripled. What is the percentage change in area?
(a) 15% increase (b) 50% increase (c) 60% decrease (d) 65% decrease

13. The length of a rectangular plot is 20 metres more than its breadth. If the cost of fencing the plot @ 26.50 per metre is Rs. 5300, what is the length of the plot in metres?
(a) 25 m (b) 45 m (c) 55 m (d) 60 m

14. A rectangular field is to be fenced on three sides leaving a side of 20 feet uncovered. If the area of the field is 680 sq. feet, how many feet of fencing will be required?
(a) 22 (b) 33 (c) 68 (d) 88

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ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (b)

Perimeter = Distance covered in 8 min. = $\left(\frac{12000}{60} \times 8\right)$ m = 1600 m

Let length = 3x metres and breadth = 2x metres.

Then, 2(3x + 2x) = 1600 or x = 160.

∴ Length = 480 m and Breadth = 320 m.

∴ Area = (480 x 320) m^2 = 153600 m^2.

2. Answer (d)

100 cm is read as 102 cm.

$A_1 = (100 \times 100)\ cm^2$ and $A_2 = (102 \times 102)\ cm^2$.

$(A_2 - A_1) = [(102)^2 - (100)^2]$

$= (102 + 100) \times (102 - 100)$

$= 404\ cm^2$.

∴ Percentage error = $\left(\frac{404}{100 \times 100} \times 100\right)$ % = 4.04 %

3. Answer (b)

$\frac{2(l + b)}{b} = \frac{5}{1}$

$\Rightarrow 2l + 2b = 5b$

$\Rightarrow 3b = 2l$

$\Rightarrow b = \frac{2}{3}l$

Then, Area = 216 cm^2

$\Rightarrow l \times b = 216$

$\Rightarrow l \times \frac{2}{3}l = 216$

$\Rightarrow l^2 = 324$

$\Rightarrow l = 18$ cm.

4. Answer (c)

Let original length = x metres

and original breadth = y metres.

Original area = (xy) m^2.

New length = $\left(\frac{120}{100}x\right)$ m = $\left(\frac{6}{5}x\right)$ m.

New breadth = $\left(\frac{120}{100}y\right)$ m = $\left(\frac{6}{5}y\right)$ m.

New area = $\left(\frac{6}{5}x \times \frac{6}{5}y\right)$ m^2 = $\left(\frac{36}{25}xy\right)$

The difference between the original area = xy and new area 36/25 xy is

= (36/25)xy – xy

= xy(36/25 – 1)

= xy(11/25) or (11/25)xy

∴ Increase % = $\left(\frac{11}{25}xy \times \frac{1}{xy} \times 100\right)$ % = 44%.

5. Answer (b)

Area of the park = (60 × 40) m^2 = 2400 m^2.

Area of the lawn = 2109 m^2.

∴ Area of the crossroads = (2400 – 2109) m^2 = 291 m^2.

Let the width of the road be x metres. Then,

$60x + 40x - x^2 = 291$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - 100x + 291 = 0$

$\Rightarrow (x - 97)(x - 3) = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = 3$.

6. Answer (c)

Other side = $\sqrt{\left(\frac{15}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{9}{2}\right)^2}$ ft

$\Rightarrow$ Other side = $\sqrt{\frac{144}{4}} = \frac{12}{2} = 6$ ft

∴ Area of closet = (6 x 4.5) sq. ft = 27 sq. ft.

7. Answer (d)

Let original length = x and original breadth = y.

Decrease in area = $xy - \left(\frac{80x}{100} \times \frac{90y}{100}\right)$

$= \left(xy - \frac{18}{25}xy\right) = \frac{7}{25}xy$

∴ Decrease % = $\left(\frac{7}{25}xy \times \frac{1}{xy} \times 100\right)$ % = 28%.

8. Answer (c)

Let the side of the square(ABCD) be x metres.

C B

Then, AB + BC = 2x metres. D A

AC = (1.41x) m.

Saving on 2x metres = (0.59x) m.

Saving % = $\left(\frac{0.59x}{2x} \times 100\right)$ % = 30% (approx.)

9. Answer (b)

$\sqrt{l^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{41}$

Also, lb = 20.

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$(l+b)^2 = (l^2+b^2) + 2lb = 41 + 40 = 81$

$\Rightarrow (l+b) = 9.$

$\therefore$ Perimeter $= 2(l+b) = 18$ cm.

10. Answer (a)

Length of largest tile = H.C.F. of 1517 cm and 902 cm = 41 cm.

Area of each tile = (41×41) cm^2.

$\therefore$ Required number of tiles $= \dfrac{1517 \times 902}{41 \times 41} = 814.$

11. Answer (d)

We have: $(l-b) = 23$ and $2(l+b) = 206$ or $(l+b) = 103$.

Solving the two equations, we get: $l = 63$ and $b = 40$.

$\therefore$ Area $= (l \times b) = (63 \times 40)$ m^2 $= 2520$ m^2.

12. Answer (b)

Let original length $= x$ and original breadth $= y$.

Original area $= xy$.

New length $= \dfrac{x}{2}$.

New breadth $= 3y$.

New area $= \left(\dfrac{x}{2} \times 3y\right) = \dfrac{3}{2}xy.$

$\therefore$ Increase % $= \left(\dfrac{1}{2}xy \times \dfrac{1}{xy} \times 100\right)\% = 50\%.$

13. Answer (d)

Let breadth $= x$ metres.

Then, length $= (x + 20)$ metres.

Perimeter $= \left(\dfrac{5300}{26.50}\right)$ m $= 200$ m.

$\therefore 2[(x + 20) + x] = 200$

$\Rightarrow 2x + 20 = 100$

$\Rightarrow 2x = 80$

$\Rightarrow x = 40.$

Hence, length $= x + 20 = 60$ m.

14. Answer (d)

We have: $l = 20$ ft and $lb = 680$ sq. ft.

So, $b = 34$ ft.

$\therefore$ Length of fencing $= (l + 2b) = (20 + 68)$ ft $= 88$ ft.

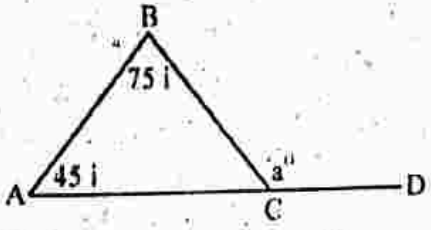
TRIANGLES

More geometry questions pertain to triangle than to any other topic. To answer them, there are several important facts that you need to know about the angles and sides of triangles. There are some key facts which are very useful. These are as under:

1. In any triangle, the sum of the measures of the three angles is 180°.
   $x + y + z = 180$
2. The measure of an exterior angle of a triangle is equal to sum of the measures of the two opposite interior angles.
3. In any triangle:
   (i) the longest side is opposite the largest angle;
   (ii) the shortest side is opposite the smallest angle;
   (iii) sides with the same length are opposite angles with the same measure.
4. In any right triangle, the sum of the measures of the two acute angles is 90°.
5. An altitude divides an equilateral triangle into two 30 – 60 – 90 right triangles.

EXERCISE

1. What is the area of an equilateral triangle whose sides are 10?
   (a) $25\sqrt{3}$ (b) 50 (c) $50\sqrt{3}$ (d) 100
2. In the figure at the right, what is the value of a?



(a) 45 (b) 60 (c) 75 (d) 120

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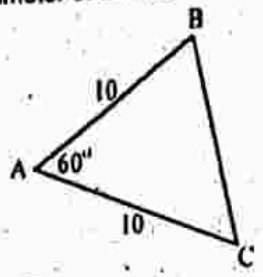
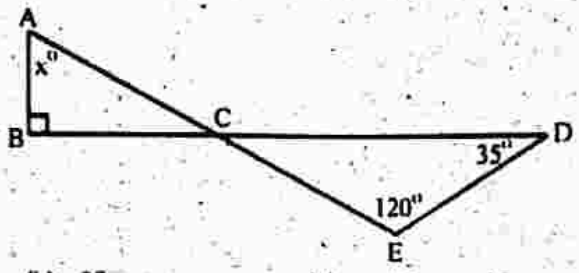
3. In the figure at the right, what is the perimeter of ΔABC?



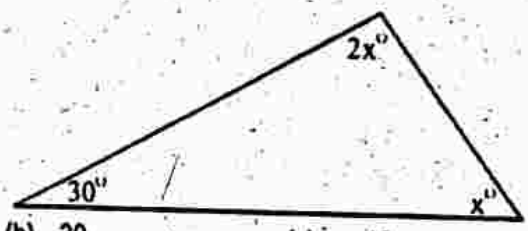
(a) $20 + 10\sqrt{2}$ (b) $20 + 10\sqrt{3}$ (c) 25 (d) 30

4. In the figure below, what is the value of x?



(a) 45 (b) 65 (c) 25 (d) 55

5. In the triangle below, what is the value of x?



(a) 20 (b) 30 (c) 40 (d) 50

6. If the difference between the measures of the two smaller angles of a right triangle is 8°, what is the measure, in degrees, of the smallest angle?

(a) 41 (b) 42 (c) 49 (d) 53

7. Two sides of a right triangle are 12 and 13. Which of the following could be the length of the third side?

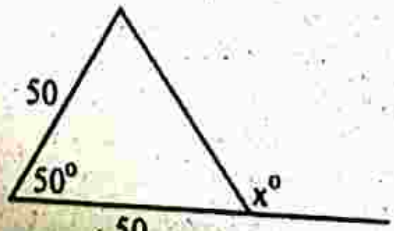
I. 5 II. 11 III. $\sqrt{313}$

(a) I only (b) II only (c) I and II (d) I and III

8. What is the value of PS in the triangle below?

(a) $5\sqrt{2}$ (b) 13 (c) 11 (d) 10

9 What is the value of x in the figure below?



(a) 80 (b) 100 (c) 115 (d) 120

Questions 10 – 11 refer to the following figure.

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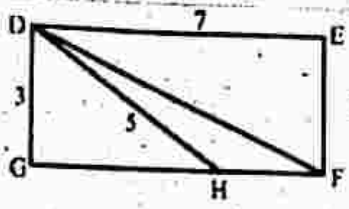


DEFG is a rectangle

10. What is the area of ΔDFH?

(a) 3 (b) 4.5 (c) 6 (d) 7.5

11. What is the perimeter of ΔDFH?

(a) $8+\sqrt{41}$ (b) $8+\sqrt{58}$ (c) 16 (d) 17

Questions 12 – 13 refer to the following figure.

z

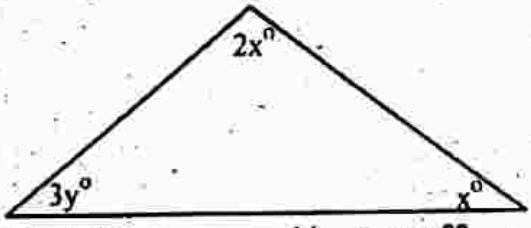
12. What is the perimeter of ΔABC?

(a) 48 (b) $48+12\sqrt{3}$ (c) $48+12\sqrt{2}$ (d) 60

13. What is the area ΔABC?

(a) 108 (b) $54+72\sqrt{2}$ (c) $54+72\sqrt{3}$ (d) 198

14. Which of the following expresses a true relationship between x and y in the figure below?



(a) $y = 60 - x$ (b) $y = x$ (c) $x + y = 90$ (d) $y = 180 - 3x$

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (a)

The area of $\Delta = \frac{1}{2}(10)(5\sqrt{3}) = 25\sqrt{3}$.

2. Answer (d)

$a = 45 + 75 = 120$

3. Answer (d)

Since $AB = AC$, $m\angle B = m\angle C$. Represent each of them by x.

Then, $x + x + 60 = 180 \Rightarrow 2x = 120 \Rightarrow x = 60$

Since the measure of each angle of $\triangle ABC$ is 60, the triangle is equilateral.

So, $BC = 10$, and the perimeter is $10 + 10 + 10 = 30$

4. Answer (b)

$\angle DCE + 120 + 35 = 180$

$\Rightarrow \angle DCE + 155 = 180$

$\Rightarrow \angle DCE = 25$

Since vertical angles are equal, $m\angle ACB = 25$

$x + 90 + 25 = 180$

$\Rightarrow x + 115 = 180$

$\Rightarrow x = 65$

5. Answer (d)

$x + 2x + 30 = 180$

$\Rightarrow 3x + 30 = 180$

$\Rightarrow 3x = 150$

$\Rightarrow x = 50$.

6. Answer (c)

Let the angles by x and y

So, $x + y = 90$ and $x - y = 8$

Now solve for we get $x = 49$

7. Answer (d)

A right triangle cannot be of lengths 11, 12, 13.

So II is false.

8. Answer (b)

Since $PR = 20$ and $QR = 16$, $\triangle PQR$ is a right triangle.

So $PQ = 12$

$\triangle PQS$ is a right triangle whose legs are 5 and 12.

The hypotenuse, PS, therefore, is 13.

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9. Answer (c)
Label the other angles in the triangle as a and b.
So, $50 + a + b = 180$
$\Rightarrow a + b = 130$ and since the triangle is isosceles, $a = b$, therefore, a and b are each 65, and $x = 180 - 65 = 115$.

10. Answer (b)
Area of $\triangle DGH = (0.5) \times (3) \times (4) = 6$
Area of $\triangle DGF = (0.5) \times (3) \times (7) = 10.5$
So Area of $\triangle DFH$ = Area of $\triangle DGF$ - Area of $\triangle DGH$
$= 4.5$

11. Answer (b)
By the Pythagorean therefore,
$(DF)^2 = 3^2 + 7^2 = 9 + 49 = 58$
$\Rightarrow DF = \sqrt{58}$.
So the perimeter is $3 + 5 + \sqrt{58} = 8 + \sqrt{58}$

12. Answer (b)
$\triangle ADC$ is a 30 – 60 – 90 triangle, whose shorter leg is 12. Hypotenuse AC is 24, and leg CD is $12\sqrt{3}$. So the perimeter is: $24 + 15 + 9 + 12\sqrt{3} = 48 + 12\sqrt{3}$

13. Answer (c)
We have the base $(9 + 12\sqrt{3})$, and height 12 of $\triangle ABC$. Then, the area is, $\frac{1}{2}(12)(9 + 12\sqrt{3}) = 54 + 72\sqrt{3}$.

14. Answer (a)
$x + 2x + 3y = 180$
$\Rightarrow 3x + 3y = 180$
$\Rightarrow x + y = 60$
$\Rightarrow y = 60 - x$.

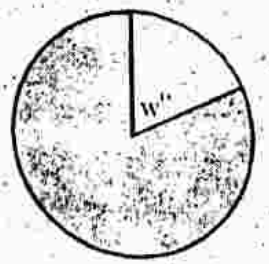
CIRCLES

EXERCISE

1. What is the circumference of a circle whose area is 100π?
(a) 10 (b) 20 (c) 10π (d) 20π

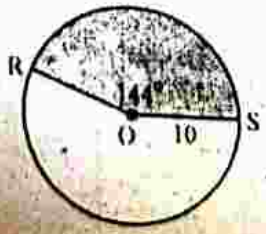
2. What is the area of a circle whose circumference is π?
(a) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (c) π (d) 2π

3. If in the figure below, the area of the shaded sector is 85 % of the area of the entire circle, what is the value of w?



(a) 15 (b) 30 (c) 45 (d) 54

Question 4 – 5 refer to the following figure.



4. What is the length of arc RS?
(a) 8 (b) 20 (c) 8π (d) 20π

5. What is the area of the shaded sector?

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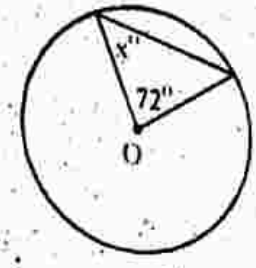
(a) 8 (b) 20π (c) 8π (d) 40π

6. The circumference of a circle is $a\pi$ units, and the area of the circle is $b\pi$ square units. If a = b, what is the radius of the circle?

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) π

7. In the figure below, what is the value of x?



(a) 30 (b) 36 (c) 45 (d) 54

8. If A is the area and C the circumference of a circle, which of the following is an expression for A in terms of C?

(a) $\frac{C^2}{4\pi}$ (b) $\frac{C^2}{4\pi^2}$ (c) 2C (d) $2C^2\sqrt{\pi}$

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (d)

$A = \pi r^2 = 100\pi \Rightarrow r^2 = 100 \Rightarrow r = 10$

So, $C = 2\pi r = 2\pi(10) = 20\pi$.

2. Answer (a)

$C = 2\pi r \Rightarrow 2r = 1 \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{2}$

So, $A = \pi r^2 = \pi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}\pi = \frac{\pi}{4}$

3. Answer (d)

Since the shaded area is 85% of the circle, the white area is 15% of the circle:

So, w is 15% of 360°: $0.15 \times 360 = 54$

4. Answer (c)

The length of the are RS is $\frac{144}{360}$ of the circumference:

$\left(\frac{144}{360}\right) 2\pi(10) = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right) 20\pi = 8\pi$.

5. Answer (d)

The area of the shaded sector is $\left(\frac{144}{360}\right)$ of the area of the circle: $\left(\frac{144}{360}\right)\pi(10)^2 = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right) 100\pi = 40\pi$.

6. Answer (b)

Since $C = a\pi = b\pi = A$,

we have $2\pi r = \pi r^2$

$\Rightarrow 2r = r^2$

$\Rightarrow r = 2$.

7. Answer (d)

$180 = 72 + 2x$

$\Rightarrow 2x = 108$

$\Rightarrow x = 54$

8. Answer (a)

$C = 2\pi r \Rightarrow r = \frac{C}{2\pi}$

$\Rightarrow A = \pi\left(\frac{C}{2\pi}\right)^2 = \frac{C^2}{4\pi}$

VOLUME AND SURFACE AREA

1. CUBOID

Let length = *l*, breadth = *b* and height = *h* units. Then

Volume = (*lxbxh*) cubic units.

Surface area = 2(*lb*+*bh*+*lh*) sq. units.

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2. CUBE

Let each edge of a cube be of length a. Then,
Volume = a^3 cubic units.
Surface area = $6a^2$ sq. units.

3. CYLINDER

Let radius of base = r and Height (or length) = h. Then,
Volume = $(\pi r^2 h)$ cubic units.
Curved surface area = $(2\pi rh)$ sq. units.
Total surface area = $2\pi r(h+r)$ sq. units.

4. CONE

Let radius of base = r and Height = h. Then,

Volume = $\left(\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h\right)$ cubic units.

Curved surface area = (πrl) sq. units.

Total surface area = $(\pi rl + \pi r^2)$ sq. units.

5. SPHERE

Let the radius of the sphere be r. Then,

Volume = $\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3\right)$ cubic units.

Surface area = $(4\pi r^2)$ sq. units.

6. HEMISPHERE

Let the radius of a hemisphere be r. Then,

Volume = $\left(\frac{2}{3}\pi r^3\right)$ cubic units.

Curved surface area = $(2\pi r^2)$ sq. units.

Total surface area = $(3\pi r^2)$ sq. units.

Note: 1 litre = 1000 cm^3.

EXERCISE

1. The sum of the lengths of all the edges of a cube is 6 centimeters. What is the volume, in cubic centimeters, of the cube?
   (a) 1/8 (b) ¼ (c) 1/2 (d) 1
2. What is the volume of a cube whose surface area is 150?
   (a) 25 (b) 100 (c) 125 (d) 1000
3. What is the number of cubic inches in one cubic foot?
   (a) 12 (b) 144 (c) 684 (d) 1728
4. A solid metal cube of edge 3 feet is placed in a rectangular tank whose length, width, and height are 3, 4 and 5 feet, respectively. What is the volume, in cubic feet, of water that the tank can now hold?
   (a) 20 (b) 27 (c) 33 (d) 48
5. The height, h, of a cylinder is equal to the edge of a cube. If the cylinder and cube have the same volume, what is the radius of the cylinder?
   (a) $\frac{h}{\sqrt{\pi}}$ (b) $h\sqrt{\pi}$ (c) $\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{h}$ (d) $\frac{h^2}{\pi}$
6. A 5-foot-long cylindrical pipe has an inner diameter of 6 feet and an outer diameter of 8 feet. If the total surface area (inside and out, including the ends) is kπ, what is the value of k?
   (a) 7 (b) 40 (c) 48 (d) 84

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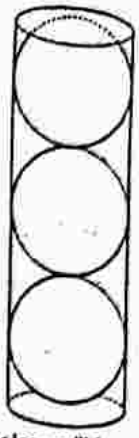
7. Three identical balls fit snugly into a cylindrical can: the radius of the spheres equals the radius of the can, and the balls just touch the bottom and the top f the can. If the formula for the volume of a sphere is $V = \frac{4}{3}r^3$, what fraction of the volume of the can is taken up by the balls?



(a) $\frac{1}{6}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $\frac{2}{3}$

8. 66 cubic centimetres of silver is drawn into a wire 1 mm in diameter. The length of the wire in metres will be:
(a) 84 (b) 88 (c) 92 (d) 98

9. The curved surface area of a cylindrical pillar is 264 m^2 and its volume is 924 m^3. Find the ratio of its diameter to its height.
(a) 2 : 5 (b) 7 : 3 (c) 5 : 7 (d) 4 : 7

10. How many bricks, each measuring 25 cm x 11.25 cm x 6 cm, will be needed to build a wall of 8 m x 6 m x 22.5 cm?
(a) 4000 (b) 5000 (c) 6400 (d) 6700

11. A large cube is formed from the material obtained by melting three smaller cubes of 3, 4 and 5 cm side. What is the ratio of the total surface areas of the smaller cubes and the large cube?
(a) 3 : 5 (b) 8 : 13 (c) 25 : 18 (d) 29 : 35

12. A boat having a length 3 m and breadth 2 m is floating on a lake. The boat sinks by 1 cm when a man gets on it. The density of water is 1000 kg/m^3. The mass of the man is:
(a) 30 kg (b) 60 kg (c) 65 kg (d) 70 kg

13. A hall is 15 m long and 12 m broad. If the sum of the areas of the floor and the ceiling is equal to the sum of the areas of four walls, the volume of the hall is:
(a) 800 (b) 850 (c) 1200 (d) 1350

14. A right triangle with sides 3 cm, 4 cm and 5 cm is rotated the side of 3 cm to form a cone. The volume of the cone so formed is:
(a) 12 πcm^3 (b) 18 πcm^3 (c) 20 πcm^3 (d) 25 πcm^3

15. A metallic sheet is of rectangular shape with dimensions 48 m x 36 m. From each of its corners, a square is cut off so as to make an open box. If the length of the square is 8 m, the volume of the box (in m3) is:
(a) 4088 (b) 5120 (c) 6210 (d) 6600

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (a)

Since a cube has 12 edges, we have $12e = 6 \Rightarrow e = \frac{1}{2}$

Therefore, $V = e^3 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{8}$

2. Answer (c)

Since the surface area is 150, each of the 6 faces is a square whose area is $150 \div 6 = 25$. So, the edges are all 5, and the volume is $5^3 = 125$.

3. Answer (d)

The volume of the cube whose edges are 1 foot can be expressed in either of two ways:

$(1 \text{ foot})^3 = 1$ cubic foot

or

$(12 \text{ inches})^3 = 1728$ cubic inches.

4. Answer (c)

The volume of the tank is $3 \times 4 \times 5 = 60$ cubic units.

but the solid cube is taking up $= 3^3 = 27$ cubic units.

Therefore the tank can hold $60 - 27 = 33$ cubic units of water.

5. Answer (a)

Since the volumes are equal, $\pi r^2 h = e^3 = h^3$

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Therefore, $\pi r^2 = h^2 \Rightarrow r^2 = \frac{h^2}{\pi} \Rightarrow r = \frac{h}{\sqrt{\pi}}$

6. Answer (d)

Total surface area = $40\pi + 30\pi + 7\pi + 7\pi = 84\pi$

$\Rightarrow k = 84$.

7. Answer (d)

To avoid using r,asume that the radius of the spheres and the can are 1.

Then the volume of each ball is $\frac{4}{3}\pi (1)^3 = \frac{4}{3}\pi$, and the toti volume of the 3 balls is = 4π.

Since the light of the can is 6,

the voume of the can is $\pi (1)^2 (6) = 6\pi$.

So the balls take up $\frac{4\pi}{6\pi} = \frac{2}{3}$ of the can.

8. Answer (a)

Let the length of the wire be h.

Radius = $\frac{1}{2}$ mm = $\frac{1}{20}$ cm. Then,

$\Rightarrow \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{1}{20} \times \frac{1}{20} \times h = 66$.

$\Rightarrow h = \left(\frac{66 \times 20 \times 20 \times 7}{22}\right) = 8400$ cm = 84 m.

9. Answer (b)

$\frac{\pi r^2 h}{2\pi r h} = \frac{924}{264} \Rightarrow r = \left(\frac{924}{264} \times 2\right) = 7$ m.

$\therefore$ Required ratio = $\frac{2r}{h} = \frac{14}{6} = 7 : 3$.

10. Answer (c)

Number of bricks = $\frac{\text{Volume of the wall}}{\text{Volume of 1 brick}}$

$= \left(\frac{800 \times 600 \times 22.5}{25 \times 11.25 \times 6}\right) =$ 6400.

11. Answer (c)

Volume of the large cube = $(3^3 + 4^3 + 5^3) = 216$ cm^3.

Let the edge of the large cube be a.

So, $a^3 = 216 \Rightarrow a = 6$ cm.

$\therefore$ Required ratio = $\left(\frac{6 \times (3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2)}{6 \times 6^2}\right) = \frac{50}{36} = 25$: 18.

12. Answer (b)

Volume of water displaced = $(3 \times 2 \times 0.01)$ m^3 = 0.06 m^3.

Mass of man = Vol. of water displaced $\times$ Density of water

= (0.06 × 1000) kg

= 60 kg.

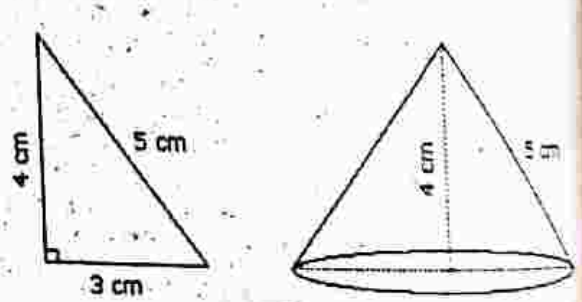
13. Answer (c)

$2(15 + 12) \times h = 2(15 \times 12)$

$\Rightarrow h = \frac{180}{27}$ m $\frac{20}{3}$ m.

$\therefore$ Volume = $\left(15 \times 12 \times \frac{20}{3}\right)$ m^3 = 1200 m^3.

14. Answer (a)



Clearly, we have r = 3 cm and h = 4 cm.

$\therefore$ Volume = $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h = \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 3^2 \times 4\right)$ cm^3 = 12π cm^3.

15. Answer (b)

Clearly, l = (48 – 16) m = 32 m,

b = (36 -16)m = 20 m,

h = 8 m.

$\therefore$ Volume of the box = $(32 \times 20 \times 8)$ m^3 = 5120 m^3

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MISCELLANEOUS

TIME AND DISTANCE

Important Formulas

Speed, Time and Distance:

$$\text{Speed} = \left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}\right), \quad \text{Time} = \left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}\right), \quad \text{Distance} = (\text{Speed} \times \text{Time}).$$

km/hr to m/sec conversion:

$$x \text{ km/hr} = \left(x \times \frac{5}{18}\right) \text{ m/sec.}$$

m/sec to km/hr conversion:

$$x \text{ m/sec} = \left(x \times \frac{18}{5}\right) \text{ km/hr.}$$

If the ratio of the speeds of A and B is $a : b$, then the ratio of the the times taken by then to cover the same distance is $\frac{1}{a} : \frac{1}{b}$ or $b : a$.

Suppose a man covers a certain distance at x km/hr and an equal distance at y km/hr. Then, the average speed during the whole journey is $\left(\frac{2xy}{x+y}\right)$ km/hr.

EXERCISE

1. A person crosses a 600 m long street in 5 minutes. What is his speed in km per hour?
   (a) 3.6 (b) 7.2 (c) 8.4 (d) 10
2. An aeroplane covers a certain distance at a speed of 240 kmph in 5 hours. To cover the same distance in $1\frac{2}{3}$ hours, it must travel at a speed of:
   (a) 250 kmph (b) 385 kmph (c) 680 kmph (d) 720 kmph
3. If a person walks at 14 km/hr instead of 10 km/hr, he would have walked 20 km more. The actual distance travelled by him is:
   (a) 50 km (b) 60 km (c) 65 km (d) 85 km
4. A train can travel 50% faster than a car. Both start from point A at the same time and reach point B 75 km away from A at the same time. On the way, however, the train lost about 12.5 minutes while stopping at the stations. The speed of the car is:
   (a) 90 kmph (b) 95 kmph (c) 120 kmph (d) 125 kmph
5. Excluding stoppages, the speed of a bus is 54 kmph and including stoppages, it is 45 kmph. For how many minutes does the bus stop per hour?
   (a) 7 (b) 10 (c) 15 (d) 22
6. In a flight of 600 km, an aircraft was slowed down due to bad weather. Its average speed for the trip was reduced by 200 km/hr and the time of flight increased by 30 minutes. The duration of the flight is:
   (a) 1 hour (b) 2 hours (c) 4 hours (d) 5 hours
7. A man completes a journey in 10 hours. He travels first half of the journey at the rate of 21 km/hr and second half at the rate of 24 km/hr. Find the total journey in km.
   (a) 200 km (b) 224 km (c) 240 km (d) 245 km
8. The ratio between the speeds of two trains is 7 : 8. If the second train runs 400 km in 4 hours, then the speed of the first train is:
   (a) 65.5 km/hr (b) 75 km/hr (c) 85.25 km/hr (d) 87.5 km/hr
9. A man on tour travels first 160 km at 64 km/hr and the next 160 km at 80 km/hr. The average speed for the first 320 km of the tour is:
   (a) 40.45 km/hr (b) 50.25 km/hr (c) 71.11 km/hr (d) 80 km/hr
10. In covering a distance of 30 km, Ali takes 2 hours more than Shabbir. If Ali doubles his speed, then he

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would take 1 hour less than Shabbir. Ali's speed is:
(a) 5 kmph (b) 7 kmph (c) 9 kmph (d) 12 kmph

11. Rashid is travelling on his cycle and has calculated to reach point A at 2 P.M. if he travels at 10 kmph, he will reach there at 12 noon if he travels at 15 kmph. At what speed must he travel to reach A at 1 P.M.?
(a) 3 kmph (b) 8 kmph (c) 12 kmph (d) 16 kmph

12. A farmer travelled a distance of 61 km in 9 hours. He travelled partly on foot @ 4 km/hr and partly on bicycle @ 9 km/hr. The distance travelled on foot is:
(a) 8 km (b) 12 km (c) 16 km (d) 19 km

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (b)

$\text{Speed} = \left(\frac{600}{5 \times 60}\right)$ m/sec.

$= 2$ m/sec.

Converting m/sec to km/hr

$= \left(2 \times \frac{18}{5}\right)$ km/hr

$= 7.2$ km/hr.

2. Answer (d)

Distance $= (240 \times 5) = 1200$ km.

Speed = Distance/Time

Speed = 1200/(5/3) km/hr.

$\therefore$ Required speed $= \left(1200 \times \frac{3}{5}\right)$ km/hr $= 720$ km/hr.

3. Answer (a)

Let the actual distance travelled be x km.

Then, $\frac{x}{10} = \frac{x+20}{14}$

$\Rightarrow 14x = 10x + 200$

$\Rightarrow 4x = 200$

$\Rightarrow x = 50$ km.

4. Answer (c)

Let speed of the car be x kmph.

Then, speed of the train $= \frac{150}{100}x = \left(\frac{3}{2}x\right)$ kmph.

$\therefore \frac{75}{x} - \frac{75}{(3/2)x} = \frac{125}{10 \times 60}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{75}{x} - \frac{60}{x} = \frac{5}{24}$

$\Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{25 \times 24}{5}\right) = 120$ kmph.

5. Answer (b)

Due to stoppages, it covers 9 km less.

Time taken to cover 9 km $= \left(\frac{9}{54} \times 60\right)$ min. $= 10$ min.

6. Answer (a)

Let the duration of the flight be x hours.

Then, $\frac{600}{x} - \frac{600}{x + (1/2)} = 200$

$\Rightarrow \frac{600}{x} - \frac{1200}{2x+1} = 200$

$\Rightarrow x(2x+1) = 3$

$\Rightarrow 2x^2 + x - 3 = 0$

$\Rightarrow (2x+3)(x-1) = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = 1$ hr. [neglecting the -ve value of x]

7. Answer (b)

$\frac{(1/2)x}{21} + \frac{(1/2)x}{24} = 10$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{21} + \frac{x}{24} = 20$

$\Rightarrow 15x = 168 \times 20$

$\Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{168 \times 20}{15}\right) = 224$ km.

8. Answer (d)

Let the speed of two trains be $7x$ and $8x$ km/hr.

Then, $8x = \left(\frac{400}{4}\right) = 100$

$\Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{100}{8}\right) = 12.5$

$\therefore$ Speed of first train $= (7 \times 12.5)$ km/hr $= 87.5$ km/hr.

9. Answer (c)

Total time taken $= \left(\frac{160}{64} + \frac{160}{80}\right)$ hrs. $= \frac{9}{2}$ hrs.

$\therefore$ Average speed $= \left(320 \times \frac{2}{9}\right)$ km/hr $= 71.11$ km/hr.

10. Answer (a)

Let Ali's speed be x km/hr.

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Then, $\frac{30}{x}-\frac{30}{2x}=3$

$\Rightarrow 6x=30$

$\Rightarrow x=5$ km/hr.

11. Answer (c)

Let the distance travelled be x km.

Then, $\frac{x}{10}-\frac{x}{15}=2$

$\Rightarrow 3x-2x=60$

$\Rightarrow x=60$ km.

Time taken to travel 60 km at 10 km/hr $=\left(\frac{60}{10}\right)$ hrs $= 6$ hrs.

So, Rashid started 6 hours before 2 P.M. *i.e.*, at 8 A.M.

$\therefore$ Required speed $=\left(\frac{60}{5}\right)$ kmph. $= 12$ kmph.

12. Answer (c)

Let the distance travelled on foot be x km.

Then, distance travelled on bicycle $= (61-x)$ km.

So, $\frac{x}{4}+\frac{(61-x)}{9}=9$

$\Rightarrow 9x+4(61-x)=9\times 36$

$\Rightarrow 5x=80$

$\Rightarrow x=16$ km.

PROBLEMS ON AGES

EXERCISE

1. A man is 24 years older than his son. In two years, his age will be twice the age of his son. The present age of his son is:
   (a) 12 years (b) 15 years (c) 18 years (d) 22 years
2. Six years ago, the ratio of the ages of Khalid and Sadaf was 6 : 5. Four years hence, the ratio of their ages will be 11 : 10. What is Sadaf's age at present?
   (a) 16 years (b) 20 years (c) 22 years (d) 25 years
3. The sum of the present ages of a father and his son is 60 years. Six years ago, father's age was five times the age of the son. After 6 years, son's age will be:
   (a) 10 years (b) 12 years (c) 16 years (d) 20 years
4. At present, the ratio between the ages of Ali and Bashir is 4 : 3. After 6 years, Ali age will be 26 years. What is the age of Bashir at present?
   (a) 8 years (b) 15 years (c) 18 and half years (d) 25years
5. Sohail is younger than Rana by 7 years. If their ages are in the respective ratio of 7 : 9, how old is Sohail?
   (a) 12.5 years (b) 15 years (c) 22 years (d) 24.5 years
6. The present ages of three persons are in proportions 4 : 7 : 9. Eight years ago, the sum of their ages was 56. Find their present ages (in years).
   (a) 7, 20, 22 (b) 16, 28, 36 (c) 18, 34, 36(d) 20, 26, 44
7. Ayesha's father was 38 years of age when she was born while her mother was 36 years old when her brother four years younger to her was born. What is the difference between the ages of her parents?
   (a) 3 years, (b) 5 years (c) 6 years (d) 10 years
8. A person's present age is two-fifth of the age of his mother. After 8 years, he will be one-half of the age of his mother. How old is the mother at present?
   (a) 28 years (b) 33 years (c) 40 years (d) 44 years
9. The age of father 10 years ago was thrice the age of his son. Ten years hence, father's age will be twice that of his son. The ratio of their present ages is:
   (a) 4 : 7 (b) 7 : 3 (c) 7 : 9 (d) 11 : 13
10. Present ages of Anwar and Ali are in the ratio of 5 : 4 respectively. Three years hence, the ratio of their ages will become 11 : 9 respectively. What is Ali present age in years?
    (a) 24 (b) 25 (c) 30 (d) 35

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (d)

Let the son's present age be x years. Then, man's present age $= (x+24)$ years.

$\therefore (x+24)+2=2(x+2)$

$\Rightarrow x+26=2x+4$

$\Rightarrow x=22.$

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2. Answer (a)

Let the ages of Khalid and Sadaf 6 years ago be $6x$ and $5x$ years respectively.

Then, $\frac{(6x+6)+4}{(5x+6)+4} = \frac{11}{10}$

$\Rightarrow$ $10(6x+10) = 11(5x+10)$

$\Rightarrow$ $5x = 10 \quad \Rightarrow x = 2.$

$\therefore$ Sadaf's present age $= (5x+6) = 16$ years.

3. Answer (d)

Let the present ages of son and father bexand $(60-x)$ years respectively.

Then, $(60-x) - 6 = 5(x-6)$

$\Rightarrow$ $54 - x = 5x - 30$

$\Rightarrow$ $6x = 84$

$\Rightarrow$ $x = 14.$

$\therefore$ Son's age after 6 years $= (x+6) = 20$ years.

4. Answer (b)

Let the present ages of Ali and Bashir be $4x$years and $3x$years respectively. Then,

$4x+6 = 26 \Leftrightarrow 4x = 20$

$x = 5.$

$\therefore$ Bashir's age $= 3x = 15$ years.

5. Answer (d)

Let Rana age be x years.

Then, Sohail's age $= (x-7)$ years.

$\frac{x-7}{x} = \frac{7}{9}$

$\Rightarrow$ $9x - 63 = 7x$

$\Rightarrow$ $2x = 63$

$\Rightarrow$ $x = 31.5$

Hence, Sohail's age $= (x-7) = 24.5$ year

6. Answer (b)

Let their present ages be $4x$, $7x$and $9x$years respectively.

Then, $(4x-8) + (7x-8) + (9x-8) = 56$

$\Rightarrow$ $20x = 80$

$\Rightarrow$ $x = 4.$

$\therefore$ Their present ages are $4x = 16$ years, $7x = 28$ years and $9x = 36$ years respectively.

7. Answer (c)

Mother's age when Ayesha's brother was born = 36 years.

Father's age when Ayesha's brother was born $= (38+4)$ years $= 42$ years.

$\therefore$ Required difference $= (42 - 36)$ years $= 6$ years.

8. Answer (c)

Let the mother's present age be x years.

Then, the person's present age $= \left(\frac{2}{5}x\right)$ years.

$\therefore$ $\left(\frac{2}{5}x + 8\right) = \frac{1}{2}(x+8)$

$\Rightarrow$ $2(2x+40) = 5(x+8)$

$\Rightarrow$ $x = 40.$

9. Answer (b)

Let the ages of father and son 10 years ago be $3x$and$x$years respectively.

Then, $(3x+10) + 10 = 2[(x+10) + 10]$

$\Rightarrow 3x + 20 = 2x + 40$

$\Rightarrow x = 20.$

$\therefore$ Required ratio $= (3x+10) : (x+10) = 70 : 30 = 7 : 3.$

10. Answer (a)

Let the present ages of Anwar and Ali be $5x$ years and $4x$ years respectively.

Then, $\frac{5x+3}{4x+3} = \frac{11}{9}$

$\Rightarrow$ $9(5x+3) = 11(4x+3)$

$\Rightarrow$ $45x + 27 = 44x + 33$

$\Rightarrow$ $45x - 44x = 33 - 27$

$\Rightarrow$ $x = 6.$

$\therefore$ Ali's present age $= 4x = 24$ years.

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BASIC GRAMMAR

Q. What are Parts of Speech?

Ans. There are eight parts of speech. Those are given below one by one.

(1) NOUN: A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing or idea. For example:

Person	Place	Thing	Idea
Prophet Muhammad (SAW),Ali, Teacher, Actor, etc	Makkah, City, Town, Lahore, etc	Rose, Water, Pen, Fan, etc	Goodness, Respect, Love, Islam, Belief, etc

Proper Noun: A proper noun is the special name of a particular person, place or thing. For example K-2, Pakistan, Karachi, etc. Proper noun always begins with capital letter.

Common Noun: A common noun is a name given in common to every person, place or thing. For example man, women, boy, girl, books, desk, etc

Abstract Noun: That type of noun which we can only feel. For example sweetness, kindness, darkness, sleep, honesty, etc.

Concrete Noun: That type of noun which we can perceive by senses is called concrete noun. For example boy, air, people, rose, Ali, flower, water etc.

Collective Noun: When the noun is the name of number of things or persons. For example Goats, crowd, soldiers, etc.

(2) PRONOUNS: A pronoun is a word which is used instead of a noun. For example, **I** am playing cricket, **He** goes to bazaar. Why are **you** crying? **She** wants some money. **We** should always speak the truth. In the above sentences words he, she, you, we, I are pronouns.

(3) ADJECTIVE: Adjective is a word to describe something more about the noun. For example Ali is a **big** boy. England is a **rich** country. Ahmad is a **poor** boy. In the above sentence the words big, rich and poor are adjectives because they describe more nouns.

(4) VERB: In grammar an action word is called verb. For example Zarak **kicks** the ball. The wolf **killed** the goat. Hira is **singing**. She will **come** tomorrow. In these sentences the words kicks, killed, singing and come is action words (verbs).

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(5) ADVERB: A word which adds something to the meaning of a verb is called adverb. For example. We must eat our food **slowly**. The women spoke **loudly**. My uncle lives **here**. In these sentences the words slowly, loudly and here are adverbs because they give more information about the verb.

(6) PREPOSITION: A preposition is a word placed before a noun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by the nouns stands to something else. For example. The book is **beside** the desk. The book is **above** the desk. The book is **below** the desk. In these sentences the words above, below and beside are preposition.

(7) CONJUNCTION: A conjunction is a word that joins words or sentences together. For example Rashid has gone **and** Ali has come. Do you work **or** I shall punish you? I called him **but** he did not hear me. In these sentences the words and, or, and but is conjunctions.

(8) INTERJECTION: An interjection is a word used merely to express sudden feelings of the mind. For example, **Hurrah!** Our side has won. **Hush!** I hear someone coming. **Oh,** what a beautiful rose it is! In these sentences the words hurrah, hush and oh are examples of interjection.

Q. Find the meaning of the following words in the dictionary and identify the part of speech of the word through abbreviation of part of speech.

S No	Word	Meaning	Abbreviation of part of speech
1	Modest	Shy	Adj
2	Pardon	Mercy	N
3	Pitied	Forgive	V
4	Conquer	Rout	V
5	Curse	Hateful	N
6	Mercy	Pity	N

Q. Find out the synonyms of the following words?

S No	Word	Synonym	Word	Synonym
1	Path	Roadway	Right	Fair
2	Enemy	Foe/ antagonist	Carry	import

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3	Kind	Good	Friend	Colleague

Q. What is noun?

Ans. A noun is a word that names a person, place, a thing or idea.

For example:

(1) Persons: Prophet (PBUH), Ali Doctor, Teacher etc.

(2) Place: Makkah, City, Town, Peshawar

(3) Thing: Rose, Water, Pen, Fan

(4) Idea: Goodness, Love, Belief, respect, Islam

Regular Noun: For regular noun the plural is made simply by adding "s" or "es" to the end of the world.

For example:

Singular	Plural
book	books
dish	dishes
zoo	zoos
boy	boys

Irregular Noun: For irregular noun the plural does not form by simply adding "s" or "es" to the end.

For example:

Singular	Plural
knife	knives
story	stories
tooth	teeth

Q. What is possessive noun?

Ans. Possessive noun and pronoun demonstrate ownership or some similar relationship over something else.

Q. What are articles?

Ans. An article in a word used to modify a noun, which is a person, a place, an object or an idea. "The", "a" and "an" are articles.

For example:

(1) There is .....cricket match at .....stadium today. (a and the)

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(2) No _____ game is free, but _____ parking costs Rs = 50. (the and a)

(3) Bring _____ hat and _____ umbrella, because it might rain. (a and an)

Note: In grammar most cases a can be put before a world start from vowel like apple so we can write it like an apple

Animate Nouns: A noun which refers to peoples, animals and living being is an animate noun.

Inanimate Noun: Refers to things that are not alive.

For example: The teacher wrote a book.

In above sentence **teacher** is alive so an **animate noun** and **book** is not alive so it is **inanimate noun**.

Pronouns: The words we use instead of noun is called pronoun. For example he, she it etc.

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I	Me	She	Her	He	Him
You	You	It	It	They	Them
We	Us				

Possessive Pronoun: A pronoun indicating possession is called possessive pronoun.

For example: mine, yours, hers, theirs etc.

We can use possessive pronouns instead of a noun.

Example	Noun	Possessive pronoun
Is that Arifs bicycle?	No, it's my bicycle	No, it's mine.
Whose house is this?	Is it your house?	It is yours
Her bag is grey, my bag is brown	Her bag is grey	Mine is brown

Indefinite Pronoun: Refers to people or thing without saying exactly who or what they are.

For example: Somebody, anyone, something, nobody, everything, everybody, nothing, etc.

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Q. What is Minimal Pairs?

Ans. A pair of words differing only by one sound in the same position in each word is called M P

Examples: Pin and Bin, Bet and Bed

Some examples of the Minimal Nouns Pairs

Sink	Think	Whizz	With	Free	Three
Sing	Thing	Breathe	Breeze	Fin	Thin
Sick	Thick	Vest	West	Fresh	thresh
Pass	Path	Vow	Wow	Throw	Thrill
Alive	Arrive	Play	Pay	Vest	Guest
Lead	Read	Wright	Right	Viper	Wiper
Artist	Atelier	Vent	Went	Work	Walk

Linking Verbs: They do not show action; instead they link the subject with a word or words in the predicate that tell something about the subject.

For example:

He was a good teacher	=	Noun + Verb + Noun
She is very sad	=	Noun + Verb + Adjective

Some linking verbs are: Become, appear, feel, look, remain, seem and grow.

Q. Read the sentences and circles the linking verb.

(1) Habiba enjoyed the game, but the popcorn tasted bad.

(A) Enjoyed (B) Tasted (C) Game (D) Popcorn

(2) Kashif Ahmad didn't get cut even through the knife felt sharp.

(A) Didn't (B) Cut (C) Felt (D) Sharp

(3) Bacteria grew on the bread, and it turned moldy.

(A) Turned (B) Bacteria (C) Grew (D) Bread

(4) The man worked all day and looked tired.

(A) Worked (B) All (C) Looked (D) Day

(5) His friend argued a lot but he remained silent.

(A) Remained (B) Argued (C) Silent (D) Friend

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ANSWERS

1	A	2	A	3	C	4	A	5	B

Transitive Verbs: Transitive verbs require one or more objects in a sentence.

For example:

(1) We **showed** her the photo album.

(2) She **laughed** at the joke.

Intransitive Verbs: Intransitive verbs do not require an object.

For example:

(1) She was **crying**.

(2) It was **raining**.

Q. Identify the underlined word in the each sentence as a proper, common, countable or uncountable noun.

(1) The **Zalmi** will play cricket tonight.

(A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun

(C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun

(2) The **family** will eat together.

(A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun

(C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun

(3) We travelled down the **Indus River**.

(A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun

(C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun

(4) I will walk home after **school**.

(A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun

(C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun

(5) I live in Haripur District.

(A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun

(C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun

(6) They will reach on **Monday**.

(A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun

(C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun

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(7) The **children** are playing in the game.
(A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun
(C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun

(8) I prefer to have **tea**.
(A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun
(C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun

(9) We need some **glue** to fix this vase.
(A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun
(C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun

(10) I brought **three bottles** of water.
(A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun
(C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun

(11) A rise in **oil** prices is inevitable.
(A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun
(C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun

(12) My mother uses **butter** to prepare cakes.
(A) Proper Noun (B) Common Noun
(C) Countable Noun (D) Uncountable Noun

ANSWERS

1	A	2	B	3	A	4	B
5	A	6	A	7	B	8	D
9	D	10	C	11	D	12	D

Modal Verbs: A modal verb is a type of auxiliary verb that is used to indicate modality that is likelihood, ability, permission and obligation.

Modal verbs include: can, could, might, must, will, shall, would, ought to, should.

Q. Choose the correct modal verb for each of these sentences.

(1) _____ you go already? You only arrived an hour ago;
(A) Must (B) Should (C) Can (D) Must not

(2) When he was young, he _____ swims very well. He won medals and

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championships;

(A) Had to (B) Can (C) Could (D) Must

(3) The company _____ go bankrupt if they don't find a lot of money quickly:

(A) Should (B) Should not (C) Might (D) Must

(4) You look very confused by the homework, Arshad _____ I help you?

(A) Will (B) Can (C) Must (D) Cant

(5) I felt my purse at home. Lily, _____ you lend me ten dollars?

(A) May (B) Could (C) Should not (D) May not

ANSWERS

1	C	2	C	3	C	4	B	5	B

Q. Define Adjective?

Ans. Adjective usually goes before the nouns they modify.

For example: She is **pretty** girl.

Adjective stands before noun:

For example:

(1) We met an **intelligent** boy. (2) They are **happy** students.

Adjective stands after adverb:

For example:

(1) She is very **clever**. (2) They are so **kind**. (3) It is too **old**.

Q. What is Adverbs?

Ans. Adverb is a word to modify verb

For example:

(1) He is playing cricket **very well**. (2) He is speaking **loudly**.

(3) He finished the work **quickly**.

Q. What is preposition?

Ans. A preposition is a word to link nouns, pronouns, or phrases to other words within a sentence. Prepositions are usually short words and they are normally placed directly in the front of nouns.

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For example:

(1) You walk **to** work every day. (2) You must walk **across** the street.

Preposition since and for:

Since: A point in time (in the past) until now. Since means "when"

For: During a length of time. For means "how long"

For example:

(1) I have lived her **for** 5 years. (2) I have been waiting **since** 1230 pm.

(3) I have not seen you **for** a week. (4) He was living here **since** 1990.

Q. Fill the following sentences with suitable preposition.

(1) Lets go for a walk _____ the park.

(A) To (B) Across (C) Down (D) Around

(E) Along

(2) He is walking _____ the path.

(A) To (B) Across (C) Down (D) Around

(E) Along

(3) I prefer to ride my bike _____ the hill.

(A) To (B) Across (C) Down (D) Around

(E) Along

(4) I go _____ school by bus.

(A) To (B) Across (C) Down (D) Around

(E) Along

(5) The boat will take you _____ the river.'

(A) To (B) Across (C) Down (D) Around

(E) Along

ANSWERS

1	D	2	C	3	E	4	A	5	B

Q. How many types of sentences are there?

Ans. There are four types of sentences:

(1)**Declarative Sentence:** Declarative sentences make a statement to relay

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information. They are punctuated with a simple period. Formal essays or reports are declarative sentences.

For example: "We maintain and hold that Muslims and Hindus are two major nations by any definition or test of a nation.

(2)Interrogative Sentences: Interrogative sentences always ask a question and end in a question mark. **For example:** Now, Never, are we to live forever?

(3)Exclamatory Sentences: Exclamatory sentences express strong emotion. Exclamatory sentences always end in an exclamation work.

For example: "Two communities Muslim and Hindus will not put their hearts in any venture together.

(4)Imperative Sentences: Imperative sentences issue commands, request, desire, or wish. They are punctuated with a simple full stop.

For example: Don't get frightened by these furious, violent winds, O Eagle. These blow only to make you fly higher.

Q. Choose the correct option.

(1) Which sentence is imperative?

(A) The players were nervous before the game.

(B) Kareem went to school to earn a study.

(C) Move the chairs into that corner quickly.

(2) Which sentence is Interrogative?

(A) Have I to clean plate?

(B) I found my keys on the desk.

(C) When will the store open today?

(3) Which sentence is exclamatory?

(A) Kashif used a towel to clean his hands.

(B) I was tempted to take the last piece of cake.

(C) Hurrah I won the match.

(4) Which sentence is declarative?

(A) What is your name? (B) Who told you this?

(C) She is a successful writer?

ANSWERS

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1	C	2	A	3	C	4	C

Q. Rewrite the sentences below by replacing the underline common noun to proper noun?

(1) **The boy** went to the **city** in the morning.

Ans: **Kashif** went to **Peshawar** in the morning.

(2) The **animal** in the **zoo** was very big.

Ans: The **Lion** in the **Lahore zoo** was very big.

(3) **This boy** is my best friend.

Ans: **Ahmad** is my best friend.

(4) **My country** is very beautiful.

Ans: **Pakistan** is very beautiful.

(5) We will have holidays in **the six month**.

Ans: We will have holidays in **June.**

Q. What are countable and uncountable nouns?

Ans. **Countable Noun**: Countable nouns are individual people, animal's places, things or idea. They can be countable. For example ten glass,.

Uncountable Noun: Uncountable nouns are not individual objects, so they counted be count. For example Milk, Tea, Juice etc.

Q. Underline the nouns in the sentence below and say whether they are countable or uncountable.

(1) I turned on all the fans.

Ans: Fans (Countable)

(2) Have you found a house yet?

Ans: House (Countable)

(3) That garden is beautiful.

Ans: Garden (Uncountable)

(4) There is no light.

Ans: Light (Uncountable)

(5) The iron door has rusted.

Ans: Iron Door (Countable)

Q. Differentiate between countable and uncountable noun?

(1) He sells **roses**, **daisies** and **marigolds**.

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Ans: He sells **flowers** (**Countable**)

(2) You can buy **pens**, **pencils**, **papers** and **books** from this shop.

Ans: You can buy **school stationary** from this shop **(Countable)**

(3) After the operation, she could only have **milk**, **juice** and **tea**.

Ans: After operation, she could only have **liquids**. (**Uncountable**)

Rules for making plural form of the regular and irregular nouns

Rules	Singular	Plural
For regular noun add "s"	Ankle Coat	Ankles Coats
For regular noun ending in "s" "ch" "sh" "x" or "z" add "es"	Branch Glass Box	Branches Glasses Boxes
For Irregular nouns ending in "f" or "fe" remove "f/fe" to "v"and add "es" at the end	Leaf Life Knife	Leaves Lives Knives
For regular nouns ending on "vowel + y" change" y" into "i" add "es"	Country Story	Countries Stories
For regular nouns ending in "vowel + o" add "s"	Toy Donkey	Toys Donkeys
For regular nouns ending in "consonant + o" add "es"	Potato Tomato	Potatoes Tomatoes

Q. Change the following sentences into plural form.

(1) There is a new **boy** in my **class**.

Ans: There are new **boys** in my **classes**.

(2) **A boy** helped me find **a taxi** to go home.

Ans: Two **boys** helped me find **taxies** to go home.

(3) Ther is a **table** in Adnan room.

Ans: There **are tables** in Adnans room.

(4) Sara said that her leg was aching.

Ans: Sara said that her **legs** were aching.

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(5) A farmer has brought a tractor.

Ans: The farmers have brought tractors.

Q. What are Masculine Nouns, Feminine, Common Gender and Neuter Nouns?

Ans. Masculine Nouns: Words used for men, boys and male animals. For example Landlord, Rooster etc.

Feminine Noun: Words used for women, girls and female animals. For example Hen, Landlady etc.

Common Gender Noun: Many nouns are used for both male and females. For example Doctor, Dancer, Parents etc.

Neuter Noun: Words used for things that are neither male nor female are called neuter nouns. For example Ball, Building, Forest etc.

Some of masculine and feminine nouns:

Masculine Noun	Feminine Noun	Masculine Noun	Feminine Noun
Master	Mistress	Nephew	Niece
Bridegroom	Bride	Lion	Lioness
Tiger	Tigress	Bull	Cow
Father	Mother	Steward	Stewardess
King	Queen	Uncle	Aunt
Boy	Girl	Dog	Bitch
Pig	Sow	Sheep	Ewe
Husband	Wife	Man	Women
God	Goddess	Sir	Madam
Papa	Mama	Hero	Heroine

Q. Separate the masculine feminine common gender and neuter nouns from the following?

Children	Sun	Witch	King	Boy
Mother	Queen	File	Teacher	Father
Ram	Doctor	Dancer	Wizard	Girl
Lamp	Rooster	Leaf	Fish	Son

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Ans:

Masculine	Feminine	Common Gender	Neuter
Son.	Witch	Doctor	Lamp
Father	Mother	Dancer	Sun
Boy	Girl	Teacher	File
King	Queen	Fish	Wizard
Ram	Ewe	Children	Leaf
Rooster	Hen		

Q. What is Animate and Inanimate Nouns?

Ans. **Animate Nouns:** A noun which refers to peoples, animals and living being is an animate noun

Inanimate Noun: Refers to things that are not alive.

For example: The teacher wrote a book.

In above sentence **teacher** is alive so an **animate noun** and **book** is not alive so it is **inanimate noun.**

Q. Decide the following noun that is animate or inanimate?

Apple, Lizard, Glasses, Calendar, Baby and Furniture.

Ans.

Animate Noun	Inanimate Noun	Animate Noun	Inanimate Noun
Apple	Glasses	Lizard	Furniture
Baby	Calendar		

Q. What is personal pronoun?

Ans. **Personal Pronouns:** The words we use instead of noun is called pronoun. For example he, she it etc.

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I	Me	She	Her	He	Him
You	You	It	It	They	Them

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We	Us				

Q. Fill in the blink with the correct personal pronoun?

(1) **Marwa** often read the Holy Quran.

Ans: She often read the Holy Quran.

(2) **Aslam** is watching TV.

Ans: He is watching TV.

(3) **The hat** is green.

Ans: It is green hat.

(4) **The cat** is running.

Ans: It is a running cat.

(5) **My sister and I** are going to the park.

Ans: We are going to the park.

Q. What is Possessive Pronoun?

Ans. Possessive Pronoun: A pronoun indicating possession is called possessive pronoun.

For example: mine, yours, hers, theirs etc

We can use possessive pronouns instead of a noun.

Example	Noun	Possessive pronoun
Is that Asifs car?	No, it's **my car**	No, it's **mine.**
Whose coat is this?	Is it **your coat?**	It is **yours?**

Q. What is Indefinite Pronoun?

Ans. Indefinite Pronoun: Refers to people or thing without saying exactly who or what they are.

For example: Somebody, anyone, something, nobody, everything, everybody, nothing, etc.

(1) **Everybody** enjoyed the party.

(2) I opened the door but there was **no one**.

(3) It was a clear day. We could see **everything**.

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In the above sentences the words everybody, no one and everything are indefinite pronouns

Q. What is Minimal Pairs?

Ans. A pair of words differing only by one sound in the same position in each word is called M P

Examples: Pin and Bin, Bet and Bed

Some examples of the Minimal Nouns Pairs

Sink	Think	Whizz	With	Free	Three
Sing	Thing	Breathe	Breeze	Fin	Thin
Sick	Thick	Vest	West	Fresh	thresh
Pass	Path	Vow	Wow	Throw	Thrill
Alive	Arrive	Play	Pay	Vest	Guest
Lead	Read	Wright	Right	Viper	Wiper
Artist	Atelier	Vent	Went	Work	Walk

Q. What is Apologizing?

Ans. Apologizing: To apologize is to tell someone that you are sorry for having done something that has caused him inconvenience or unhappiness.

For example: I must apologize to Khan for my late arrival.

Some expressions you can use to make and respond to apologize

Making Apologies	Accepting Apologies
I do apologize for.....	That's all right.
I am so sorry for.....	Never mind
I shouldn't have.....	Don't apologize
Its all my fault.	It doesn't matter.
I m ashamed of.....	Don't worry about it.
Excuse me for.....	That's ok.
I m terribly sorry for.....	You couldn't help it.
Pardon me for this.....	Forget about it
Please forgive me for my.....	Don't worry about it.

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Q. What is Auxiliary verb?

Ans. Auxiliary Verb: It helps the main verb and also called "helping verb". In auxiliary verb the sentence can be written in different tenses, moods, or voices.

Be, Do, Have and Need as main and ass auxiliary verbs

	As an auxiliary verb	As main verb
Be	She is preparing dinner for us. He was received by his friends. They were studying all night.	I am from Abbottabad. They were here. My friends are late.
Do	I do not know the truth. I do agree with you.	We have done the shopping. I am doing my homework.
Have	I have been following you. She had been leader of the party.	I have a car. Her father will have a good job.
Need	She need not hurry. He needs no more reply.	He needs to come with us. He needs a new watch.

Q. Tell whether the underline word is main or helping verb?

(1) This old house **has** no central heating.

(A) Main Verb (B) Helping Verb
(C) Both of them (D) None of these

(2) She **was** forgetting her problems.

(A) Main Verb (B) Helping Verb
(C) Both of them (D) None of these

(3) Do you **have** a glass of water?

(A) Main Verb (B) Helping Verb
(C) Both of them (D) None of these

(4) He **is** not thinking about his pen.

(A) Main Verb (B) Helping Verb
(C) Both of them (D) None of these

(5) I **have** had this computer for three years.

(A) Main Verb (B) Helping Verb
(C) Both of them (D) None of these

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ANSWERS

1	A	2	B	3	A	4	B	5	B

Q. What is Linking Verb?

Ans. Linking Verbs: They do not show action; instead they link the subject with a word or words in the predicate that tell something about the subject.

For example:

She was a good friend	=	Noun + Verb + Noun
She was very happy	=	Noun + Verb + Adjective

The most common linking verbs are forms of the verb to be, am, is, are, was, were, being, and been.

Q. Read the sentences and circle whether it is action or linking verb?

(1) She grew into fine young women.

Ans. She **grew** into fine young women. (Linking verb)

(2) Most people drink coffee or tea every day.

Ans. Most people **drink** coffee or tea every day. (Action verb)

(3) The vanilla ice cream tasted good.

Ans. The vanilla **ice cream** tasted good. (Linking verb)

(4) He became the first man on the moon.

Ans. He **became** the first man on the moon. (Action verb)

(5) The class ate all the burgers at the party.

Ans. The class **ate** all the burgers at the party. (Action verb)

Q. What is Modal verb?

Ans. Modal Verb: modal verbs are a type of auxiliary verb which expresses the mood of another verb. They are used to express such as: something is certain, probable or possible or talking about the ability, asking permission, making requests and offers and so on.

Modal	Example	Function

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Can/Cannot	They can fix the problem.	Ability
	They cannot fix the problem.	Inability
	Can I have a cup of tea, please?	Request
	Can I go with you?	Asking for permission
	Can I help you?	Offer or Invitation
May/Maynot	May I go to the toilet?	Asking for permission
	I may be able to help you with your work.	Possibility
Should/Shouldn't	Its nearly six o clocks. They should arrive soon.	Possibility
	He should go by train.	Suggestion or Advice
	Should I help you with that?	Offer or Invitation

Q. What are Semi Model Verbs?

Ans. Semi Modal Verb: The following are semi model verbs

(1) Might: We use might when we are not sure about something. Might is used in affirmative, negative and interrogative form of sentences.

For example: (1) I might see you tomorrow.

(2) Its quite bright. It might not rain today.

(2) Shall: We use shall to make offers. Shall is used in affirmative, negative and interrogative form of sentences.

For example : (1) Shall I help you with that? (2) Shall I call you on your mobile?

(3) Must: We use must to show we are sure something is to true. Must is used in affirmative, negative and interrogative form of sentences.

For example: (1) It must be quite late. (2) You must have heard the good news.

(4) Could: We use could to talk about past. Could is used in affirmative, negative and interrogative form of sentences.

For example: (1) She could speak several languages.

(2) They couldn't dance very well.

(5) Ought to: We use ought to after the subject and before another verb. Ought is

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used in affirmative, negative and interrogative form of sentences.

For example: (1) We ought to do more exercise. (2) Medicine ought to be free.

Q. Make affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences using might, shall, could, ought and must.

	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Could	Could	Couldn't	Could
Might	Might	Might not	Might
Ought	Ought	Ought not	Ought
Shall	Shall	Shall not	Shall
Must	Must	Must not	Must

Q. What are Transitive and Intransitive verbs?

Ans. Transitive Verbs: Transitive verbs require one or more objects in a sentence.

For example:(1)We **showed** her the photo album.

(2) She **laughed** at the joke.

Intransitive Verbs: Intransitive verbs do not require an object.

For example:(1)She was **crying**. (2) It was **raining**.

Q. Complete the following by supplying an object:

(1) The horse kicked _____.

Ans: The horse kicked **the ball**.

(2) The teacher punished _____.

Ans: The teacher punished **students**.

(3) My brother wrote _____.

Ans. My brother wrote **a letter**.

(4) He broke _____.

Ans. He broke **the cup**.

(5) I moved _____.

Ans. I moved **the chair**.

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Q. Choice the collective noun from the following sentences.

(1) The army walked across the land.

Ans. Army

(2) The troops headed towards the battlefield.

Ans. Troops

(3) The flock of geese flew over the lake.

Ans. Geese

(4) The herd moved towards the river.

Ans. Herd

Q. Read the following sentences and tell whether the underline word is main or helping verb.

(1) Do you want to go for picnic?

Ans. Helping verb

(2) She has had her dog since 2015.

Ans. Helping verb

(3) He needs to go to the doctor.

Ans. Helping verb

(4) Lubna has been talking for 10 minutes

Ans. Helping verb

(5) He was planning a trip to Murree.

Ans. Main verb

Q. What is Adjective?

Ans. Adjective: The Adjectives that describes the quality of a noun are called Adjective of quality. For example: Karachi is a big city.

Similarly adjective which tell number or amount of noun are called adjective of quality. For example: Four boys ran down the street.

Q. Pick out the adjectives of quality in the following sentences?

(1) Step back three paces.

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Ans. **Three**

(2) He made several mistake.

Ans. **Several**

(3) I speak a few words.

Ans. **Few**

(4) He is ninety years of age.

Ans. **Ninety**

(5) Did you get many marks?

Ans. **Many**

Q. What is a regular and irregular adjective?

Ans. **Regular Adjective:** Make their comparative and superlative forms either adding the suffixes er/est or use more or most.

For example: Pretty/Prettier/Prettiest

Irregular Adjective: Make their comparative and superlative forms by adding the suffixes er/est or more and most.

For example: Bad, Worse and Worst

Q. Write the comparative and superlative forms of the following and also classify whether the adjective is regular or irregular.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Type
Good	Better	Best	Irregular Adjective
Far	Further	Furthest.	Irregular Adjective
Happy	Happier	Happiest	Regular Adjective
Little	Less	Least	Irregular Adjective
Expensive	More Expensive	Most Expensive	Regular Adjective
Big	Bigger	Biggest	Regular Adjective
Cheap	Cheaper	Cheapest	Regular Adjective
Old	Older	Oldest	Regular Adjective
Young	Younger	Youngest	Regular Adjective

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Close	Closer	Closest	Regular Adjective
Long	Longer	Longest	Regular Adjective
Beautiful	More Beautiful	Most Beautiful	Regular Adjective
Many	More	Most	Irregular Adjective
Bright	Brighter	Brightest	Regular Adjective

Q. What is Transitional Devices?

Ans. Transitional devices: Transitional devices are words or phrases that help carry a thought.

(1) From one sentence to another sentence.

(2) From one paragraph to another.

(3) From one idea to another.

(4) Linking sentences and paragraphs together smoothly.

Common Transitional Devices:

Addition	And, again, and then, besides, finally, further, furthermore, nor, too, next
Alternative	Either, or, nor, on the other hand, however, neither, otherwise
Comparison And contrast	Where, but, yet, however, by comparison, compared to, up against, although
Illustration	For example, for instance, in this case, in another case, on this occasion
Sequence	First, second, third, then, following this, at this time, now, after, afterward
Conclusion	In brief, on the whole, to conclude, in conclusion, as I have said, hence, therefore

Q. What is preposition?

Ans. Preposition: A preposition is a word used to link nouns, pronouns or phrases to other words within a sentence. Prepositions are usually short words, and they are normally placed directly in front of nouns.

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Preposition of position: A preposition of position is a preposition which is used to refer to a place where something or someone is located.

Examples: (1) Lets play ball **in** the park. (2) The boy sat **on** the chair (3) The cat is **under** the table

Preposition of time: Preposition of time discusses specific time, date, festival, holiday, months, seasons, etc.

Preposition of movement: Prepositions are used to show movement to or from a place. We use to show movement with the aim of a specific destination.

Examples: (1) He's gone **to** the shop. (2) He swam **across** the river.
(3) She ran **under** the shelter.

Preposition of direction: Preposition of direction tell you where to go.

For example: Walk, go up, turn left, make a right, go, walk along, go down, go around.

Compound Preposition: Compound preposition are made up of two or more words. They may be written as one word or as two or more separate words.

Examples: (1) She cannot stay here **as of** now.
(2) Rashid was never **close to** her parents.

Q. Underline the compound preposition from the following sentences?

(1) The oak tree is next to my window.

Ans. The oak tree is **next to** my window.

(2) The inside of the auditorium is beautiful.

Ans. The **inside of** the auditorium is beautiful.

(3) According to his mother, he often talked in his sleep.

Ans. According to his mother, he **often talked** in his sleep.

(4) In our solar system, one planet next to Earth is Venus.

Ans. In our solar system, one planet **next to** Earth is Venus.

Q. Fill in the blanks using the preposition at, on and in.

(1) Can you see a spider _____ the ceiling?
(A) On (B) In (C) At

(2) The rose _____ your garden is very beautiful.
(A) On (B) In (C) At

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(3) Were there are many cars _____ the road this evening?
(A) On (B) In (C) At

(4) I am meeting my friend _____ the gate of the park on Sunday.
(A) On (B) In (C) At

(5) Will you stay _____ home tomorrow?
(A) On (B) In (C) At

ANSWERS

1	A	2	B	3	C	4	B	5	C

First, Second and Third form of verbs:

First form of Verb	Second from of Verb	Third form of Verb	First form of Verb	Second from of Verb	Third form of Verb
be (is, am, are)	was, were	Been	burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt
Beat	Beat	Beaten	buy	bought	Bought
Become	became	Become	catch	caught	Caught
Begin	began	Begun	Choose	Chose	Chosen
bend	bent	Bent	come	Came	Come
bet	bet	Bet	cost	cost	Cost
bid	bid	Bid	dive	dove	Dived
bite	bit	Bitten	do	Did	Done
blow	blew	Blown	draw	Drew	Drawn
break	broke	Broken	Dream	dreamed/d	dreamed/d

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				reamt	reamt
bring	Brought	Brought	drive	Drove	Driven
build	built	Built	drink	drank	Drunk
lose	lost	Lost	hear	heard	Heard
make	made	Made	hide	hid	Hidden
mean	meant	Meant	hit	hit	Hit
send	sent	Sent	have	had	Had
sit	sat	Sat	hang	hung	Hung
sing	sang	Sung	grow	grew	Grown
shut	shut	Shut	go	went	Gone
Show	showed	Shown	meet	met	Met
sleep	Slept	Slept	pay	paid	Paid
speak	spoke	Spoken	put	put	Put
spend	spent	Spent	rise	rose	Risen
stand	stood	Stood	ring	rang	Rung
swim	swam	Swum	ride	rode	Ridden
take	took	Taken	read	read	Read
wake	woke	Woken	run	ran	Run
Understand	Understood	Understood	say	said	Said
Throw	threw	Thrown	see	saw	Seen
think	thought	Thought	sell	sold	Sold
tell	told	Told	write	wrote	Written

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tear	tore	Torn	win	won	Won
teach	taught	Taught	eat	Ate	Eaten
wear	wore	Worn	fall	fell	Fallen
fly	flew	Flown	feel	Felt	Felt
forget	forgot	Forgotten	fight	fought	Fought
forgive	forgave	Forgiven	find	found	Found
freeze	froze	frozen	lend	Lent	Lent
get	got	Gotten	let	let	Let
give	gave	Given	leave	Left	Left
hold	held	Held	lead	led	Led
hurt	hurt	Hurt	lay	Laid	Laid
keep	Kept	Kept	know	knew	Known
lie	lay	Lain			

Q. What is a tense?

Ans. Tense is a farm of a verb that shows the time of an action. A tense can be simple

The tables showing the different tenses of the verb "walk"

Tense	Past	Present	Future
Simple	I walked	I walk	I shall walk
Continuous	I was walking	I am walking	I shall be walking
Perfect		I have walked	

Tenses Explanation:

Explanation	Past	Present	Future
	Simple Past	Simple Present	Future I Simple
Action that takes place once, never or several times	He played football every Tuesday.	He plays football every Tuesday.	He will / is going to play football every Tuesday.
Actions that happen one after another	He played football and	He plays football and then he goes	He will play football and then

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	then he went home.	home.	he will go home.
State	He loved football.	He loves football.	He will love football.
	Past Progressive	Present Progressive	Future I Progressive
action going on at that moment	He was playing football.	He is playing football.	He will be playing football.
actions taking place at the same time	He was playing football and she was watching.	He is playing football and she is watching.	He will be playing football and she will be watching.
	Past Perfect Simple	Present Perfect Simple	Future II Simple
action taking place before a certain moment in time; emphasises the result	He had won five matches until that day.	He has won five matches so far.	He will have won five matches by then.
	Past Perfect Progressive	Present Perfect Progressive	Future II Progressive
action taking place before a certainmoment in time (and beyond), emphasises the duration	He had been playing football for ten years.	He has been playing football for ten years.	He will have been playing football for ten years.

Different tenses and different verb forms used in each tense

Name of tense	Verb form used in tense
Present indefinite/sample	Verb/ verb + s/es
Present continuous/progressive	Is/am/are + verb + ing
Present perfect	Has/have + third form of verb
Present perfect continuous	Has/have + been + verb + ing
Past indefinite/sample	Second form of verb only
Past continuous/ progressive	Was/were + verb + ing

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Past perfect	Had + third form of verb
Past perfect continuous	Has been + verb + ing
Future indefinite/sample	Shall/will + verb
Future continuous/ progressive	Shall/will + be + verb + ing
Future perfect	Shall/will + have + past participate
Future perfect continuous	Shall/will have been + verb + ing

Q. Complete the sentence with the correct verb forms of present simple or continuous.

(1) It _____ here in summer? (Rain)

Ans. It **is raining** here in summer?

(2) Your English _____ better. (Get)

Ans. Your English **are getting** better.

(3) Where's Sara? She _____ now. (Sleep)

Ans. Where's Sara? She **is sleeping** now.

(4) Well, goodnight. I _____ to bed. (Go)

Ans. Well, goodnight. I **am going** to bed.

(5) Water _____ at 100 °C. (Boil)

Ans. Water **is boiling** at 100 °C.

Q. Complete the sentences using am/ is/ are and one of the verbs below:

Washing	Cooking	Playing	Building	Swimming
Snowing	Talking	Watching	Coming	Doing

(1) I can't talk now. I _____ the dishes.

Ans. can't talk now. I **am washing** the dishes

(2) Listen to Jim. He _____ the guitar.

Ans. Listen to Jim. He **is playing** the guitar.

(3) It _____ so we can go skiing.

Ans. It **is snowing** so we can go skiing.

(4) Look at Jill. She _____ in the river.

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Ans. Look at Jill. She **is swimming** in the river.

(5) They _____ a new house.

Ans. They **are building** a new house.

(6) Someone _____ I can smell the food.

Ans. Someone **is cooking**. I can smell the food.

(7) Hurry! The bus _____.

Ans. Hurry! The bus **is coming**.

(8) They _____ their exercise so they can lose weight.

Ans. **They are** doing their exercise so they can lose weight.

(9) I can't answer the phone. I _____ a shower.

Ans. I can't answer the phone. I **am taking** a shower.

(10) Danish and Jaffar _____ the football on T V.

Ans. Danish and Jaffar **are watching** the football on T V.

Q. Fill in the blanks with the tense of the verbs stated in the brackets.

(1) He (speak) _____ well yesterday. (Simple past)

Ans. He **spoke** well yesterday.

(2) I (forget) _____ all about it. (Present perfect)

Ans. I **have forgotten** all about it.

(3) It (rain) _____ now. (Present continuous tense)

Ans. It **is raining** now.

(4) I (carry) _____ an umbrella. (Simple future tense)

Ans. I **shall carry** an umbrella

(5) I (see) _____ her ten years ago. (Simple perfect)

Ans. I **see** her ten years ago

Q. Pick the verbs into the correct form of (present perfect tense).

(1) I (not/work) _____ today.

Ans. I **have not worked** today.

(2) We (buy) _____ a new lamp.

Ans. We **have bought** a new lamp.

(3) We (not/plan) _____ our holiday yet.

Ans. We **have not planed** our holiday yet.

(4) He (write) _____ five letters.

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Ans. He has written five letters.

(5) She (not/see) _____ him for a long time.

Ans. She has not seen him for a long time.

Q. Choose the correct present progressive form.

(1) Look! Andy is _____ in the garden.

Ans. Look! Andy is working in the garden.

(2) I am _____ TV at the moment.

Ans. I am watching TV at the moment.

(3) We are _____ a book.

Ans. We are reading a book.

(4) She is _____ the piano.

Ans. She is playing the piano.

(5) Listen! Saud and Kamran _____.

Ans. Listen! Saud and Kamran are singing.

(6) My sister is _____ the bathroom.

Ans. My sister is cleaning the bathroom.

(7) Look! They are _____ inside.

Ans. Look! They are going inside

(8) I am _____ in the car now.

Ans. I am waiting in the car now.

Q. Rewrite the sentences using the negative forms.

(1) We are playing a game.

Ans. We are not playing a game.

(2) I'm drawing a picture.

Ans. I'm not drawing a picture.

(3) He is making pizza right now.

Ans. He is not making pizza right now.

(4) Dad is working in the kitchen.

Ans. Dad is not working in the kitchen.

(5) Susan and her brother are taking photos.

Ans. Susan and her brother are not taking photos.

Q. How many types of sentences are?

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Ans. There are four types of sentences:

(1) Declarative Sentence: Declarative sentences make a statement to relay information. They are punctuated with a simple period. Formal essays or reports are declarative sentences.

For example: "We maintain and hold that Muslims and Hindus are two major nations by any definition or test of a nation.

(2) Interrogative Sentences: Interrogative sentences always ask a question and end in a question mark. **For example:** Now, Never, are we to live forever?

(3) Exclamatory Sentences: Exclamatory sentences express strong emotion. Exclamatory sentences always end in an exclamation work.

For example: "Two communities Muslim and Hindus will not put their hearts in any venture together.

(4) Imperative Sentences: Imperative sentences issue commands, request, desire, or wish. They are punctuated with a simple full stop.

For example: Don't get frightened by these furious, violent winds, O Eagle. These blow only to make you fly higher.

Q. Choose the correct option.

(1) Which sentence is imperative?

(A) The players were nervous before the game.

(B) Kareem went to school to earn a study.

(C) Move the chairs into that corner quickly.

(2) Which sentence is Interrogative?

(A) May I have clean plate?

(B) I found my keys on the desk.

(C) When will the store open today?

(3) Which sentence is exclamatory?

(A) Javid used a towel to clean his hands.

(B) I was tempted to take the last piece of cake.

(C) Hurry I won the match

(4) Which sentence is declarative?

(A) What is your name? (B) Who told you this?

(C) She is a successful writer?

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ANSWERS

1	A	2	A	3	C	4	C

Q. What are Punctuation marks?

Ans. Punctuation can be used to alter the meaning of a sentence, without changing a single word.

For example: Amir said, "Iqbal is a fool"

Punctuation marks used in English are:

(1) The full stop (.): The full stop (.) is used to end all sentences except questions and exclamations.

Example: Do come and visit me.

(2) The question mark (?): It is used to end a direct question. For example: How are you?

(3) The Exclamation mark (!): It is used after exclamations showing grief, joy, surprise etc.

For example: (1) How wonderful!

(2) What a terrible thing to happen!

(4) The Comma (,): It is used to direct short pause and is also used as a separator, but always within the sentence, never at its end.

For example: I have brought carrots, potatoes and onions.

(5) The Colon (:): The colon is used before a list.

For example: There are three things on the shopping list: rice, fruit and biscuits.

(6) The Dash ( ): To mark a break in the sentence.

For example: She wanted nothing more than peace _ but even that could not be given to her.

(7) The Hyphen (-): It is half the length of a dash and is used in compound words.

For example: Mother-in-law Brother-in-law Out-of-town

(8) Quotation mark (""): These are used to enclose a quotation.

For example: She said, "We must hurry now"

Q. Punctuate the following sentences.

(1) I got an A on my test, said Kiran.

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Ans. I got an A on my test", said Kiran.

(2) I hate you she screamed.

Ans. "I hate you" she screamed.

(3) Can we go to school early he said.

Ans. "Can we go to school early" he said.

(4) The leader said we should win the election.

Ans. The leader said "we should win the election".

(5) I would like to go with you Jameel said.

Ans. "I would like to go with you" Jameel said.

Q. What is Consonant Cluster?

Ans. Consonant Cluster: If two consonant without a vowel in between come together they form a consonant cluster. For example frog gloves where "fr" and "gl" are consonant clusters without having a vowel coming between them.

Q. Read the following words and underline the consonant cluster.

	Street	Raspberry	Twenty	Finch	Splendid
Ans	Str	**Pb**	Tw	Ch	**Sp**

Q. What is sentence structure (SVO) pattern?

Ans. (SVO) is a sentence structure where the subject comes first, the verb second and the object third.

For example:

I	Completed	My homework
Subject	Verb	Object

(SVO) pattern with direct and indirect objects:

A direct object is a word that is affected by the action of the verb directly. An in direct object tells to whom or for whom the action of the verb is done.

For example:

Shazia	Gave	Sadaf	A doll
Subject	Verb	Direct object	Indirect object

Q. Identify where the underline world in the bold are used as direct objects or indirect objects.

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(1) She sent **her friend** a letter.

(2) Faryal will help **you** with your school homework.

(3) I need your help.

(4) He gave **them** a bag full of money.

(5) Javed sold me **his car**.

ANSWERS

1	Direct object	2	Direct object	3	Indirect object	4	Direct object	5	Indirect object

Q. Rewrite the following sentences under SVO (Subject-verb-object) DO (Direct Object) and IO (Indirect object) pattern.

(1) Arshad gave the dog a bone.

(2) He sent us some foreign stamps.

(3) The doctor gave her an injection.

(4) Sara sent Palwasha a gift.

(5) She offered me a firm hand shake.

(6) They sold him picture.

Answers:

S No	Subject	Verb	Direct Object (DO)	Indirect Object (IO)
1	Arshad	Gave	The dog	a bone
2	He	Sent	Us	foreign stamps
3	The doctor	Gave	Her	an injection
4	Sara	Sent	Palwasha	a gift
5	She	Offered	Me	A firm hand shake
6	They	Sold	Him	Pictures

Q. What is Direct speech and Indirect speech?

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Ans. (1) Direct Speech: Consider the example: He said, "The weather is stormy and the way is long".

The given sentence in Direct form

Rules for Direct Speech:

(1) The **exact words of the speaker** have been put within **quotation marks**.

(2) There is a **comma after said**.

(3) The **first word inside** the quotation marks starts with a capital letter.

(2) Indirect Speech:

Consider the example: He said that weather was stormy and the way was long.

The give sentence is an example of Indirect speech.

Rules for the Indirect Speech:

(1) The **quotation marks** as well as the **comma** after said are removed.

(2) The conjunction **that** introduces to the words spoken by the speaker.

(3) Change of **tense**.

Rules for direct and indirect speeches to follow:

Present tense: He said, "I love cake so much"	**Past tense:** He said that he loved cake so much
Past tense: He said, "I loved cake so much"	**Past perfect tense** He said that he had loved cake so much
Present perfect tense: He said, " I have loved cake so much"	**Past Perfect:** He said that he had loved cake so much
Will future: He said, "I will love cake so much"	**Would:** He said that he would love cake so much
Imperative	**Infinitive:**

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He said, "Like me"	He told to like him

Time/space expressions:

Yesterday	The day before
Today	That day
Last week/month	The month before/previous month
Tomorrow	The next day
Next month/year	The following month/year
This/These	That/those
Here	There
Now	Then/that moment

Rules for Direct and Indirect speeches along with examples:

(1) **Present Tense in the Direct** becomes past tense.

Example: Johnsi said, "I write a letter". (D.S)

Ans. Johnsi said that she wrote a letter. (I.S)

(2) **Past Tensein the direct** becomes past perfect or remains unchanged.

Example: Angel said, "I brought a pen yesterday". (D.S)

Ans. Angel said that she had bought a pen the day before. (I.S)

(3) **Present Continuous in the direct** becomes past continuous.

Example: John said, "I am going to church". (D.S)

Ans. John said that he was going to church. (I.S)

(4) **Past Continuous in the direct** becomes past perfect continuous.

Example: Nelson said, "I was playing cricket". (D.S)

Ans. Nelson said that he had been playing cricket. (I.S)

(5) **Present Perfect in the direct** becomes past perfect.

Example: Kamal said, "I have done my homework". (D.S)

Ans. Kamal said that he had done his homework. (I.S)

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(6) **Present Perfect Continuous in the direct** becomes past perfec continuous.

Example: He said, "I have been reading a novel". (D.S)

Ans. He said that he had been reading a novel. (I.S)

(7) **'Will' and 'Shall'** are changed to **'would'**.

Example: He said, "I will go to London tomorrow". (D.S)

Ans. He said that he would go to London the next day. (I.S)

(8) **Exception to the above rule:**

If the direct speech contains the Universal Truth, the tense of the direc speech remains unchanged even if the reporting verb is in the past.

Example: The teacher said, "The sun rises in the East". (D.S)

Ans. The teacher said that the sun rises in the East. (I.S)

Examples of direct and Indirect speeches:

(1) "I will work hard to get first class" said Lazar

Ans. Lazar said he would work hard to get first class.

(2) "You can do this work" said Nelson to Johnsi

Ans. Nelson told Johnsi that he could do that work.

(3) He says, "I am glad to be here this evening"

Ans. He says that he is glad to be there that evening.

(4) "I'm going to the library now" said David.

Ans. David said that he was going to the library then.

(5) He said, "John will be in London on Tuesday".

Ans. He said that John would be in London on Tuesday.

(6) "I never eat meat", he explained.

Ans. He explained that he never ate meat.

(7) He said, "I wish I knew".

Ans. He said that He wished he had known.

(8) She says, "I shall be there."

Ans. She said that she will be there.

(9) He said, "She is coming this week."

Ans. He said that she was coming that week.

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(10) He said, "I bought this pearl for my mother."
Ans. He said that he had bought that pearl for his mother.
(11) He said, "Where is she going?".
Ans. He asked where she was going.
(12) He said, "Lucy, when is the next bus."
Ans. He asked Lucy when the next bus was.
(13) "Is anyone there?" she asked.
Ans. She asked if anyone was there.
(14) The mother said, "Lie down, David."
Ans. The mother asked David to lie down.
(15) He said, "Don't move, boys."
Ans. He asked the boys not to move.
(16) He said, "Please say nothing about this."
Ans. He asked her to say nothing about that.
(17) I say, "I want to sleep."
Ans. I say that I want to sleep.
(18) He says, "I like sweets."
Ans. He says that he likes sweets.
(19) You said, "I will meet the doctor."
Ans. You said that you would meet the doctor.
(20) They said, "We are starting now."
Ans. The said that they were starting then.
(21) I said to you, "what do you want?"
Ans. I asked you what you wanted.
(22) You said to me, "why are you wasting your time?"
Ans. You asked me why I was wasting my time.
(23) She said to you, "when will you start from London?"
Ans. She asked you when you would start from London.
(24) I said to my brother, "where were you this morning?"
Ans. I asked my brother where he had been that morning.
(25) The teacher said to Sarah, "who were you waiting for?"
Ans. The teacher asked Sarah who she had been waiting for.

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Q. What is active voice and passive voice?

Ans. There are two ways to express an action of a subject in relation to its object:

(1) **Active voice** (2) **Passive voice**

In active voice the subject acts upon object.

While in passive voice object is acted upon by subject.

The normal structure of an active voice sentence is subject + verb + object.

In the passive voice the normal structure of sentence is reversed according to certain rules and becomes like object + verb + subject.

Example of active voice: Arif bounced a ball.

Arif	Bounced	A ball
Subject	**Verb**	**Object**

Example of passive voice: A ball was bounced by Arif.

A ball	Was bounced	Arif
Object	**Verb**	**Subject**

Passive voice for all tenses rules:

(1) The places of subject and object in sentence are inter-changed in passive voice.

(2) 3rd form of verb (past participle) will be used (as main verb) in passive voice.

(3) Auxiliary verbs for each tense are give below in the table.

Present Simple tense (passive voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: **am/is/are**

Active voice:	**Passive voice:**
He sings a song.	A song **is** sung by him.
He does not sing a song	A song **is** not sung by him
Does he sing a song?	**Is** a song sung by him?

Present Continuous Tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: **am being/is being/are being**

Active voice:	**Passive voice:**
I am writing a letter.	A letter **is being** written by me.

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I am not writing a letter.	A letter is not being written by me.
Am I writing a letter?	Is a letter being written by me?

Present Perfect Tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: has been/have been

Active voice:	Passive voice:
She has finished his work.	Her work has been finished by her.
She has not finished her work.	Her work has not been finished by her.
Has she finished her work?	Has her work been finished by her?

Past Simple Tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: was/were

Active voice:	Passive voice:
I killed a snake.	A snake was killed by me.
I did not kill a snake.	A snake was not killed by me.
Did I kill a snake?	Was a snake killed by me?

Past Continuous Tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: Was being/were being

Active voice:	Passive voice:
He was driving a car.	A car was being driven by him.
He was not driving a car.	A car was not being driven by him.
Was he driving a car?	Was a car being driven by him?

Future Simple Tense (Passive Voice)

Auxiliary verb in passive voice: will be

Active voice:	Passive voice:
She will buy a car.	A car will be bought by her.
She will not buy a car.	A car will not be bought by her.
Will she buy a car?	Will a car be bought by her?

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PREPOSITIONS

1. Nafeesa is afraid ____ spiders.
(a) from (b) in
(c) about (d) of

2. I am worried ____ the exam
(a) in (b) about
(c) on (d) of

3. He looks upset, I think he took the criticism ____ heart.
(a) to (b) in
(c) about (d) of

4. I am envious ____ them.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) on

5. He confided ___ me.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of

6. They decided ____ the grey sofa.
(a) about (b) on
(c) of (d) in

7. She suffers ____ a heart disease.
(a) about (b) in
(c) from (d) on

8. The teacher set some homework ____ the end of the lesson.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) at

9. I am good ____ tennis.
(a) about (b) in
(c) at (d) of

10. We arrived ____ the station an hour late.
(a) about (b) in
(c) at (d) of

11. He is interested ____ history.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on

12. Please do not interfere ____ my personal affairs.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on

13. Green pepper is very rich ____ vitamin C.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on

14. He was embarrassed because everybody was laughing ____ him.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) at

15. She cares ____ the environment.
(a) about (b) on
(c) of (d) in

16. It was kind ____ you to help.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) of

17. Unfortunately, we had to cancel it owing ____ the bad weather.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) to

18. What did you make ____ the lecture?
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on

19. He was accused ____ theft.
(a) on (b) in
(c) about (d) of

20. As ____ me; I will be happy to lend a hand.
(a) about (b) in
(c) for (d) of

21. It differs ____ their last suggestion.
(a) about (b) in
(c) from (d) of

22. I am ____ favour the idea- I think it will work well.
(a) of (b) on
(c) about (d) in

23. What is the cause ____ the problem?
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on

24. I would like to thank you ____ behalf of all of us.
(a) on (b) in
(c) about (d) of

25. He is jealous ____ her success.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on

26. Everything is ____ control there is no need to worry.
(a) about (b) under
(c) in (d) of

27. He is married ____ Maria
(a) about (b) to
(c) of (d) in

28. He does not care ____ losing his job.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on

29. I never listen ____ the radio.
(a) to (b) of
(c) about (d) in

30. Do not take any notice ____ him.
(a) about (b) on
(c) of (d) in

31. I am fed up ____ his mess.
(a) with (b) of
(c) about (d) in

32. He is tired ____ their complaints.

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(a) about (b) of
(c) on (d) in

33. She will be there ___ you.
(a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of

34. The trouble ___ him is that he never knows when to keep quiet.
(a) about (b) in
(c) with (d) of

35. Shall I ask ___ the bill?
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) for

36. Everybody blamed him ___ the accident.
(a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of

37. Congratulations ___ your engagement.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of

38. She is sick ___ her job.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of

39. The mission is ___ United Nations control.
(a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of

40. I need it by Friday ___ the latest.
(a) at (b) in
(c) about (d) of

41. They are associated ___ our company.
(a) about (b) with
(c) in (d) of

42. She has nothing ___ common with them.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on

43. Their share price fell to ___ ten rupees yesterday.
(a) under (b) below
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b

44. I could not find the solution ___ the problem.
(a) about (b) in
(c) to (d) of

45. Their boss has them all completely ___ her thumb. They are really scared of her.
(a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of

46. In the ___ example, you can see how it works.
(a) about (b) in
(c) above (d) of

47. They walked ___ the bridge.
(a) about (b) in
(c) over (d) of

48. ___ all, you should make sure there are no typos.
(a) about (b) in
(c) above (d) of

49. The goods that had not been claimed were sold ___ the Police Property Act.
(a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of

50. He was in prison for ___ three years.
(a) about (b) over
(c) of (d) in

51. They have closed ___ 50 newspapers this year.
(a) over (b) in
(c) about (d) of

52. It is only ___ the end of the book that we find out who the father really was.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) at

53. You have finished ___ last at last.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) at

54. I know nothing ___ the matter.
(a) about (b) on
(c) of (d) in

55. The company has been ___ fire from investors because of its poor performance this year.
(a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of

56. The results were ___ average.
(a) about (b) in
(c) above (d) of

57. What is the matter ___ her?
(a) about (b) of
(c) with (d) on

58. She is feeling a bit ___ par.
(a) below (b) under
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b

59. They manufacture it ___ licence from the parent company.
(a) about (b) in
(c) under (d) of

60. That reminds me ___ when I was at university.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on

61. It took me ages to get all my documents and papers ___ order.
(a) in (b) about
(c) of (d) on

62. Could you explain that point ___ me again?
(a) about (b) in
(c) to (d) of

63. I prefer spring ___ summer.
(a) to (b) in
(c) about (d) of

64. The light is ___ our heads.
(a) above (b) over
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b

65. It looks very good when seen from ___.
(a) about (b) in
(c) above (d) of

66. I chatted ___ them yesterday.
(a) to (b) with
(c) not a nor b (d) both a and b

67. It is ___ order but delivery can take up to 28

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days.
(a) about (b) in
(c) ort (d) of

68. I would not dream ____ speaking to her like that.
(a) of (b) on
(c) about (d) in

69. The manager likes to be ____ control.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on

70. She ran to the station and managed to get there ____ time.
(a) about (b) on
(c) of (d) in

71. Nabila will take it ____ the bitter end.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) to

72. They finished the work ____ no time.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on

73. I am sure that ____ the time you get home, I will have done it.
(a) about (b) in
(c) by (d) of

74. What is up ____ them?
(a) with (b) in
(c) about (d) of

75. The matter is ____ the jurisdiction of the courts, so they will decide what to do.
(a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of

76. I am going there ____ learn the language.
(a) to (b) at
(c) of (d) on

77. They have no one to blame for the trouble ____ themselves.
(a) except (b) except for
(c) not a nor b (d) both a & b

78. New lightweight materials have replaced traditional ones ____ certain special uses.
(a) except for (b) on
(c) of (d) about

79. I cannot remember anything ____ the pain after the operation.
(a) except for (b) except
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b

80. I went there ____ a holiday.
(a) of (b) on
(c) for (d) about

81. Everyone was there ____ Nasir
(a) except for (b) except
(c) not a nor b (d) both a and b

82. I wear glasses ____ reading.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) for

83. Have you spoken ____ him yet?
(a) about (b) in
(c) to (d) of

84. Everybody started shouting and the meeting got ____ of hand.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on

85. It is famous ____ its seafood.
(a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of

86. It can only be seen from directly ____.
(a) about (b) of
(c) above (d) in

87. The results can be seen in the graph given ____.
(a) below (b) in
(c) about (d) of

88. She is obsessed ____ her project.
(a) by (b) in
(c) about (d) of

89. They were driving too fast - ____ 150 kph.
(a) above (b) over
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b

90. She spent a fortune ____ that painting.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of

91. He will be with you ____ a moment.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) on

92. I was robbed ____ my way home.
(a) on (b) in
(c) about (d) of

93. I could not get in because there were so many people ____ the way.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on

94. She is away ____ business.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on

95. The new store opens ____ business in March.
(a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of

96. The situation is ____ control.
(a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of

97. ____ the years, things got better.
(a) over (b) in
(c) about (d) of

98. Hamza was standing ____ the front of the queue.
(a) about (b) in
(c) at (d) of

99. You should not take what she says ____ heart and upset yourself.
(a) from (b) in
(c) about (d) of

100. She learnt the poem ____ heart.
(a) by (b) in
(c) about (d) of

101. The parcel was delivered ____ hand.
(a) about (b) in
(c) by (d) of

102. Osama called Ahmad ____ short.

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(a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of

103. I need some time ___ think it over.
(a) about (b) in
(c) to (d) of

104. She went into hospital ___ kidney surgery.
(a) about (b) for
(c) of (d) in

105. Come over ___ have dinner.
(a) about (b) In
(c) to (d) of

106. The restaurant is ___ the sea front.
(a) of (b) on
(c) about (d) in

107. The car ___ front is slowing down.
(a) in (b) on
(c) about (d) of

108. The soldiers were sent ___ the front to fight.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) to

109. The film was different ___ what I had been expecting.
(a) about (b) in
(c) from (d) of

110. I did not get on with them ___ the word go.
(a) about (b) from
(c) of (d) in

111. His success was due ___ the support he got from the team.
(a) about (b) to
(c) of (d) In

112. Have you heard ___ the company you applied to for a job?
(a) from (b) in
(c) about (d) of

113. He is suffering ___ prostate cancer.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) from

114. It was translated ___ Italian to English.
(a) from (b) in
(c) about (d) of

115. Jerusalem is the sacred place for
(a) Islam (b) Christianity
(c) Judaism (d) All of these

116. We waited for nearly an hour and ___ the end we went without her.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on

117. How do you feel ___ their coming?
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on

118. What did you think ___ the film? I did not like it much.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on

119. There is an eraser ___ the end of my pencil.
(a) in (b) of
(c) on (d) about

120. We were exhausted ___ the end of the journey.
(a) in (b) by
(c) about (d) of

121. They could not decide which one they liked and ___ the end they didn't bother.
(a) of (b) at
(c) in (d) about

122. They argue everything ___ the bitter end.
(a) to (b) about
(c) in (d) of

123. I paid the fees ___ the end of the course.
(a) in (b) at
(c) about (d) of

124. Did you hear ___ the accident last night?
(a) of (b) on
(c) in (d) about

125. Does this song remind you ___ anything?
(a) of (b) about
(c) at (d) in

126. The President said that he had ___ no time lied during his presidency.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) at

127. I thought it would take ages, but I did it ___ no time at all.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on

128. I have no answer to the criticism, ___ to blame the short-sighted management.
(a) at (b) except
(c) of (d) on

129. Shall we stop ___ a break?
(a) except (b) except for
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b

130. He was stabbed ___ the back and died before the ambulance arrived.
(a) .about (b) in
(c) of (d) on

131. It will take us a long time ___ make a decision.
(a) about (b) to
(c) in (d) of

132. It took me ages to find a space ___ park my car.
(a) to (b) in
(c) about (d) of

133. I have not got enough money ___ buy it.
(a) about (b) to
(c) of (d) in

134. The neighbours complained ___ how loud our music was.
(a) of (b) at
(c) on (d) about

135. The town is 100 metres ___ sea level.
(a) of (b) on
(c) above (d) at

136. He complained ___ chest pains and went to hospital.
(a) at (b) of

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(c) on (d) over

137. The bank is ____ front of my house.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on

138. The kitchen is ____ the back of the house.
(a) about (b) In
(c) of (d) at

139. We waited ____ the back of the queue.
(a) about (b) in
(c) at (d) of

140. We sat ____ the back of the classroom.
(a) about (b) at
(c) of (d) in

141. He tried to push in, but he was sent ____ the back of the queue.
(a) at (b) in
(c) about (d) of

142. The story was ____ the front page of all the newspapers.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) at

143. Didn't they warn you ____ trying that?
(a) about (b) at
(c) of (d) on

144. My house is ____ the end of the street.
(a) at (b) on
(c) of (d) Over

145. We have not decided, but we're thinking ____ buying a new car.
(a) at (b) of
(c) about (d) on

146. Good idea - I wish I had thought ____ it.
(a) at (b) of
(c) on (d) under

147. I am scared ____ heights.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on

148. They were congratulated for their success ____ tracking him down.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on

149. There has been a fall ____ prices.
(a) about (b) on
(c) of (d) in

150. He has a difficult relationship ____ them.
(a) about (b) in
(c) with (d) of

151. I have thought a lot ____ them recently.
(a) on (b) of
(c) In (d) about

152. I cannot tell the difference ____ them.
(a) about (b) in
(c) between (d) of

153. His attitude ____ his work is very negative.
(a) to (b) in
(c) about (d) of

154. You have to be ____ 18 to see this film.
(a) at (b) over
(c) of (d) on

155. They get killed ____ the end of the film.
(a) of (b) on
(c) at (d) with

156. The temperature is just ____ freezing.
(a) at (b) of
(c) above (d) on

157. Her test was ____ average.
(a) at (b) above
(c) of (d) on

158. I will keep phoning ____ you pay me.
(a) at (b) until
(c) of (d) on

159. It must be finished ____ Friday afternoon.
(a) by (b) of
(c) at (d) on

160. She will be staying at the hotel ____ Friday.
(a) at (b) until
(c) of (d) on

161. I was shocked ____ their behaviour.
(a) in (b) by
(c) about (d) of

162. Fruit is good ____ you.
(a) about (b) in
(c) for (d) of

163. She is was very good ____ us.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) to

164. I am not very keen ____ mathematic.
(a) on (b) in
(c) about (d) of

165. She is hungry ____ success.
(a) about (b) for
(c) in (d) of

166. I am tired ____ studying all the time.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on

167. I was happy ____ them.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) for

168. I was sickened ____ the sight.
(a) by (b) in
(c) about (d) of

169. She is not capable ____ behaving like that.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) on

170. Don not move ____ I tell you.
(a) at (b) until
(c) of (d) on

171. Once he starts a decorating job he would not stop ____ it's finished.
(a) until (b) at
(c) of (d) on

172. They do nothing ____ complain all the time.
(a) except (b) at
(c) of (d) on

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173. They live in a flat ___ the shop.
(a) about (b) over
(c) none of these (d) both of these

174. There were ___ 10,000 people at the concert.
(a) over (b) at
(c) of (d) on

175. She will be here at five, ___ which time you mustn't leave the room.
(a) at (b) of
(c) until (d) on

176. The people in the flat ___ are always arguing.
(a) at (b) on
(c) above (d) of

177. The decrease ___ demand has caused a huge drop in their profits.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on

178. I am no good ___ word games.
(a) in (b) at
(c) about (d) of

179. I am sick ___ all this stress.
(a) of (b) on
(c) about (d) in

180. The storm did a lot of damage ___ the roof.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) to

181. The train got ___ at nine o'clock.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on

182. Everyone was listening ___ the news.
(a) to (b) in
(c) about (d) of

183. I was confused ___ what she said.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of

184. They were driving at ___ 100 miles an hour.
(a) at (b) over
(c) of (d) on

185. ___ the time I get to Phoenix, she'll be getting up.
(a) by (b) at
(c) of (d) on

186. It's open from 7am ___ 5pm.
(a) at (b) until
(c) of (d) on

187. I could not cope ___ it.
(a) about (b) in
(c) with (d) of

188. The report focuses ___ social problems.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of

189. I fear ___ his health.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) for

190. They apologized ___ the mistake.
(a) about (b) of
(c) for (d) in

191. She had promised to be back ___ five o'clock.
(a) at (b) by
(c) of (d) on

192. The application must be in ___ the 1st.
(a) by (b) at
(c) of (d) on

193. Did they give you the reasons ___ their decision?
(a) about (b) in
(c) for (d) of

194. It depends ___ you.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of

195. They laughed ___ him.
(a) about (b) at
(c) of (d) in

196. I will have it ready ___ four o'clock at the latest.
(a) at (b) on
(c) of (d) by

197. There was a decrease ___ 10% last year.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of

198. I did everything ___ the last exercise.
(a) except (b) except for
(c) not a nor b (d) both a & b

199. Smoking is bad ___ your health.
(a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of

200. I was angry ___ the way they reacted.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on

201. I will be ready ___ the time you get here.
(a) at (b) by
(c) of (d) on

202. I will stay here ___ five o'clock.
(a) until (b) of
(c) at (d) on

203. She was dressed ___ black.
(a) in (b) on
(c) about (d) of

204. I came near ___ hit them.
(a) to (b) of
(c) about (d) in

205. The bridge goes ___ the river.
(a) over (b) at
(c) of (d) on

206. She will be here at five, ___ which time I expect you to have finished the work.
(a) by (b) at
(c) of (d) on

207. He is not very friendly ___ when he wants something.
(a) at (b) except
(c) of (d) on

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Basic English Sentences

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Barking dogs seldom_____.
   (a) bite (b) cut
   (c) run (d) care
   Ans. (a) bite
2. He was married _____a rich family.
   (a) to (b) with
   (c) in (d) of
   Ans. (a) to
3. Janis has been ill ____ last Monday.
   (a) from (b) for
   (c) since (d) by
   Ans. (c) since
4. I have applied _____a new job.
   (a) to (b) for
   (c) through (d) on
   Ans. (b) for
5. He sat next _____me.
   (a) on (b) by
   (c) at (d) to
   Ans. (d) to
6. He is suffering _____fever.
   (a) from (b) to
   (c) by (d) with
   Ans. (a) from
7. The road is _____repair/construction.
   (a) under (b) into
   (c) for (d) to
   Ans. (a) under
8. She has been weeping _____ two hours.
   (a) from (b) for
   (c) since (d) still
   Ans. (b) for
9. They came _____their car.
   (a) for (b) in
   (c) on (d) by
   Ans. (d) by
10. Smoking is injurious _____health.
    (a) for (b) to
    (c) of (d) none of these
    Ans. (b) to
11. I stand _____ my friends in hard time.
    (a) by (b) with
    (c) for (d) to
    Ans. (a) by
12. He was assisted _____ his elder brother.
    (a) for (b) to
    (c) with (d) by
    Ans. (d) by
13. The sea is abundant _____ fisher.
    (a) by (b) from
    (c) with (d) of
    Ans. (c) with
14. Can I speak _____ you for a moment?
    (a) for (b) to
    (c) by (d) none of these
    Ans. (b) to
15. Fill this jug _____ milk.
    (a) by (b) of
    (c) with (d) from
    Ans. (c) with
16. He will buy _____ new car next year.
    (a) the (b)a
    (c) an (d) no article
    Ans. (b)a
17. I gave him _____ one rupee note.

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(a) the (b) an
(c)a (d) no article
Ans. (c)a

18. This is _____ honorary post.
(a) the (b) a
(c) an (d) no article
Ans. (c)an

19. A cat has _____ long tail.
(a)a (b) an
(c) the (d) no article
Ans. (a)a

20. _____ cow gives milk.
(a) a (b)the
(c) an (d) no article
Ans. (b)the

21. She has got _____ headache.
(a)a (b) an
(c) the (d) no article
Ans.(d) no article

22. She is not _____ college student.
(a) an (b) the
(c)a (d) no article
Ans: (c)a

23. Nadeem is _____ University student.
(a) the (b)a
(c) an (d) no article
Ans. (b)a

24. _____ Hindus worship idols.
(a)the (b) an
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (a) the

25. Copper is _____ useful metal (دھات).
(a) the (b) an
(c) no article (d)a
Ans. (d)a

26. He had lost _____ few rupees he had.
(a) a (b)the
(c) an (d) no article
Ans. (b)the

27. He is as stupid as _____ owl.
(a)an (b) the
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (a)an

28. _____ Indus is the largest river of Pakistan.
(a) an (b) a
(c)the (d) no article
Ans. (c)the

29. Her mother is _____ honest woman.
(a) the (b) a
(c) no article (d)an
Ans. (d)an

30. Honesty is _____ best policy.
(a) a (b) an
(c) the (d) no article
Ans. (c)the

31. She is _____ tallest girl in this class.
(a)the (b) a
(c) an (d) no article
Ans. (b)the

32. _____ Himalayas are two _____ north of Pakistan.
(a) an, an (b) a, a
(c)the, the (d) no article
Ans. (c)the, the

33. He is _____ cleverest boy.
(a) an (b) a
(c) no article (d)the
Ans. (d)the

34. The teacher caught him by _____ air.
(a) an (b)the
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (b)the

35. My father is _____ honourable man.

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(a)an (b) the
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (a)an

36. _____ camel is the ship of the desert (صحرا).
(a) an (b) a
(c) no article (d)the
Ans. (d)the

37. Keep to _____ left.
(a)the (b) an
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (a)the

38. I gave him _____ piece of advice.
(a) the (b)a
(c) an (d) no article
Ans. (b)a

39. She is _____ intelligent student.
(a) the (b) a
(c) no article (d)an
Ans. (d)an

40. He is _____ industrious boy.
(a)an (b) the
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (a)an

41. Naveed eats _____ apple daily.
(a) the (b) a
(c)an (d) no article
Ans. (c)an

42. He takes tea twice _____ day.
(a) the (b) an
(c) no article (d)a
Ans. (d)a

43. I read _____ Pakistan Times daily.
(a)the (b) an
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (a)the

44. He bought _____ pair of shoes.
(a) the (b) an
(c) no article (d)a
Ans. (d)a

45. She always speaks _____ truth.
(a) an (b)the
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (b)the

46. _____ word to _____ wise is sufficient.
(a)A, the (b) the, a
(c) the, an (d) no article
Ans. (a)A, the

47. Waseem is _____ best bowler in our team.
(a) an (b) a
(c) no article (d)the
Ans. (d)the

48. _____ sun sets in the west.
(a) an (b) a
(c)the (d) no article
Ans. (c)the

49. Agha Hashar is _____ Shakespeare of Pakistan.
(a) an (b) a
(c) no article (d)the
Ans. (d)the

50. This is _____ easy lesson.
(a) the (b) a
(c)an (d) no article
Ans. (c)an

51. Let us go to _____ club.
(a) an (b) a
(c) no article (d)the
Ans. (d)the

52. Gold is _____ precious metal.
(a) the (b) an
(c)a (d) no article
Ans. (c)a

53. Karachi is _____ big city.
(a) an (b)a
(c) the (d) no article
Ans. (b)a

54. She is _____ ugly girl.
(a) the (b) a

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(c)an (d) no article
Ans. (c)an
55. This is _____ book you gave me to read.
(a) an (b)the
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (b)the
56. He has _____ umbrella.
(a) the (b) a
(c) no article (d)an
Ans. (d)an
57. Elephant is _____ huge animal.
(a)a (b) the
(c) an (d) no article
Ans.(a) a
58. Yesterday I saw _____ European in the street.
(a) the (b) an
(c) no article (d)a
Ans. (d)a
59. The hunter caught _____ eagle yesterday.
(a) the (b) a
(c)an (d) no article
Ans. (c)an
60. We read _____ Holy Quran daily.
(a)the (b) an
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (a)the
61. _____ Arabs conquered our country.
(a) an (b)The
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (b)The
62. His elder brother is _____ L.L.B.
(a) the (b) a
(c) no article (d)an
Ans. (d)an
63. He is like _____ angel.
(a)an (b) a
(c) the (d) no article
Ans. (a)an
64. Both _____ brothers are lawyers.
(a) an (b) a
(c) no article (d)the
Ans. (d)the
65. He could not sleep _____ whole of the night.
(a)the (b) an
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (a)the
66. She works all _____ day long.
(a) an (b) a
(c)the (d) no article
Ans. (c)the
67. _____ rich should help _____ poor.
(a) The, an (b)The, the
(c) The, a (d) no article
Ans. (b)The, the
68. English is the language of _____ English.
(a)the (b) an
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (a)the
69. _____ Ravi flows near Lahore.
(a) an (b)The
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (b)The
70. Makkah is _____ holy city of the Muslims.
(a) an (b) a
(c)the (d) no article
Ans. (c)the
71. _____ Punjab is the biggest province of Pakistan.
(a) an (b) a
(c) no article (d)The
Ans. (d)The

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72. _____ health of his father is breaking down.
(a) an (b) a
(c)The (d) no article
Ans. (c)The

73. I have _____ ink-pot.
(a) the (b) a
(c) no article (d)an
Ans. (d)an

74. He has lost _____ book which he bought yesterday.
(a)the (b) an
(c) a (d) no article
Ans.(a)the

75. She was here _____ hour ago.
(a) the (b) a
(c) no article (d)an
Ans. (d)an

76. _____ earth revolves round the sun.
(a) an (b) a
(c)The (d) no article
Ans. (c)The

77. She is _____ foolish girl.
(a) the (b) an
(c)a (d) no article
Ans. (c)a

78. _____ harder you work _____ better it is.
(a) The, an (b)The, the
(c) The, a (d) no article
Ans. (b)The, the

79. This is _____ shortest way to my school.
(a)the (b) an
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (a)the

80. He does not tell _____ lie.
(a) an (b) the
(c) no article (d)a
Ans. (d)a

81. _____ bird in hand is worth two in the bush.
(a)A (b) an
(c) the (d) no article
Ans. (a)A

82. Do not beat about _____ bush.
(a) an (b) a
(c)the (d) no article
Ans. (c)the

83. Man has landed on _____ moon.
(a) an (b)the
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (b)the

84. This is _____ historical place.
(a)an (b) the
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (a)an

85. He is _____ unlucky fellow.
(a) the (b) a
(c)an (d) no article
Ans. (c)an

86. Do you like _____ orange or _____ mango?
(a) the, a (b)an, a
(c) a, an (d) no article
Ans. (b)an, a

87. Many _____ man died in this battle.
(a) an (b) the
(c)a (d) no article
Ans. (c)a

88. He has only _____ few friends.
(a)a (b) an
(c) the (d) no article
Ans. (a)a

89. He is _____ most brilliant boy in the class.
(a) an (b) a
(c) no article (d)the
Ans. (d)the

90. Ceylon is _____ island which lies

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to _____ south of India.
(a) the, an (b) a, the
(c)an, the (d) no article
Ans. (c)an, the

91. He is _____ boy who stole my book.
(a)the (b) an
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (a)the

92. The rose is _____ beautiful flower.
(a) an (b)a
(c) the (d) no article
Ans. (b)a

93. She is _____ old friend of mine.
(a) a (b) the
(c)an (d) no article
Ans. (c)an

94. Do not make _____ noise.
(a)a (b) the
(c) an (d) no article
Ans. (a)a

95. He said that he saw _____ cow.
(a) the (b) an
(c) no article (d)a
Ans. (d)a

96. Will you light _____ lamp.
(a) an (b)the
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (b)the

97. The strange hen laid _____ golden egg.
(a) an (b) the
(c)a (d) no article
Ans. (c)a

98. I will not wind _____ clock.
(a)the (b) an
(c) a (d) no article
Ans. (a)the

99. Turn on _____ fan.
(a) an (b) a
(c)the (d) no article
Ans. (c)the

100. The teacher will _____ you.
(a)beat (b)beaten
(c)beats (d)beating
Ans. (a)beat

101. I have _____ these two books.
(a)read (b)read
(c)reads (d)reading
Ans. (a)read

102. It is _____ in China. (P.V)
(a)make (b)made
(c)makes (d)making
Ans. (b)made

103. Nothing _____ here.
(a)grows (b)grew
(c)grown (d)growing
Ans. (a)grows

104. I shall _____ him next week.
(a)meet (b)meets
(c)met (d)meeting
Ans. (a)meet

105. The police has _____ him.
(a)arrest (b)arrested
(c)arrests (d)arresting
Ans. (b)arrested

106. The sun is _____ in the east.
(a)rise (b)rose
(c)risen (d)rising
Ans. (d)rising

107. Always _____ upon your teacher's advice.
(a)act (b)acts
(c)acted (d)acting
Ans: (a)act

108. When I leave Multan I _____ to you.
(a)shall write (b) write
(c) wrote (d) written
Ans. (a)shall write

109. I _____ that place next week.
(a) would visit (b)shall visit

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(c) visit (d) visited
Ans. (b)shall visit

110. Did my friend _____ my slate?
(a) broke (b) broken
(c) breaking (d)break
Ans. (d)break

111. My father often _____ here.
(a) came (b)comes
(c) coming (d) none of these
Ans. (b)comes

112. Every potter _____ his own pots.
(a)praises (b) praise
(c) praised (d) praising
Ans. (a)praises

113. The baby _____ for milk now.
(a) cries (b) cried
(c) will cry (d)is crying
Ans. (d)is crying

114. His father _____ two months ago.
(a)die (b) died
(c) was dead (d) will die
Ans. (b)died

115. I was reading the book, when the bell _____.
(a) ring (b) rung
(c)rang (d) ringing
Ans. (c)rang

116. How long ago you _____ here?
(a) did you came (b) do you come
(c) do you came (d)did you come
Ans. (d)did you come

117. She _____ English quite well.
(a) speak (b) spoke
(c)speaks (d) spoken
Ans. (c)speaks

118. He _____ to my letter.
(a)replied (b) reply
(c) replying (d) none of these
Ans. (a)replied

119. Do not _____ fast.
(a) ran (b)run
(c) running (d) none of these
Ans. (b)run

120. I _____ this motor bike only a month ago.
(a) buy (b) buying
(c)bought (d) none of these
Ans. (c)bought

121. Shahida _____ a sad song today.
(a) sing (b) sung
(c) singing (d)sing
Ans. (d)sang

122. He is _____ back next week.
(a) came (b) coming
(c) come (d) none of these
Ans. (b)coming

123. She has _____ him back.
(a)sent (b) send
(c) sending (d) sand
Ans. (a)sent

124. He (go) to Lahore yesterday.
(a) go (b)went
(c) gone (d) going
Ans. (b)went

125. You (read) a book now.
(a) read (b) reading
(c) was reading (d)are reading
Ans. (d)are reading

126. She (write) a letter since morning.
(a)has been writing
(b) have been writing
(c) had been writing
(d) will be writing
Ans. (a)has been writing

127. He (speak) the truth.
(a) speak (b) spoke
(c)speaks (d) spoken
Ans. (c)speaks

128. We are (take) tea.
(a) take (b) took
(c) taken (d)taking
Ans. (d)taking

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129. If she (come) in time, we shall help her.
(a)comes (b) came
(c) coming (d) none of these
Ans. (a)comes

130. He (play) for two hours.
(a) have been playing
(b) had been playing
(c) will be playing
(d)has been playing
Ans. (d)has been playing

131. No sooner did I (come) to school than the peon rang the bell.
(a) came (b) coming
(c)come (d) none of these
Ans. (c)come

132. He (meet) his friend today.
(a) meet (b) meets
(c) met (d)met
Ans. (d)met

133. It was (rain) when I reached there.
(a) rain (b)raining
(c) rained (d) none of these
Ans. (b)raining

134. They (play) cricket for six hours.
(a)has been playing
(b) have been playing
(c) are playing
(d) will be playing
Ans. (b)have been playing

135. What are you (do) now?
(a) do (b)doing
(c) did (d) done
Ans. (b)doing

136. I am (write) a letter.
(a)writing (b) write
(c) wrote (d) written
Ans. (a)writing

137. He has (write) a book.
(a) write (b) wrote
(c)written (d) writing
Ans. (c)written

138. I (buy) this motor bike only a month ago.
(a) buy (b)bought
(c) buying (d) none of these
Ans. (b)bought

139. The match started after I (leave) the playground.
(a) leave (b) leaved
(c)had left (d) left
Ans. (c)had left

140. They always _____ the truth.
(a) spoke (b)speak
(c) spoken (d) speaking
Ans. (b)speak

141. Our teacher has ____ us this lesson.
(a) teach (b) teaching
(c)taught (d) none of these
Ans. (c)taught

142. Aslam _____ absent yesterday.
(a)was (b) is
(c) has (d) had
Ans. (a)was

143. She _____ for London tomorrow.
(a) leave (b) left
(c) will leave (d) none of these
Ans. (c)will leave

144. _____ is a good exercise.
(a)swim (b)swimming
(c)swam (d)swum
Ans. (b)swimming

145. May I _____ in, sir?
(a)come (b)comes
(c)came (d)coming
Ans. (a)come

146. _____ at the blackboard.
(a)look (b)looks
(c)looking (d)looked
Ans. (a)look

147. My uncle has _____ me a gift.

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(a)send (b)sends
(c)sent (d)sending
Ans. (c)sent

148. They _____ tea every morning.
(a) take (b) took
(c) taken (d) taking
Ans. (a) take

149. Quaid-e-Azam _____ very hard.
(a)work (b)works
(c)worked (d)working
Ans. (c)worked

150. The match _____ after I had left the ground.
(a)start (b)starts
(c)started (d)starting
Ans. (c)started

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ENGLISH

LIST OF SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS

The following is a list of common words along with their synonyms (words with more or less similar meaning) and antonym (words with more or less opposite meaning) to help you tackle the vocabulary section of Synonyms and Antonyms in your examination:

Word	Synonyms (Similar Meaning)	Antonyms (Opposite Meaning)
Abandon	Forsake, leave, give up, relinquish,	Retain, stay with
Abase	humiliate, disgrace, bring down, humble	exalt, uplift, honour.
Abash	Confuse, feel or made to feel ashamed, confound	Encourage, cheer to
Abate	Lessen, reduce, diminish, decline	Raise, increase, rise, augment,
Abet	Help, assist, encourage	Discourage, hinder, block
Abhor	Dislike, detest, hate	approve, like.
Abject	Degraded, mean, groveling, wretched or miserable	Proud, independent
Abnormal	Unusual, irregular, unnatural	Normal, usual, regular
Abjure	Disclaim, forswear, repudiate, disavow	Accept, claim, avow
Aboriginal	Native, indigenous	Immigrant, imported
Abortive	Futile, unsuccessful, fruitless, miscarriage of birth	Successful, effective, well-time
Abridge	Condense, summarized, shorten, curtail	Expand, extend, enlarge
Abrupt	Sudden, steep, hasty	Gentle, gently, sloping
Abscond	Decamp, run away, go away secretly	Remain, stay, live in
Absolve	Acquit, release, pardon, set free from guilt	Condemn, sentence
Abstain	Refrain, desist, forbear	Continue, permit
Abstruse	Hidden, obscure, deep	Simple, open, revealed
Abundant	Ample, plentiful, rich, exuberant	Meager, inadequate, poor, insufficient
Abuse	Injure, maltreat, revile, upbraid	Praise, use well
Accede	Consent, assent, comply	Refuse, resign, quit
Accelerate	Hasten, expedite, quicken	Retard, hinder, reduce speed
Accession	Addition, enlargement, extension	Diminution, loss
Accommodate	Suit, reconcile, oblige	Refuse, disoblige
Accomplish	Finish, fulfil, execute, achieve	Fail, leave undone

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Accord	Agreement, harmony, willingness	Discord, disagreement, unwillingness
Accredited	Authorized, entrusted, delegated	Discredited, unauthorized
Accumulate	Collect, pile up, store	Squander, waste, distribute
Acquaintance	Knowledge, cognizance	Ignorance, unfamiliar
Acute	Sharp, penetrating	Dull, blunt
Addicted	Devoted, accustomed to	Unaddicted, free
Adept	Skilful, expert	Clumsy, not expert/inexpert
Adhere	Stick, abide by, cling	Break from, come undone
Adjacent	Close, near, contiguous	Remote, distant, far away
Adjourn	Postpone, defer, delay, put off, suspend	Advance, hurry on schedule
Adoration	Worship, reverence, beautify	Irreverence, contempt, disfiguring, marring
Affinity	Alliance, liking, sympathy, attraction	Dislike, discord, antipathy, repulsion, repugnance
Aggravate	Intensify, make worse	Diminish, reduce, please, satisfy, reconcile, recover
Alienate	Estrange, transfer, desolation	Reconcile, recover
Alienation	Desolation, disaffection	Allegiance, camaraderie, companionship, fellowship
Allegiance	Loyalty, fidelity, fealty	Disloyalty, treachery, disaffection, rebellion
Alleviate	Lessen, lighten, reduce	Enlarge, escalate, heighten
Alliance	Union, combination, league, confederation	Separation, opposition, disunion, division
Altercation	Quarrel, dispute, discord, friction, strife	Agreement, consensus
Ambiguous	Doubtful, uncertain, suspicion, skepticism	Clear, simple, certainty, confidence
Ameliorate	Improve, amend, meliorate	Worsen, spoil, impair, deteriorate
Amiable	Lovable, charming, agreeable, affable	Unlovable, unattractive
Amicable	Friendly, cordial, in goodwill	Unfriendly, cold.
Analogy	Likeness, resemblance, comparison	Difference, dissimilar
Annihilate	Destroy, abolish, nullify, wipe out, reduce	Restore, ratify, improve
Annul	Cancel, quash, nullify, wipe out, reduce	Restore, ratify, improve
Antagonistic	Opposed, adverse, hostile, rival	Friendly, sympathetic, associated
Anticipate	Forestall, forecast, prejudge, foresee	Be behindhand, miss
Antipathy	Dislike, aversion, hostility	Liking, sympathy, attachment
Antique	Ancient, old, hoary, immemorial	Modern, fresh, new, young, recent, up-to-date, novel
Apparent	Clear, evident, plain, conspicuous, manifest, obvious	Obscure, invisible, concealed, hidden, secret, implicit, inconspicuous
Appease	Assuage, pacify, lessen, alleviate, lighten	Provoke, vex, enlarge, escalate, extend, heighten.
Applaud	Cheer, approve	Cry down, hiss
Applause	Acclaim, acclamation, plaudit	Abuse, disapproval, jeering, booing, censure.

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Apposite	Pertinent, relevant, apt	Irrelevant, inapposite
Apprise	Inform, acquaint, notify, advise, enlighten	Keep secret, misinform
Apprehend	Grasp, seize, arrest, perceive, fear	Miss, relax, let go, misunderstand
Approbation	Approval, sanction, commendation	Disapproval, censure, dissatisfaction
Arbitrary	Tyrannical, dictatorial, absolute, imperious	Reasonable, mild, constitutional
Arduous	Difficult, laborious	Easy, light, simple
Ardent	Fiery, heated, hot, passionate, fervent, impassioned, zealous	Calm, cool, impassive
Arrogant	Haughty, indolent, overbearing, imperious	Humble, tolerant, modest, docile, obsequious
Ascendancy	Superiority, mastery, upper hand	Inferiority, subjection,
Assail	attack, assault, storm, besiege, charge	defend, protect, uphold
Assuage	Calm, tranquilize, lessen, alleviate, lighten, allay	Excite, disturb, enlarge, escalate, extend, heighten, toughen
Atonement	Reconciliation, amends, propitiation.	Derange, disarrange, disjoin, dislocate, misfit.
Audacious	Bold, daring, disdainful, insolent, scornful	Timid, shrinking, considerate, humble, polite, respectful
Augment	Increase, enlarge, swell, extend	Decrease, lessen, reduce
Authentic	True, certain, genuine; veritable	Unauthentic, spurious
Auspicious	Lucky, favorable	Unfavorable, unlucky
Avenge	Retaliate, punish	Forgive, pardon, overlook
Aversion	Hostility, dislike, unwillingness, distaste	Willingness, readiness, liking
Avocation	Recreation, employment of leisure	Vocation, business
Awful	Venerable, solemn, dreadful, shocking	Secular, unimpressive, pleasant
Awkward	Clumsy, unhandy, rude, clownish; ungainly	Handy, clever, graceful, refined
Baffle	Defeat, elude, puzzle, confuse, perplex, mystify	Clarify, inform, easy
Barbarous	Uncivilized, cruel	Civilized, gentle
Bare	Naked, nude, stripped	Clothed, covered, dressed
Barricade	Obstacle, barrier, hurdle,	Help, open, approachable,
Beguile	Deceive, cheat	Enlighten, treat, honesty
Belittle	Depreciate, deprecate; discredit, disparage, minimize	Credit, encourage,, enhance, exaggerate
Benevolent	Charitable, benign, kindness, generosity, unselfishness	Malevolent, uncharitable, malice, stinginess, egoism, merciless
Betray	Disclose, divulge, deceive, cheat, give away	Conceal, defend, be loyal
Bewilder	Puzzle, perplex, confuse	Enlighten, illuminate
Binding	Compulsory, obligatory	Voluntary, laxative
Biased	One-sided, partial, partisan, prejudiced, slanted, subjective	Disinterested, open minded, unbiased

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Bigotry	Bias, intolerance, narrow-mindedness	Impartiality, objectivity
Blandishment	Flattery, coaxing	Bluntness, disrespect
Blasphemy	Profanity, swearing, cursing, obscenity, vulgarity, obscene	Reverence, exquisite, polite
Blatant	noisy, vociferous, clamorous	Quiet, gentle, soothing
Bleak	Cold, cheerless, barren, desolate, weak	Warm, comfortable, luxurious, healthy
Bliss	Happiness, delight	Unhappiness, misery
Bloom	Freshness, flush	Decay, withered state
Boggle	Falter, doubt, waver, shrink, demur, shirk	Be certain, act promptly, consent, accede.
Boisterous	Loud, blatant, noisy, clamorous, vociferous, stormy	Quiet, calm, soft, silent, disciplined, tranquil
Bombastic	Turgid, fustian	Simple, quiet, brief, sober speech
Brandish	Flourish, swing, wield	Arrest, hang, suspend
Brashness	Brass, cheek, gall, hide, nerve	Civility, meekness, politeness
Brevity	Shortness, conciseness, succinctness, summarized	Lengthy, long-windedness, circumlocution
Brutal	Cruel, rough, beastlike	Human kindly, gentle
Brusque	Abrupt, rude, blunt, bluff, curt, gruff, surly	Diplomatic, gracious, mannerly, polite, urbane
Bystander	Looker-on, onlooker, spectator, beholder	Performer, actor
Candid	Fair, impartial, just, frank, ingenuous	Unfair, partial, biased, disingenuous
Canvass	Investigate, scrutinize, inspect, solicit	Leave alone, refuse
Caprice	Freak, whim, fancy, vagary	Steadfastness
Captivity	Bondage, servitude	Freedom, liberty
Catastrophe	Calamity, debacle, disaster, cataclysm	Benefit, blessing, boon, comfort, success.
Caress	Fondle, hug, embrace	Repel, discourage
Cease	Leave off, stop, desist	Begin, continue
Cede	Give up, surrender, yield, relinquish	Hold, refuse
Celebrated	Famous, notable, renowned, glorious, eminent	Unknown, undistinguished
Censure	Blame, condemn, rebuke, admonish, reprimand	Praise, commend, endorse
Ceremonious	Formal, solemn, courtly, ritual	Unceremonious, informal, undignified, haphazard
Cessation	Ending, pause, rest, ceasing, intermission, discontinuance	Beginning, continuance
Cheer	Gladden, encourage, exhilarate, refresh	Chill, depress, dispirit, ridicule, sadden, dishearten.
Cherish	Nourish, foster, entertain, harbour	Neglect, repel
Chivalrous	Heroic, brace	Cowardly, ungallant
Circumlocution	Euphemism, euphuism, indirectness, periphrasis	Brevity, conciseness, condensation, directness, succinctness

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Circumscribe	Bound, contain, encircle, enclose, encompass, surround	Open, unbound
Clamour	Outcry, uproar	Silence, peace
Clemency	Gentleness, mildness, merry, leniency	Harshness, severity
Coalition	Alliance, combination	Disunion, separation
Coarse	Rough, gross, thick, rude, vulgar	Thin, fine, refined
Coerce	Compel, force, subdue, oblige, constrain	Persuade, lead, free, cooperate, coincide, collaborate
Collateral	Indirect, not lineal, confirmatory	Lineal, direct
Colossal	Gigantic, huge, large	Small, diminutive
Combat	Struggle, fight, encounter	Peace, rest
Commensurate	Equal, equivalent, tantamount, synonymous	Unequal, incommensurate, opposed, antonymous
Commodious	Convenient, roomy	Cramped, incommodious
Compassion	Pity, sympathy	Ruthlessness, antipathy
Comprehend	Comprise, embrace, understand, perceive	Exclude, fail to perceive
Comprehensive	Inclusive, extensive	Exclude, narrow
Compress	Squeeze, contract	Loosen, expand
Conceal	Hide, cover, keep secret	Reveal, disclose
Concede	Allow, permit, yield	Forbid, deny; unyielding
Concise	Short, brief, succinct	Diffuse, lengthy, large
Concord	Agreement, accord	Disagreement, discord
Condemn	Blame, censure, disapprove	Praise, approve
Confer	Give, bestow, award, accord, grant	Refuse, take, back, withdraw, withhold
Conjure	Adjure, implore, beckon, invoke, beseech	Command, injunction
Conscientious	Exact, honorable, meticulous, punctilious	Unprincipled, dishonorable
Considerate	Thoughtful, unselfish	Thoughtless, selfish
Consign	Deposit, commit, deliver	Withhold, withdraw
Conspicuous	Noticeable, remarkable	Insignificant, obscure
Conspiracy	Plot, combination, league, intrigue	Counterplot
Contend	Strive, struggle, compete	Yield, give in
Contemptible	Despicable, detestable, execrable	Admirable, excellent, moral
Contemptuous	Audacious, disdainful, insolent, scornful, supercilious	Considerate, humble, polite, respectful, reverent
Contradict	Contravene, deny, oppose, controvert, disprove, refute	Affirm, agree, corroborate, maintain, uphold
Contravene	Contradict, interfere, oppose, counteract, refute	Stand aside, assist, affirm, corroborate
Corroborate	Strengthen, establish	Weaken, disapprove, forbid
Coruscate	Flash, glitter, gleam	Flame, burn steadily
Countenance	Favour, sanction, approve	Discountenance, disapprove, forbid
Counterfeit	Forged, spurious, shoddy, snide, apocryphal	Accurate, authentic, genuine, sincere

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Crafty	Cunning, artful	Ingenuous, honest
Cripple	Lame, disable, weak, hobbled, gammy, halt	Help, strengthen
Cruel	Brutal, bestial, nasty, sadistic	Gentle, humane, kind, merciful
Culmination	Summit, zenith, top	Bottom, base
Cursory	Transient, rapid, careless, hasty, scant	Leisurely, thorough, careful, minute, profound
Danger	Hazard, jeopardy, menace, peril, risk, threat	Defence, protection, safety, security, safeguard
Daring	Adventurous, venturous, venturesome	Timid, caution, cowardly
Dainty	Delicious, palatable, nice, delicate, neat	Unpalatable, inelegant, uncritical
Dash	Hurl, cast, smash, destroy, abash, rush	Retain, encourage, stand still
Daunt	Dismay, terrify, scare	Encourage, cheer
Dawdle	Procrastinate, dally, dilly-dally, loiter	Decide, persevere, push on, quicken
Debar	Hinder, exclude, prevent, shut out	Facilitate, admit, allow
Debase	Degrade, humiliate, disgrace, humble, demean, downgrade	Exalt, purify, praise, respect, compliment
Debility	Weakness, infirmity	Strength, health
Declare	Advertise, announce, enunciate, proclaim	Censor, conceal, withhold
Decrease	Abate, decline, drop, fall, sink, subside	Climb, enlarge, escalate, grow, strengthen, wax
Decorum	Propriety, decency, gravity, staidness	Impropriety, lack of dignity, levity
Deface	Disfigure, damage	Improve, preserve
Defame	Malign, asperse, libel, slander, vilify	Praise, commendation
Deference	Respect, reverence, honour, homage	Disrespect, rudeness
Defile	Corrupt, soil, stain, contaminate	Cleanse, purify
Deformity	Malformation, ugliness, disfigure, blemish, deform, deface	Shapeliness, adorn, beautify, conserve, restore
Defray	Discharge, liquidate, settle	Be in debt
Defraud	Cheat, fleece, swindle	Honest, sincere
Deleterious	Harmful, deadly, killing	Harmless, innocuous
Delusion	Fantasy, illusion, mirage, hallucination	Actuality, fact, reality, truth verify
Demur	Pause, stop, hesitate, recoil, shirk, shy	Agree, act promptly, accept, consent, accede
Depose	Dethrone, degrade	Enthrone, exalt
Depraved	Corrupt, degenerate, evil, heinous, infamous, nefarious, vile, wicked	Pious, chaste
Descend	Decline, drop, fail, sink	Climb, increase, lift, soar
Desert	Abandon, run away	Stay with, retain
Desecration	Debasement, defilement, profanation, sacrilege, violation	Consecration, purification, sanctification
Despair	Dejection, depression, desperation, hopelessness.	Confidence, encouragement, expectation, hope, optimism.
Desist	Leave off, stop	Continue, go on
Despotic	Unconstitutional, arbitrary, autocratic, dictatorial, tyrannical	Constitutional, reasonable, democratic, lawful, representative

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Destitute	Wanting, needy, poor	Well-provided, well to do
Desultory	Rambling, casual, random	Steady, straight-forward orderly, systematic
Deteriorate	Lower, spoil, decline	Ameliorate, improve
Devoid	Empty, vacant	Full, well, supplied
Devout	Religious, pious	Irreligious, profane
Dexterity	Skill, facility	Clumsiness, not skill
Diffident	Hesitating, doubtful	Confident, trusting
Dilapidated	Ruined, wasted	Restored, in repair
Dilate	Expand, widen, broaden	Contract, narrow, squeeze
Diligence	Industrious, care	Laziness, slackness
Discern	Perceive, descry	Misunderstand, confuse
Disconsolate	Sad, cheerless, disturb	Happy, cheerful, glad
Disgrace	Abase, debase, degrade, demean, downgrade, humble	Compliment, exalt, praise, raise, respect
Disinterested	Fair, impartial, unbiased, objective	Interested, biased, partial, abiective
Disown	Disclaim, deny	Acknowledge, accept
Disseminate	Spread, scatter, disperse, broadcast, diffuse	Withhold, withdraw, unite, gather
Dogmatic	Authoritative	vague
Dreadful	Awful, appalling, ugly	Harmless, pleasing, soothing
Dress	Apparel, attire, costume, garb, gear	Undress, unclothed
Dwell	Reside, abide, live	Travel, move on
Dwindle	Decrease, shrink, decline, reduce	Increase, grow, expand, extend
Eager	Avid, desirous, intent, enthusiastic, keen	Impassive, indifferent, listless, uninterested, uninvolved
Earnest	Eager, ardent	Slack, apathetic
Eccentric	Irregular, anomalous	Concentric, regular
Eccentricity	Idiosyncrasy, oddity, quirk	Commonness, normality, ordinariness, conventionality
Eclipse	Overshadow, dim, obscure	Reveal, illumine
Ecstasy	Rapture, transport	Calmness, agony, displeasure
Edible	Eatable, harmless	Uneatable, inedible
Efficacy	Force, energy, virtue, potency, competency	Weakness, impotence, incompetency
Elegant	Graceful, refined, deluxe, elaborate, luxurious, sumptuous	Unrefined, mediocre, simple, unadorned, usual, vulgar
Embarrass	Confuse, entangle	Help, enable
Embarrassment	Chagrin, shame, humiliation, discomposure, mortification	Brashness, composure, confidence, contentment, exaltation, temerity
Embezzle	Steal, flinch	Be honest, sincere
Embrace	Incorporate, embody	Exclude, keep away
Emotion	Affect, desire, feeling, passion, sentiment	Indifference, reason, insensibility, rationally.
Encroach	Intrude, trespass, infringe, invade, violate	Keep away from, desist, withdraw, respect

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Endorse	Approve, sanction, back, confirm, ratify, O.K	Disapprove, oppose, censure, condemn, reject, reprehend.
Endow	Dower, furnish, bequest	Deprive, withhold
Endurance	Continuance, persist, withstand, sustain	Cessation, forgo, relinquish, submit, bear, cope, put up with
Enormous	Colossal, gigantic, large	Small, puny, compact
Ensue	Follow, succeed	Go before, cause
Entangle	Involve, implicate, ravel	Unravel, free, clear
Entice	Allure, attract, yield	Repel, repulse, resist
Entrap	Entangle, ensnare	Set free, liberate
Envy	Jealousy, ill-will	Good-will, contentedness
Espouse	Betroth, marry, support	Refuse, oppose, resist
Escalate	Increase, intensify, step up	Decrease, lessen, reduce, weaken
Escape	Abscond, flee, fly, retreat, run away	Confront, face, follow, remain, submit, surrender
Eternal	Endless, everlasting, permanent	Transient, temporary, non-permanent
Evasive	Shuffling, equivocal	Frank, honest, sincere.
Everlasting	Endless, eternal, timeless, interminable, never-ending, unending	Finite, temporary.
Exaggerate	Amplify, magnify	Minimize, understate
Exalt	Lift up, raise, elevate	Cast down, lower
Excel	Surpass, superior	Fail, inferior
Exclaim	Call out, vociferate	Be silent, quiet
Exhale	Breath out, evaporate, eject, reject, vomit	Inhale, intake, assimilate
Exile	Banish, expulsion, expatriation, deport, relegate, rusticate	Repatriation, welcome, greet
Expatriate	Exile, expel, foreigner	Repatriate, recall
Exonerate	Absolve, acquit, vindicate, exculpate	Accuse, implicate
Explicit	Delicate, fine, graceful, polished, refined	Clumsy, unrefined, common, coarse, rough
Extenuate	Lessen, reduce, decrease, decline	Heighten, intensify, enhance, exaggerate
Extinguish	Quench, annihilate	Light, kindle
Extraneous	Foreign, extrihsic, immaterial, inessential	Native, intrinsic, relevant, significant
Extricate	Emancipate, free	Enslave, bind
Fabulous	False, not real, fictitious, mythical	True, real, actual, based on facts dull, serious
Facetious	Merry, jesting	Dull, serious
Fallacy	Deception, illusion	Truth, real
Fantastic	Fanciful, imaginative, queer	Real, practical
Fastidious	Particular, meticulous	Indifferent, careless
Feeble	Weak, debilitated, frail, faint, dim, imbecile	Strong, vigorous, sane

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Felicity	Hoy, happiness, bliss, gladness, blessedness	Misfortune, sorrow, grief, misery, sadness
Ferocity	Cruelty, savagery	Kindness, gentleness
Fervent	Glowing, vehement	Cool, unimpassioned
Fictitious	False, untrue, not real	True, genuine, actual
Figurative	Typical, metaphysical	Actual, straightforward
Finite	Bounded, limited	Infinite, unlimited
Flimsy	Slight, thin, trivial	Substantial, serious
Fluctuate	Waver, vacillate, vibrate, oscillate, swing	Constant, uniform
Fold	Crease, crimp, line, wrinkle, pleat	Smooth, straighten, unfold
Fore-knowledge	Farsightedness, foresight, forethought, prescience	Heedlessness, ignorance, hindsight
Forgo	Give up, sacrifice, waive	Demand, keep, preserve
Forswear	Abjure, disavow, disclaim, recant, retract, take back	Assert, acknowledge, claim, uphold
Fortify	Secure, strengthen, brace, encourage, entrench	Weaken, discourage, unnerve
Fragile	Weak, brittle, frail, delicate, frangible, friable	Strong, solid, tough, flexible, malleable
Fraudulent	Dishonest, cheating	Honest, candour, sincere
Frivolous	Foolish, vain	Grave, serious
Frown	Grimace, pout, scowl	Smile
Funeral	Dismal, mournful, gloomy	Cheerful, bright
Furtive	Stealthy, secret, sly, sneaky, surreptitious	Open, above, board, overt, obvious
Futility	Useless, vanity, worthlessness	Utility, advantage, profitable
Gaiety	Joyousness, festivity	Sadness, mourning
Gale	Blizzard, breeze, cyclone, hurricane, tornado, typhoon	Peace, tranquility
Gallantry	Courage, bravery, heroism, chivalry	Cowardice, poltroonery
Ghastly	Spectral, pallid, horrible	Corporeal, alive, pleasing
Gauche	Boorish, maladroit, tactless, uncouth, unpolished	Urbane, adroit, polite, considerate
Genuine	Actual, authentic, real, true	Artificial, fake, forged, spurious, imaginary
Gloomy	Dark, dreary, grey, dim	Cheerful, bright, gay
Gregarious	Affable, amiable, cordial, outgoing, viscous	Social, introverted
Glutinous	Sticky, viscous	Liquid, smooth
Gorgeous	Splendid, superb, neat	Shabby, mean, dirty
Grandeur	Splendor, greatness	Shabbiness, sordidness
Gratification	Enjoyment, delight	Disappointment, dissatisfaction
Grim	Sullen, surly	Mild, gentle
Gratuitous	Voluntary, spontaneous	Mercenary, paid for

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Grudge	Envy, jealousy	Goodwill, love
Gruesome	Ghastly, grim, grisly, hideous, lurid, macabre	Charming, delightful, pleasing
Gullible	Credulous, trusting	Critical, doubtful, dubious, sceptical
Gush	Flow, stream	Stop, cease, finish
Hackneyed	Common, stale	Novel, fresh
Hamper	Shackle, clog, hinder	Release, accelerate
Hapless	Unfortunate, unlucky	Lucky, fortunate
Harbor	Shelter, lodge, dwell	Eject, banish, remove
Harmony	Concord, agreement, accord	Discord, disagreement
Hazardous	Adventurous, bold, dangerous, threatening	Protected, safeguarded
Heartily	Cordially, ardently	Insincere, cold
Heed	Mind, pay attention	Disregard, neglect
Herculean	Laborious, colossal, difficult	Slight, easy, simple
Homogeneous	Uniform, similar, pure	Heterogeneous, mixed
Hobby	Avocation, pastime, sport, recreation	Business, labour, livelihood, profession
Humane	Gentle, kind	Cruel, ungentle
Hostile	Bellicose, unfriendly	Cordial, friendly, tolerant
Humility	Humbleness, modesty	Pride, arrogance
Humorous	Comic, comical, funny, jocular, witty	Gloomy, dull, sedate
Husky	Beefy, stocky, brawny	Thin, lean, weak
Hypocrisy	Deceit, imposture	Honesty, sincerely
Hypocritical	Treacherous, disloyal, false, traitorous	Candid, honest, loyal, moral, sincere
Identity	Sameness, oneness	Difference, not similar
Imbibe	Absorb, engross, assimilate, digest	Eject, discharge, vomit
Immaculate	Spotless, stainless	Spotted, stained
Immerse	Dip, plunge, douse, submerge	Draw out
Immunity	Exemption, release, freedom, privilege	Subjection, liability
Impatient	Hindrance, prevention	Facility, liberty
Imperative	Obligatory, commanding, important, essential	Unimportant, submissive, not compulsory
Impertinent	Irrelevant, impudent	Pertinent, relevant
Implicate	Entangle, involve	Exclude
Impel	Drive, motivate, move	Inhibit, prevent, quell
Implicit	Implied, inferred, covert	Expressed, reserved, exposed
Impenetrable	Impassable, impermeable, impervious	Accessible, open, permeable
Imposter	Cheat, rogue	Honest person
Imprudence	Thoughtlessness, heedlessness	Prudence, carefulness
Imitate	Ape, copy, mimic, impersonate	Create, originate
Inaccessible	Unapproachable, distant, remote	Approachable, accessible
Inadvertent	Inattentive, careless, over-sighted	Attentive, heedful, thoughtful

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Inclement	Unmerciful, harsh	Clement, merciful
Incumbent	Binding, compulsory, obligatory	Unnecessary, non compulsory
Incite	Arouse, exhort, foment	Discourage, hinder, subdue
Indemnify	Compensate, reward, repay	Inflict, loss
Industrious	Busy, active, laborious	Idle, lazy
Inevitable	Unavoidable, necessary	Avoidable, unnecessary
Induce	Cajole, coax, persuade, urge, wheedle	Hinder, repel, subdue, discourage
Infirm	Debilitated, sickly	Strong, healthy, stout
Infinite	Boundless, illimitable, limitless	Circumscribed, finite, limited
Infringe	Break, violate	Submit, obey
Insanity	Lunacy, madness	Sanity, sensibility
Insipid	Tasteless, dull, flavored	Tasty, well-flavored
Instantaneous	Immediate, quick, momentary	Future, remote, tardy,
Intermission	Suspension, stoppage	Continuance, resume
Intervention	Interposition, mediation, involvement	Neglect, hindrance
Intricate	Involved, complicated, obscure, knotty	Straightforward, simple, clear, easy
Intrude	Invade, encroach	Keep away, respect
Insolvent	Bankrupt, broke, impecunious	Affluent, flush, rich, well-to-do
Intuition	Insight, instinct	Calculation, inference
Invigorate	Straighten, stimulate	Weaken, unnerve
Involuntary	Compulsory, automatic	voluntary, spontaneous
Intimidate	Browbeat, bulldoze, bully, daunt, dismay, terrorize	Blandish, encourage, induce
Irksome	Tiresome, tedious, difficult	Pleasant, easy
Itinerant	Wandering, nomadic	Stationary, settled
Jaundiced	Biased, prejudiced, mistrustful, distrustful	Unprejudiced, unbiased, trusting, confident
Jeopardize	Hazard, endanger	Secure, preserve
Jeopardy	Danger, hazard, menace, peril, risk, threat	Defence, protection, safety
Jolly	Jovial, festive	Miserable, dull
Jubilant	Exulting, rejoicing	Despondent, despairing
Judicious	Discriminating, prudent, well-advised	Indiscreet, imprudent
Jumble	Conglomeration, mess, muddle, farrago, confuse	Clear, straightforward, sequential, order, arrange
Juvenile	Youthful, young	Senile, old
Jurisdiction	Authority, dominion	Forbidding, preventing
Kindle	Fire, ignite, inflame, light quench, stifle, smother	Darken, extinguish
Kidnap	Abduct, carry off	Restore, bring back
Knotty	Hard, intricate	Smooth, easy, simple
Knack	Aptitude, faculty, gift	Ineptitude, incompetence

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Laborious	Tiresome, wearisome	Easy, light, simple
Lack	Absence, dearth, shortage	Abundance, sufficiency
Lament	Wail, mourn, gloom	Rejoice, approve
Lavish	Excessive, extravagant, prodigal	Restrained, economical
Laxity	Looseness, slackness	Tightness, firmness
Legend	Myth, fable, tradition	True story, fact, reality
Lethal	Deadly, mortal, fatal	Harmless, enlivening, life-giving, invigorating
Lofty	High, tall, elevated, towering, outstanding, summit, steep	Low, depressed, degraded, short
Lucrative	Profitable, paying	Unprofitable, losing
Luminous	Light, bright	Dark, obscure
Lunacy	Insanity, madness	Sanity, mental, soundness
Luster	Brilliance; brightness	Dimness, plainness
Luxuriant	Abundant, profuse	Scanty, barren, scarcity
Magnanimous	Generous, noble	Ungenerous, mean
Magnitude	Size, bulk, largeness	Smallness
Malevolent	Malignant, spiteful	Benevolent, kindly
Malice	Spite, hate	Charity, love
Malign	Asperse, defame, libel, slander, vilify, lampoon	Praise, eulogize
Massive	Enormous, hefty, huge; immense, vast	Minute, small, thin
Manifest	Exhibit, show, obvious, conspicuous, evident	Conceal, suppress, hidden, implicit, secret
Meager	Scanty, poor	Plentiful, plump
Melancholy	Sad, gloomy	Gay, joyous
Melodious	Tuneful, musical	Unmelodious, tuneless
Mercenary	Hired, mean	Voluntary, generous
Mingle	Mix, blend	Dissolve, disentangle,
Migrate	Emigrate, immigrate, move, travel	Remain, stationary
Migratory	Wandering, unsettled	Settled, stationary
Miraculous	Marvelous, wonderful	Normal, natural
Miscellaneous	Mixed, mingled	Individual, separate
Misery	Sorrow, distress	Joy, comfort
Miserable	Dismal, sorry, unhappy	Cheerful, contended, joyous
Moderate	Restrained, limited	Immoderate, excessive
Monotonous	Uninflected, dull, boring, tedious, tiresome	Melodious, cheerful, stimulating, exciting
Monstrous	Prodigious, horrible	Ordinary, normal
Mortal	Perishable, deadly	Immortal, imperishable
Mutable	changeable, variable	Settled, unchanging
Mutiny	Insubordination, revolt	Loyalty, subordination

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Mystify	Puzzle, perplex	Illuminate, enlighten
Myth	Fable, legend, saga	Fact, history
Mythical	Legendary, fabulous	Actual, historic
Native	Aboriginal, indigenous, autochthonous, endemic	Alien, exotic, foreign, immigrant, imported
Nebulous	Cloudy, misty, confused	Clear, unclouded
Nefarious	Depraved, corrupt, evil, heinous, villainous	Innocent, moral, pious
Nervous	Edgy, excitable, fidgety, restless	Composed, steady, tranquil, imperturbable
Nicety	Accuracy, precision,	Carelessness, indifferent
Notorious	Well-known, renowned noted (in something bad) disreputable	Unknown, reputable
nugatory	Trifling, insignificant	Important, effective
Numb	Anaesthetized, insensible, paralyzed, deadened	Lively, active, vigorous, aware
Obedient	Dutiful, good, well-behaved	Mischievous, stubborn
Oblivion	Forgetfulness, obscurity	Memory, remembrance
Oblivious	Absent-minded, inattentive, abstracted	Aware, observant
Obnoxious	Exposed, harmful, hateful, odious, offensive	Free, cheerful, harmless, humane, lovable, pleasing
Obscene	Filthy, indecent	Pure, clean
Obscure	Darken, dim, arcane, cryptic	Clear, explicit, plain, transparent
Obtuse	Stupid, dull	Intelligent, bright
Obsessed	Addicted, addictive, hooked, compulsive	Instinctive, natural
Officious	Meddlesome, mischievous, intrusive,	Harmless, non-interfering, incurious,
Onerous	Burdensome, laborious	Light, easy, trifling
Opportunistic	Ambitious, aspiring, pushy	Indolent, lazy, timid, uninvolved
Oppress	Crush, harass	relieve, help
Optimistic	Confident, hopeful, sanguine	Pessimistic, cynical, defeatist
Oration	Speech, address	Silence
Orifice	Opening, aperture, hole	Ending
Ostentatious	Boastful, pretentious	Reticent, restrained
Outrageous	Atrocious, bold, daring, monstrous, scandalous	Timid, appropriate, commendable, decorous, polite
Outstanding	Distinguished, dominant, foremost, paramount	Mediocre, usual
Overbearing	Arrogant, domineering, haughty, imperious	Deferential, docile, modest, obsequious
Overture	Offer, invitation	Withdrawal, finale
Pacific	Peaceful, gentle	Violent, hostile
Palatable	Tasty, appetizing	Unpalatable, tasteless, intangible
Palpable	Tangible	Intangible

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Paltry	Little, beggarly	Fine, great, sufficient
Paramount	Supreme, predominant, important, essential	Subordinate, inferior, irrelevant, unimportant
Paucity	Scarcity, fewness, deficiency, inadequate	Abundance, multitude, adequate, sufficient,
Penitence	Repentant, remorseful	Obstinacy, stubbornness
Pensive	Thoughtful, sorrowful	Active, gay, happy
Perennial	Everlasting, perpetual	Temporary
Perseverance	Persistence, steadiness	Slackness, inconstancy
Petition	Request, appeal	Command, order
Piercing	Sharp, acute, penetrating	Soft, low
Piteous	Sad, sorrowful, mournful	Joyful, cheerful
Plague	Immerse, dip	Draw out, come out
Preamble	Introduction, preface	Conclusion, ending
Precarious	Risky, uncertain	Safe, secure
Precedence	Priority, preference	Inferiority
Precipitate	Hasten, expedite, impetuous, impulsive	Delay, retard, cautious, impassive, thoughtful
Preclude	Prevent, stop, hinder, hamper,	Help, allow, permit
Predicate	Assert, affirm	Deny, doubt
Prefatory	Introductory, opening	Concluding, final
Pregnant	Full, teeming	Empty, meaningless
Prejudiced	Biased, slanted, subjective	Unbiased, disinterested
Prejudicial	Baneful, biased	Unbiased, objective
Pretence	Affectation, show, pretext	Sincerity, reality
Prey	Victim, capture	Captor, hunter
Proclamation	Announcement, ordinance	Silence
Prodigal	Extravagant	Miser, economic
Profane	Unconsecrated, impious	Sacred, religious
Profound	Deep, fathomless, excess	Shallow, abstruse
Profuse	Lavish, prodigal	Meager, sharing
Progeny	Descendant, off-spring	Ancestors
Prolific	Productive, fruitful	Unproductive, barren
Prohibit	Ban, debar, enjoin, forbid	Endorse, permit, allow
Prone	Inclined, prostrate	Averse, upright
Propel	Press, push, shove, thrust, urge	Discourage, pull, stop
Proscribe	Outlaw, denounce	Pardon, forgive
Prosecute	Indict, pursue	Abandon, defend
Prototype	Archetype, exemplar, ideal, original	Copy, counterpart, duplicate
Provident	Foreseeing, thrifty	Improvident, extravagant
Provisional	Conditional, contingent, tentative, dependent	Conclusive, definite, permanent

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Prudent	Judicious, cautious,	Imprudent
Pungent	Sharp, stinking	Mild, harmless
Quack	Charlatan, imposter	Professional, qualified
Quash	Annul, cancel	Ratify, confirm, restore
Quell	Calm, placate, subdue	Noisy
Quench	Extinguish, put out	Light, ignite, arouse
Radiance	Brilliancy, luster	Dullness, dimness
Radical	Fundamental, organic	Superficial, incomplete
Ragged	Torn, jagged	Even
Raid	Foray, incursion, invasion, sortie	Depress, descend, lower
Random	Casual, desultory, haphazard	Formal, invariable, orderly, systematic
Rancid	Tainted, sour	Untainted, sweet
Rational	Intelligent, reasonable	Irrational, foolish
Rebuff	Reprimand, rebuke	Encourage, approve
Recede	Retire, withdraw	advance, retreat
reciprocal	mutual, correlative	selfish, individual
reckless	rash, regardless	cautious, prudent
rectify	repair, renew, remedy, renovate	destroy, save, keep, conserve, repair
redeem	buy back, recover	retain, detain
Redundant	Exuberant, excessive	Scanty, deficient
Relinquish	Abandon, abdicate, cede, renounce, resign, yield	Possess, maintain
Remission	Abatement, relaxation	Increase, augmentation
Repudiate	Renounce, reject	Allow, admit
Repugnant	Distasteful, offensive	Agreeable, pleasant
Repulsive	Abhorrent, abominable, disgusting, loathsome	Admirable, alluring, amiable, charming
Resolute	Determined, firm	Irresolute, undecided
Respite	Pause, cessation	Continuance, perpetuity
Restoration	Recovery, reinstatement	Destruction, with-holding
Restraint	Check, hindrance	Freedom, frankness
Retrospect	Review	Prospect
Reveal	Publish, disclose	Conceal, hide
Revive	Renew, reanimate	Depress, deject
Revolt	Rebel, mutiny	Loyal, obey, submit
Ridiculous	Laughable, absurd	Grave, serious
Righteousness	Uprightness, goodness	Ungodliness, dishonestly
robust	Strong, hale, stout, lusty, portly	Thin, lean, weak, fragile
Ruinous	Dilapidated, harmful	Whole, sound
Rupture	Breach, break	Union, attachment
Rustic	Rural, simple rude, clownish	Urbane, polished

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Sacrilegious	Profane, impious	Pious, reverent
Sacred	Blessed, consecrated	Temporal worldly
Sad	Dejected, depressed, despondent, disconsolate	Joyous, blithe, cheerful, jubilant, lively
Saddle	Load, burden	Unload, disburden
Sane	Sound, healthy, sensible, reasonable	Unsound, confused, unreasonable, insane
Saucy	Impertinent, rude	Polite, reserved
Savory	Tasty, palatable, spicy	Unsavory, tasteless
Sarcastic	Biting, caustic, cutting, sardonic	Complimentary, flattering, favourable
Scandal	Shame, infamy, slander	Credit, praise
Scandalous	Atrocious, monstrous	Appropriate, commendable, humane, polite
Scanty	Insufficient, meager	Abundant, plentiful
Scatter	Sprinkle, disperse, diffuse, disseminate	Retain, hold, gather, unite
Sceptic	Agnostic, atheist, doubter, unbeliever	Believer, bigot, religious, zealot
Seclusion	Separation, withdrawal	Publicity, union
Secular	Temporal, civil, lay, profane, worldly	Religious, eternal, pious
Sedate	Calm, composed, sober, serious, solemn, staid	Perturbed, agitated, light-hearted
Seductive	Alluring, enticing, attractive, luring,	Repelling, chill, dissuade
Semblance	Resemblance, likeness	Unlikeness
Sensual	Carnal, fleshly	Ascetic, spiritual
Servile	Slavish, menial	Masterly, lordly
Shackle	Fetter, hamper	Loose, release
Shuffle	Mix, confuse	Clear, be frank
Slender	Slim, fragile, weak, thin	Fat, bulky, stout, strong
Sloth	Torpor, inactivity, laziness	Activity, vigour
Smite	Strike, beat, hit	Spare, repair
Snug	Close, comfortable	Uncomfortable
Smudge	Soil, besmirch, dirty	Bleach, clean, purify
Sober	Moderate, calm	Immoderate, excited
Solace	Console, comfort, peace	Vex, pain, irritation
Solemn	Formal, ceremonial	Informal, profane
Solicitude	Care, concern, worry	Baffle, confuse, puzzle
Solicitous	anxious, apprehensive	Careless, unconcerned
Solitary	Lone, single, secluded	Companionable, sociable
Sophistry	Casuistry, hair-splitting	Uncontroversial
Sordid	Dirty, foul, filthy	Clean, polished
Sovereign	Royal, regal, authority	Subject, ineffectual
Speculation	Thought, theory	Action, fact
Speculator	Barracker, observer	Performer, participant
Splendid	Gorgeous, sumptuous	Shabby, cheap
Spontaneous	Voluntary, without preparation	Involuntary, with prior preparation

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Spurious	Illegitimate, forged, counterfeit, shoddy	Genuine, authentic, accurate, sincere
Squander	Dissipate, waste	Save, economize
Stagnant	Still, motionless, stationary	Running, moving, in action
Stake	Risk, hazard	Shirk, avoid
Staunch	Firm, resolute	Infirm, unsteady
Steadfast	Fixed, established	Unfixed, infirm
Steep	Abrupt, precipitous	Flat, gentle, level, low
Sterile	Arid, barren, childless, unfruitful, unproductive	Bearing, fruitful, viable, yielding, productive
Stimulate	Arouse, stir	Calm, tranquil
Stout	Strong, robust, portly	Thin, lean, weak
Stray	Wander, err, deviate	Stay, continue
Stringent	Astringent, contracting, tight,	Relaxing, gentle
Strip	Denude, uncover, bare	Cover, clothe
Stubborn	Obstinate, unyielding, adamant, inflexible	Adaptable, docile, yielding, tractable
Sublime	High, exalted	Low, depressed
Subdue	Check, constrain, curb, repress, restrain, suppress	Incite, stimulate
Subservient	Ancillary, inferior	Superior, leading
Subsistence	Living, existence	Starvation
Subtle	Nice, delicate, rare, thin, crafty	Rough, coarse, unrefined, simple
Subvert	Overthrow, destroy	Reconstruct, restore
Sumptuous	Costly, expensive	Cheap, simple
Superfluous	Redundant, useless, harmful, unprofitable	Useful, beneficial, profitable, serviceable
Superlative	Highest, greatest	Lowest, smallest
Surmise	Suspect, suppose	Know, be sure, exact
Susceptible	Sensitive, impressionable	Insusceptible, hard
Suspicious	Doubtful, questionable	Certain, trustful, clear
Swell	Dilate, expand, bulge	Diminish, lessen, deflate, actual
Symbolical	Typical, representative	Actual
Synonymous	Equivalent, similar	Dissimilar, contrary
Tacit	Implied, implicit	Explicit, expressed
Taciturn	Close, reticent, uncommunicative, secretive	Unreserved, talkative, chatty
Tangible	Tactile, substantial	Impalpable, unreal
Tantamount	Equivalent, equal	Unequal, non-equivalent
Taunt	Jeer, flout, scoff, gibe	Soothe, commend, praise
Tedious	Wearisome, irksome	Delightful, agreeable
Tenacity	Adhesiveness, obstinacy	Looseness, inertia
Terrestrial	Earthy, worldly	Heavenly, celestial
Testimony	Witness, deposition	Concealment, denial
Theatrical	Dramatic, showy, histrionic	Natural, real, prosaic

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Terse	Compendious, laconic, concise, brief	Lengthy, talkative, tedious
Thrifty	Provident, economical	Prodigal, uneconomic
Thriftless	Wasteful, improvident, spendthrift	Cautious, frugal, miserly, thrifty
Thwart	Oppose, frustrate, balk, foil, inhibit	Help, advance, permit, allow
Tipsy	Intoxicated, drunk, nervous, shaken, agitated	Sober, calm, composed, cool
Torment	Pain, torture	Comfort, easy, tranquil
Tortuous	Twisted, winding, crooked	Straight, honest, simple
Tranquil	Calm, quiet, composed, peaceful	Disturbed, agitated
Treachery	Disloyalty, perfidy	Loyalty, faith
Trench	Infringe, trespass	Respect, observe
Trifle	Toy, play, wanton	Serious
Trivial	Paltry, petty	Significant, important
Triumph	Victory, achievement	Lament, fail
Turbulent	Blustering, riotous, stormy, violent	Tranquil, peaceful
Turmoil	Bustle, confusion, hurry	Quiet, peacefulness
Turpitude	Baseness, depravity, wickedness, vileness	Worthiness, goodness
Tyrant	Despot, autocrat	Constitutional, sovereign
Tyro	Beginner, novice,	Expert, old hand, veteran
Unethical	Amoral, immoral, unprincipled, unscrupulous	Moral, principled, scrupulous
Unanimous	Accordant, harmonious	Discordant, disagreeing
Unique	Solve, single, unmatched	Common, frequent
Uphold	Back, champion, defend	Betray, destroy, drop
Urbane	Cultivated, genteel, sophisticated	Brusque, gauche, vulgar
Urbanity	Civility, politeness	Rudeness, harshness
Vagrant	Wandering, roaming	Settled, homely
Vague	Uncertain, indefinite	Certain, definite, sure
Vain	Empty, worthless	Useful, effective
Valiant	Brave, gallant	Cowardly,
Validity	Efficiency, authority	Inefficiency, weakness
Vanish	Disappear, pass away	Appear, live, survive
Vehement	Violent, boisterous	Weak, cold, lean
Veil	Screen, hide, conceal	Disclose, uncover
Velocity	Swiftness, rapidity	Slowness, tardiness
Venerable	Reverend, grave	Trifling, light
Verbose	Wordy, diffuse, long-winded, repetitious	Terse, silent, speechless
Veracity	Truth, reality, correctness	Fiction, unreality
Vexatious	Annoying, harassing, irritating, knotty	Soothing, pleasing,
Vicious	Faulty, defective, corrupt, depraved	Perfect, incorrupt, simple
Viable	Fertile, fruitful	Aborted, sterile, untenable

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Vibrate	Fluctuate, oscillate	Stationary, motionless
Vigour	Power, strength	Weakness, sickness
Vindictive	Revengeful, spiteful, malevolent, malicious	Benevolent, kindly
Vivid	Lively, clear	Dull, unimpressive
Vogue	Fashion, usage, trend	Unpopular, outdated
Voluntary	Spontaneous, free	Involuntary
Voracious	Greedy, ravenous	Satiable, satisfied
Vulnerable	Weak, exposed, untenable, defenseless	Fortified, strong, invulnerable, guarded, invincible
Wander	Meander, ramble, range, roam, rove, stray	Remain, rest, settle, steady
Wariness	Caution, circumspection, vigilance, watchfulness	Incaution, careless
Warrant	Guarantee, certify, authorize	Forbid, disallow
Wearisome	Fatiguing, irksome, tiring, tedious	Refreshing, restful
Whimsical	Freakish, fanciful, eccentric, capricious	Serious, staid
Wistful	Pensive, thoughtful, dreamy, moody, nostalgic	Cheerful, happy, heedless, airy, flippant
Wretched	Unfortunate, sad, miserable, dismal, sorry	Joyous, contended
Wrinkle	Fold, crease, crimp, pleat	Smooth surface, flat, straighten
Yearn	Hanker, long, pine	Be satisfied, be contended
Yield	Forgo, give in, surrender, relinquish, concede	Resist, withhold, refuse
Yoke	Link, bondage, slavery	Freedom, liberty
Zeal	Passion, eagerness	Apathy, weakness
Zenith	Top, apex, climax, pinnacle, summit	Base, bottom, foot, low
Zest	Brio, dash, drive, energy, gusto, pleasure, spirit	Dullness,

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Most Important English MCQ's

1. He was unreasonably incensed ---------- me.
(a) With (b) At
(c) Against (d) On

2. The Prime Minister invested the new establishment ---------- judicial authority.
(a) Over (b) On
(c) Against (d) With

3. They quarreled ---------- division of the booty.
(a) About (b) On
(c) Upon (d) Over

4. The protracted illness has reduced him ---------- skeleton.
(a) To (b) By
(c) Up to (d) Into

5. The Government has embarked ---------- the implementation of the 20-point programme vigorously.
(a) With (b) Upon
(c) At (d) On

6. They talked ---------- the matter for many hours without arriving at any conclusion.
(a) On (b) About
(c) Upon (d) Over

7. He was vexed ---------- the behaviour of his son.
(a) At (b) With
(c) About (d) On

8. He was totally innocent ---------- the crime.
(a) About (b) With
(c) From (d) Of

9. He will not succeed ---------- he works hard.
(a) Unless (b) Until
(c) In case (d) In

10. We will have to atone ---------- our misdeeds.
(a) At (b) On
(c) With (d) For

11. Large number of colleges are affiliated ---------- the Karachi University.
(a) With (b) By
(c) From (d) To

12. The man was an accomplice ---------- the thief.
(a) Of (b) In
(c) With (d) From

13. The destiny has destined him ---------- a high post than he now holds.
(a) For (b) To
(c) On (d) Upon

14. It is natural for us to exult ---------- our own success.
(a) At (b) Over
(c) On (d) Against

15. The teacher seemed to be irritated ---------- me.
(a) With (b) Over
(c) From (d) Against

16. What he has done ---------- no excuse.
(a) With (b) Of
(c) For (d) In

17. Fate smiled ---------- him in all his ventures.
(a) At (b) With
(c) On (d) Above

18. Work hard ---------- you should fail.
(a) Otherwise (b) Or
(c) That (d) Lest

19. At last he yielded ---------- the temptation.
(a) For (b) About
(c) At (d) To

20. The master dispensed ---------- the services of his servant.
(a) Up (b) With
(c) From (d) Through

21. The girl could not bear ---------- the force of the current.
(a) With (b) Up
(c) Out (d) Up against

22. The event came ---------- as he had predicted it.
(a) By (b) About
(c) Off (d) UP

23. His friend has run ---------- his whole fortune.
(a) Out (b) Down
(c) Over (d) About

24. He was unreasonably incensed ---------- me.
(a) With (b) At

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(c) On (d) About

25. So many servants attended ---------- him during his illness.
(a) At (b) Upon
(c) On (d) With

26. He will cast ---------- an opportunity of taking revenge on you.
(a) Up (b) For
(c) On (d) About for

27. He has not yet reconciled ---------- his friend.
(a) To (b) With
(c) From (d) By

28. He congratulated his friend ---------- the latter's success.
(a) About (b) For
(c) On (d) Against

29. He revenged himself ---------- his enemy.
(a) From (b) On
(c) By (d) With

30. At present I am occupied ---------- writing a book on General Knowledge.
(a) In (b) With
(c) On (d) About

31. ---------- the event of his resigning his job, his family would starve.
(a) At (b) On
(c) Within (d) In

32. He always connives ---------- the faults of his children.
(a) With (b) On
(c) At (d) About

33. I complimented him ---------- his bright success in the examination.
(a) At (b) On
(c) About (d) For

34. These days everybody complains ---------- corruption in public life.
(a) About (b) On
(c) Of (d) Against

35. We sailed ---------- the river.
(a) In (b) On
(c) At (d) Down

36. He was kind enough to accede ---------- his request.
(a) With (b) In
(c) To (d) Over

37. She persisted ---------- doing the job despite its being uninteresting to her.
(a) On (b) With
(c) At (d) In

38. In the world of today, material values take precedence ------- spiritual values.
(a) At (b) On
(c) Over (d) Above

39. He persevered --------- all obstacles.
(a) Among (b) Between
(c) Through (d) Despite

40. I am --------- sure of it as you are.
(a) Quite (b) As
(c) Perfectly (d) Very

41. Beethoven --------- music you have been listening to was one of the world's famous composers.
(a) Which (b) Whose
(c) About whom (d) About which

42. I was born in London but --------- most of my childhood in the country.
(a) Spend (b) Spent
(c) Spended (d) Spending

43. In my town, they continuously --------- down old houses and put up new ones.
(a) Pulled (b) Pull
(c) Pulling (d) Pulls

44. The grandfather's clock --------- there for as long as I can remember.
(a) Stood (b) Stands
(c) Has been standing (d) Is standing

45. I have been mending my socks -------- the last two hours.
(a) For (b) Since
(c) Against (d) Within

46. I have to go back --------- my promise.
(a) From (b) To
(c) On

47. Mr. Aslam sat --------- the Managing Committee.
(a) In (b) On
(c) To

48. Rani will wash the tank --------- Saturday.
(a) In (b) On
(c) To

49. Ali did not abide --------- the rule.
(a) Around (b) By
(c) At

50. Nawaz is --------- stronger of the two.
(a) Certainly (b) Certainly the
(c) Certainly

51. We can certainly learn about philosophy ------- -- the help of mathematics.
(a) By (b) On
(c) With

52. The new weapons were not --------- enough.

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(a) The effective (b) An effective
(c) Effective

53. Mr. Salman's wife --------- yesterday.
(a) Has come (b) Came
(c) Had come

54. Had Uzma come into the room, she --------- the child eating the paper.
(a) Saw (b) Would see
(c) Would have seen

55. When I was sleeping, she --------- playing the sitar.
(a) Was (b) Must be
(c) Were

56. The main points are as ---------.
(a) Follows (b) Follow (c) Following

57. I congratulated him --------- his success.
(a) On (b) For
(c) At

58. I have not seen him --------- the last ten days.
(a) For (b) Since
(c) By

59. I stared at him --------- he spoke.
(a) When (b) While
(c) Whenever

60. I wish I --------- a car.
(a) Had (b) Have
(c) May have

61. I invited him --------- dinner.
(a) For (b) To
(c) At

62. Would you mind --------- the bag for me.
(a) Hold (b) Holding
(c) To Hold

63. He has a very expensive watch --------- his wrist.
(a) On (b) In
(c) Around

64. If you need a coat you will have to buy --------- as I cannot give you mine.
(a) It (b) One
(c) Some (d) Any

65. Will Iqbal help us prepare for the examination? He will help us if he --------- time.
(a) Would have (b) Had
(c) Has had (d) Has

66. What colour are you going in to have your house painted. We will ---------.
(a) Paint in white
(b) Paint white
(c) Had painted in white
(d) Have it painted white
(e) Have it white painted

67. Who is the new secretary of the club? The members --------- recently.
(a) Elected Sania secretary.
(b) Elected to Sania secretary.
(c) Elected secretary to Sania
(d) Elected secretary Sania

68. Will Raja drive to Multan? No, his father persuaded him-----.
(a) For not driving (b) Not for driving
(c) Not to drive (d) To not drive

69. Can they go shopping with us? Sorry, they are busy; I wish they --------- with you now.
(a) Can go (b) Are going
(c) Could go (d) Would go

70. It is very nice movie and they are also free tonight. I wish they --------- to the movie tonight.
(a) Can go (b) Are going
(c) Could go (d) Would go

71. It has been raining for the past five days. I wish it ---------.
(a) Stopped to rain (b) Stopped raining
(c) Would stop raining (d) Were to stop raining

72. Do you speak French? Yes, I learned --------- in France.
(a) It how it speak (b) How speak it
(c) Speaking it (d) It to speak

73. Might Shahla have come at 8-00? Yes, she ---------.
(a) May have (b) Might
(c) Had (d) Might have

74. Rubi talks a lot, doesn't she? Yes, although there's no reason for ---------
(a) So much have talking
(b) Her so much talking
(c) Her talking so much
(d) Talking her so much

75. Why is Maria so late? I do not know --------- be.
(a) What can the reason
(b) Can what the reason
(c) What the reason
(d) What the reason can

76. The neighbours will not let their son play with Salman. What could Salman --------- to deserve that?
(a) Do (b) Done
(c) Have done (d) Be done

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ANALOGIES I

1. Doctor: Nurse:: Follower: _____?
   (A) Employer (B) Leader
   (C) Worker (D) Manager
2. Moon: Satellite:: Earth: _____?
   (A) Sun (B) Planet
   (C) Solar System (D) Asteroid
3. Fear: Threat:: Anger: _____?
   (A) Compulsion (B) Panic
   (C) Provocation (D) Force
4. Clock: Time:: Thermometer: _____?
   (A) Heat (B) Radiation
   (C) Energy (D) Temperature
5. Cup: Lip:: Bird: _____?
   (A) Bush (B) Grass
   (C) Forest (D) Beak
6. Tractor: Trailer:: Horse: _____?
   (A) Stable (B) Cart
   (C) Saddle (D) Engine
7. Flower: Bud:: Plant: _____?
   (A) Twig (B) Seed
   (C) Taste (D) Flower
8. Flow: River:: Stagnant: _____?
   (A) Rain (B) Stream
   (C) Pool (D) Canal
9. Paw: Cat:: Hoof: _____?
   (A) Lamb (B) Horse
   (C) Elephant (D) Lion
10. Car: Garage:: Aeroplane: _____?
    (A) Port (B) Depot
    (C) Hangar (D) Harbour
11. Venerate: Worship:: Extol: _____?
    (A) Glorify (B) Homage
    (C) Compliment (D) Recommend
12. Nurture: Neglect:: Denigrate: _____?
    (A) Reveal (B) Extol
    (C) Recognize (D) Calumniate
13. Tiger: Forest:: Otter : _____?
    (A) Cage (B) Sky
    (C) Nest (D) Water
14. Illiteracy: Education:: Flood: _____?
    (A) Rain (B) Bridge
    (C) Dam (D) River
15. Hill: Mountain:: Stream: _____?
    (A) River (B) Canal
    (C) Glacier (D) Avalanche
16. Fruit: Banana:: Mammal: _____?
    (A) Cow (B) Snake
    (C) Fish (D) Sparrow
17. Fire: Ashes:: Explosion: _____?
    (A) Flame (B) Debris
    (C) Sound (D) Death
18. Drama: Stage:: Tennis: _____?
    (A) Net (B) Tournament
    (C) Racket (D) Court
19. Sculptor: Statue:: Poet: _____?
    (A) Canvas (B) Pen
    (C) Verse (D) Chisel
20. Malaria: Disease:: Spear: _____?
    (A) Wound (B) Sword
    (C) Weapon (D) Death
21. Reading: Knowledge:: Work: _____?
    (A) Experience (B) Engagement
    (C) Employment (D) Experiment
22. Cricket: Bat:: Hockey: _____?
    (A) Field (B) Stick
    (C) Player (D) Ball
23. Enough: Excess:: Sufficiency: _____?
    (A) Adequacy (B) Surplus
    (C) Competency (D) Import
24. Skeleton: Body:: Grammar:

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_____?
(A) Language (B) Sentence
(C) Meaning (D) Education

25. Mature: Regressed:: Varied: _____?
(A) Rhythmic (B) Monotonous
(C) Decorous (D) Obsolete

26. Ship: Sea:: Camel: _____?
(A) Forest (B) Land
(C) Mountain (D) Desert

27. Dilatory: Expeditious:: Direct: ___?
(A) Circumlocutory
(B) Tortuous
(C) Straight
(D) Curved

28. Wrist: Elbow:: Ankle: _____?
(A) Heel (B) Fingers
(C) Foot (D) Knee

29. Amber: Yellow:: Carmine: _____?
(A) Red (B) Green
(C) Violet (D) Blue

30. Wax: Wane:: Zenith: _____?
(A) Nadir (B) Bottom
(C) Fall (D) Height

31. Foundation: Edifice:: Constitution: _____?
(A) Government (B) State
(C) Nation (D) Cabinet

32. Video: Cassette:: Computer: _____?
(A) Reels (B) Recordings
(C) Files (D) Floppy

33. Produce: Waste:: Contrast: _____?
(A) Match (B) Correct
(C) Oppose (D) Contradict

34. Paleography: Writings::Ichthyology: _____?
(A) Fishes (B) Whales
(C) Oysters (D) Mammals

35. Painting: Artist:: Symphony: _____?
(A) Novelist (B) Poet
(C) Essayist (D) Composer

36. Dawn: Dusk:: Inauguration: _____?
(A) Invitation (B) Valediction
(C) Repetition (D) Organisation

37. Annihilation: Fire:: Cataclysm: ___?
(A) Earthquake (B) Flood
(C) Emergency (D) Steam

38. Entrepreneur: Profit:: Scholar: ___?
(A) Income (B) Knowledge
(C) Service (D) Business

39. Anatomy: Zoology:: Pediatrics: __?
(A) Chemistry (B) Medicine
(C) Paleontology (D) Mechanics

40. Novice: Learner:: Harbinger: ____?
(A) Messenger (B) Thief
(C) Pickpocket (D) Robber

41. Mattock: Dig:: Shovel: _____?
(A) Break (B) Push
(C) Scoop (D) Whittle

42. Foresight:Anticipation:: Insomnia:_____?
(A) Treatment (B) Disease
(C) Sleeplessness (D) Unrest

43. Poles: Magnet:: Battery: _____?
(A) Cells (B) Power
(C) Terminals (D) Energy

44. Physician: Treatment:: Judge: ____?
(A) Punishment (B) Judgments
(C) Lawyer (D) Court

45. Ice: Coldness:: Earth: _____?

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(A) Weight (B) Jungle
(C) Gravitatism (D) Sea

46. Safe: Secure:: Protect: _____?
(A) Lock (B) Sure
(C) Guard (D) Conserve

47. Firm: Flabby:: Piquant: _____?
(A) Bland (B) Salty
(C) Pleasant (D) Small

48. Appreciation: Reward:: Disgrace: _____?
(A) Crime (B) Guilt
(C) Allegation (D) Punishment

49. Mouse: Cat:: Fly: _____?
(A) Animal (B) Horse
(C) Spider (D) Rat

50. Kilogram: Quintal:: Paisa: _____?
(A) Rupee (B) Money
(C) Coin (D) Wealth

51. Earth: Axis:: Wheel: _____?
(A) Tyre (B) Car
(C) Road (D) Hub

52. Engineer: Machine:: Doctor: _____?
(A) Hospital (B) Body
(C) Disease (D) Medicine

53. South: North-West:: West: _____?
(A) South-West (B) East
(C) North-East (D) South

54. Pride: Humility:: Desire: _____?
(A) Wish (B) Hate
(C) Suppress (D) Indifference

55. Boat: Oar:: Bicycle: _____?
(A) Chain (B) Pedal
(C) Road (D) Wheel

56. Much: Many:: Measure: _____?
(A) Weight (B) Measures
(C) Calculate (D) Count

57. Lapse: Session:: Conclude: _____?
(A) Leave (B) Permit
(C) Agency (D) Policy

58. Boat: Sales:: Balloon: _____?
(A) Rubber (B) Hot air
(C) Rope (D) Nylon

59. Clue: Mystery:: Warning: _____?
(A) Disaster (B) Precaution
(C) Risk (D) Danger

60. Cup: Lip:: Bird: _____?
(A) Bush (B) Grass
(C) Forest (D) Beak

61. Flow: River:: Stagnant: _____?
(A) Rain (B) Stream
(C) Canal (D) Pool

62. Peacock: India:: Bear: _____?
(A) Russia (B) England
(C) Australia (D) America

63. Insect: Disease:: War: _____?
(A) Army (B) Defeat
(C) Arsenal (D) Destruction

64. Book: Cover:: Painting: _____?
(A) Example (B) Wall
(C) Colour (D) Frame

65. Float: Sink:: Boat: _____?
(A) Ship (B) War
(C) Submarine (D) Missile

66. Water: Dam:: Trade: _____?
(A) Commerce (B) Economy
(C) Goods (D) Trade Policy

67. Interest: Money lender:: Salary: _____?
(A) Employees (B) Seminar
(C) Workers (D) Prisoners

68. Asthma: Lungs:: Conjunctivitis: _____?
(A) Bones (B) Teeth
(C) Eyes (D) Blood

69. Dismay: Joy:: Tend: _____?
(A) Regret (B) Ignore

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(C) Negligible (D) Spoil

70. Thermometer: Temperature:: Glucometer: _____?
(A) Body sugar
(B) Body resistance
(C) Blood
(D) Blood sugar

71. Communicable disease: Malaria:: Non-communicable disease: _____?
(A) Tuberculosis (B) Hepatitis
(C) Aids (D) Cancer

72. Air: Atmosphere:: Water: _____?
(A) Island (B) Earth
(C) Ocean (D) Drop

73. Mother: Daughter:: Father: _____?
(A) Son (B) Brother
(C) Boy (D) Sister

74. Obey: Defy:: Work: _____?
(A) Lazy (B) Rest
(C) Idle (D) Labour

75. Light: Sun:: Heat: _____?
(A) Electricity (B) Moon
(C) Fire (D) Stars

76. Oil: Lamp:: Wax: _____?
(A) Bulb (B) Candle
(C) Light (D) Dark

77. Parrot: Cage:: Man: _____?
(A) Home (B) Life
(C) House (D) Prison

78. Mango: Fruit:: Potato: _____?
(A) Root (B) Stem
(C) Flower (D) Fruit

79. Dog: Bark:: Goat: _____?
(A) Grunt (B) Bray
(C) Howl (D) Bleat

80. Laugh: Joy:: Weep: _____?
(A) Grief (B) Remorse
(C) Baby (D) Punishment

81. Typist: Typewriter: Writer: _____?
(A) Book (B) Paper
(C) Script (D) Pen

82. Rupee: India:: Yen: _____?
(A) Turkey (B) Bangladesh
(C) Japan (D) Pakistan

83. Dog: Rabies:: Mosquito: _____?
(A) Malaria (B) Sting
(C) Death (D) Plague

84. Aeroplane: Cockpit:: Train: _____?
(A) Coach (B) Wagon
(C) Engine (D) Compartment

85. Pen: Ink:: Pencil: _____?
(A) Knife (B) Write
(C) Lead (D) Chalk

86. Trouble: Safety:: Freedom: _____?
(A) Independence (B) Patient
(C) Liberty (D) Slavery

87. Sickness: Health:: Happiness: _____?
(A) Medicine (B) Sorrow
(C) Comfort (D) Misery

88. Bee: Honey:: Cow: _____?
(A) Animal (B) Water
(C) Grass (D) Milk

89. Plant: Tree:: House: _____?
(A) Skyscraper (B) Building
(C) Home (D) Residence

90. Tall: Short:: Treachery: _____?
(A) Respect (B) Honour
(C) Disgrace (D) Loyalty

91. Stone: Hard:: Feather: _____?
(A) Soft (B) White
(C) Bird (D) Fly

92. Home: Shelter:: School: _____?
(A) Principal (B) Student
(C) Class (D) Education

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93. Timid: Ass:: Cunning: _____?
(A) Ant (B) Fox
(C) Rabbit (D) Horse

94. Architect: Building:: Sculptor: _____?
(A) Museum (B) Stone
(C) Chisel (D) Statue

95. Country: President:: State: _____?
(A) Chief Minister (B) Prime Minister
(C) Speaker (D) Governor

96. Forecast: Future: : Regret: _____?
(A) Present (B) Atone
(A) Dauntless: Trepidation
(B) M...sh: Sentiment
(A) C...us: Predilection
(C) P...lar: Kinship

98. Melt: ...ory: Laxity
(A) Ic... PHER:
(C) Sol...

99. Paw: Cat: _____?
...nation Hall
(A) Horse
(C) Lamb

100. Scribble: Write: _____?
(A) Walk (B) Play
(C) Speak (D) Dance

Answer

1	B	2	B	3	C	4	D	5	D	6	B	7	B
8	C	9	B	10	C	11	A	12	B	13	D	14	C
15	A	16	A	17	B	18	D	19	C	20	C	21	A
22	B	23	B	24	A	25	B	26	D	27	A	28	D
29	A	30	A	31	C	32	D	33	A	34	A	35	D
36	B	37	B	38	B	39	B	40	A	41	C	42	C
43	C	44	B	45	C	46	C	47	A	48	D	49	C
50	A	51	D	52	C	53	C	54	B	55	B	56	D
57	D	58	B	59	D	60	D	61	D	62	A	63	D
64	D	65	C	66	D	67	A	68	C	69	B	70	D
71	D	72	C	73	A	74	B	75	C	76	B	77	D
78	B	79	D	80	A	81	D	82	C	83	A	84	C
85	C	86	D	87	B	88	D	89	B	90	D	91	A
92	D	93	B	94	D	95	D	96	C	97	C	98	C
99	A	100	C										

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(C) Negligible (D) Spoil

70. Thermometer: _____ ?
Glucometer: _____
(A) Body sugar
(B) Body resistance
(C) Blood
(D) Blood sugar _____ ?
Communication
Non-Application: Addition
_____ Whole: Part

3. SAPLING: TREE:: _____ ?
(A) Horse: Mare
(B) Student: Teacher
(C) Bud: Flower
(D) River: Brook

4. SUPERVISOR: WORKER:: _____ ?
(A) Junior: Senior
(B) Superior: Inferior
(C) Elder: Younger
(D) Officer: Clerk

5. ECSTASY: GLOOM:: _____
(A) Congratulation: Occasion
(B) Diligent: Successful
(C) Measure: Scale
(D) Humiliation: Exaltation

6. MASK: DISGUISE:: _____ ?
(A) Clothes: Necessity
(B) Building: Office
(C) Makeup: Beautify
(D) Radio: News

7. IND: HURRICANE:: _____ ?
(A) Clouds: Rain
(B) Sky: Universe
(C) Thunder: Lighting
(D) Water: Life

8. BIRD: NEST:: _____ ?
(A) Horse: Farm (B) Squirrel: Tree

GIES II

(C) Beaver: Dam (D) Cat: Kitchen
(E) Book: Library

9. DOCTOR: HOSPITAL:: _____ ?
(A) Spectator: Cricket
(B) Deer: Farm
(C) Professor: College
(D) Criminal: Jail
(E) Wheat: Field

10. CUB: BEAR:: _____ ?
(A) piano: Orchestra
(B) Puppy: Dog
(C) Cat: Kitten
(D) Eagle: Predator
(E) Fork: Utensil

11. TENET: THEOLOGIAN:: _____ ?
(A) Predecessor: Heir
(B) Hypothesis: Scientist
(C) Recluse: Rivalry
(D) Arrogance: Persecution
(E) Guitarist: Rock band

12. BADMINTON: SHUTTLECOCK:: _____ ?
(A) Wicket: Cricket
(B) Stick: Golf
(C) Bridge: Billiards
(D) Hockey: Puck
(E) Mouse: Computer

13. ENTICE: REPEL:: _____ ?
(A) Germinate: Sprout
(B) Flourish: Fade
(C) Officiate: Preside
(D) Lubricate: Grease
(E) Implore: Entreat

14. OSCILLATE: PENDULUM:: _____ ?
(A) Revolve: Wheel
(B) Swim: Fish
(C) Turn: Car

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(D) Learn: Student
(E) Spin: Gyroscope

15. SPECTACLE: VISIBLE::_____?
(A) Sports: Exciting
(B) Sound: Audible
(C) Machine: Capable
(D) Joke: Laughable

16. HEMI: DEMI::_____?
(A) Maximum: Minimum
(B) Quad: Tetra
(C) Radius: Diameter
(D) Sphere: Lin
(E) Half: Quarter

17. AVIARY: BIRDS::_____?
(A) Dictionary: Work
(B) Sanitarium: Nurses
(C) Gallery: Paintings
(D) Library: Books
(E) Aquarium: Fish

18. LARVA: ADULT::_____?
(A) Adam: Eva
(B) Cub: Deer
(C) Grasshopper: Insect
(D) Tadpole: Frog
(E) Snake: Reptile

19. MOUNTAIN: TUNNEL::_____?
(A) Window: Frame
(B) Door: Handle
(C) Charcoal: Fire
(D) River: Bridge
(E) Wall: Height

20. INITIATE: END::_____?
(A) Enthusiasm: Euphemism
(B) Sum: Difference
(C) Malignant: Cancer
(D) Attend: Ignore
(E) Start: Begin

21. MAUDLIN: DISPASSION::_____?
(A) Dauntless: Trepidation
(B) Mawkish: Sentiment
(C) Vociferous: Predilection
(D) Avuncular: Kinship
(E) Perfunctory: Laxity

22. BIBLIOGRAPHER: LIBRARY::_____?
(A) Student: Examination Hall
(B) Apple: Self
(C) Goldsmith: Gold
(D) Teacher: Classroom
(E) Preacher: Road

23. TAPESTRY: LOOM::_____?
(A) Emulsion: Wall
(B) Inflation: Poor
(C) Painting: Easel
(D) Plan: Trip
(E) Computer: Mouse

24. PERORATION: ADDRESS::_____?
(A) Preamble: Speech
(B) Orchestration: Overture
(C) Score: Finale
(D) Denouement: Novel

25. RUNE: ALPHABET::_____?
(A) Range: Mountain
(B) Team: Player
(C) Suspicious: Thief
(D) Stream: Water
(E) Star: Constellation

26. VESSEL: FLEET::_____?
(A) Forest: Clearing
(B) Squadron: Rank
(C) Hound: Pack
(D) Wide: Trunk
(E) Lion: Lair

27. TEDIOUS: BOREDOM::_____?
(A) Burglar: Warning
(B) Witty: Rejuvenation
(C) Enigmatic: Uncertainty

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(D) Square: Circle

28. SCOWL: SMILE::_____?
(A) Jazz: Harsh
(B) Acid: Vinegar
(C) Tendentious: Buck
(D) Wine: Water
(E) Despair: Hope

29. LECHER: LUST::_____?
(A) Pith: Herb
(B) Glutton: Greed
(C) Business: Profit
(D) Showbiz: Fame
(E) Garrulous: Cottage

30. LUGUBRIOUS: DOLEFUL::_____?
(A) Banal: Insipid
(B) Profligate: Miserly
(C) Pensive: Vacuous
(D) Tangible: Illusory
(E) Tractable: Recalcitrant

31. GROVEL: SERVILE::_____?
(A) Elevator: Skyscraper
(B) Neglect: Fortuitous
(C) Summary: Narration
(D) Foresee: Prescient
(E) Risk: Indiscriminate

32. CLARIFY: CONFUSION::_____?
(A) Cloud: Thunder
(B) Wish: Success
(C) Declare: Bankruptcy
(D) Algorithm: Structure
(E) Mediate: Altercation

33. ETHEREAL: EMPYREAL::_____?
(A) Fetus: Offspring
(B) Earnest: Saccharine
(C) Novice: Expert
(D) Jargon: Authentic
(E) Obsequious: Sycophantic

34. MOAT: CASTLE::_____?
(A) Bridge: River (B) Propel: Ship
(C) Archer: Bow (D) Shoe: Foot
(E) Cummerbund: Waist

35. DOLLAR: DIME::_____?
(A) Rupee: Frank
(B) Saleswoman: Pitch
(C) Retreat: Victory
(D) Century: Decade
(E) Ring: Necklace

36. CHEFF: RECIPE::_____?
(A) Celestial: Deferential
(B) Musician: Score
(C) People: Band
(D) Novelist: Puzzle

37. OSSIFY: BONE::_____?
(A) Embezzle: Account
(B) Pulverize: Dust
(C) Refine: Crude Oil
(D) Filter: Water
(E) Euphoria: Hydrophobia

38. CHIME: JAR::_____?
(A) Hug: Abjure
(B) Command: Request
(C) Zenith: Nadir
(D) Arrow: Quiver
(E) Seek: Find

39. NYMPH: FAUN::_____?
(A) Hurricane: Typhoon
(B) Valley: Range
(C) Goat: Cub
(D) Duck: Dark
(E) Cowboy: Horse

40. AMBIGUOUS: CLEAR::_____?
(A) Singular: Plural
(B) Synthetic: Real
(C) Farmer: Seed
(D) Sheep: Goat
(E) Agreement: Contract

41. HELMET: HEAD::_____?
(A) Glove: Mitten

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(B) Ring: Finger
(C) Goggles: Eyes
(D) Negotiate: Haggle
(E) Scarf: Necklace

42. FELONY:
MISDEMEANOR::____?
(A) Blunder: Mistake
(B) Inquire: Question
(C) Phylogenic: Genetic
(D) Friend: Sympathetic
(E) Disorder: Disturbance

43. VERBIAGE:
PROLIX::_____?
(A) Iodine: Sublimate
(B) Fertility: Fecund
(C) Pollution: Disease
(D) Prisoner: Sullen
(E) Ornament: Expensive

44. EXTRACT:
QUOTATION::_____?
(A) Radius: Diameter
(B) Forecast: Prediction
(C) Explore: Mine
(D) Broil: Lobster
(E) Fry: Fricassee

45. SLOTHFUL:
OVERWORK::_____?
(A) Confused: Clear
(B) Miser: Overspend
(C) Smile: Laugh
(D) Tired: Exertion
(E) Submissive: Obsession

46. ZEALOT:
ENTHUSIASTIC::_____?
(A) Action: Verbal
(B) Teacher: Rich
(C) Athlete: Quick
(D) Idler: Lazy
(E) Businessman: Clever

47. CANDY: SUGAR::_____?
(A) Pickle: Brine (B) Wine: Spirits
(C) Apple: Iron (D) Field: Insect
(E) Tropics: Tundra

48. NEST: BIRD::_____?
(A) Cave: Bear
(B) Flower: Petal
(C) Window: House
(D) Dog: Basket

49. TEACHER: SCHOOL::_____?
(A) Businessman: Money
(B) Waitress: Restaurant
(C) Dentist: Tooth
(D) Fish: Water

50. PEBBLE: BOULDER::_____?
(A) Pond: Ocean
(B) River: Rapids
(C) Fish: Elephant
(D) Feather: Bird

51. SLAPSTICK: LAUGHTER::_____?
(A) Fallacy: Dismay
(B) Genre: Mystery
(C) Satire: Anger
(D) Mimicry: Tears
(E) Horror: Fear

52. VERVE:
ENTHUSIASM::_____?
(A) Loyalty: Duplicity
(B) Devotion: Reverence
(C) Intensity: Color
(D) Eminence: Anonymity
(E) Generosity: Elation

53. SPY: CLANDESTINE::_____?
(A) Accountant: Meticulous
(B) Furrier: Rambunctious
(C) Lawyer: Ironic
(D) Shepherd: Garrulous
(E) Astronaut: Opulent

54. COBBLER: SHOE::_____?
(A) Jockey: horse
(B) Contractor: building

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(C) Mason: stone
(D) Cowboy: boot
(E) Potter: paint

55. UMBRAGE: OFFENSE::_____?
(A) Confusion: Penance
(B) Infinity: Meaning
(C) Decorum: Decoration
(D) Elation: Jubilance
(E) Outrage: Consideration

56. DIRGE: FUNERAL::_____?
(A) Chain: Letter
(B) Bell: Church
(C) Telephone: Call
(D) Jingle: Commercial
(E) Hymn: Concerto

57. DOMINANCE: HEGEMONY::__?
(A) Romance: Sympathy
(B) Furtherance: Melancholy
(C) Independence: Autonomy
(D) Tolerance: Philanthropy
(E) Recompense: Hilarity

58. PHOBIC: FEARFUL::_____?
(A) Envious: Desiring
(B) Shy: Familiar
(C) Finicky: Thoughtful
(D) Asinine: Silly
(E) Cautious: Emotional

59. FERAL: TAME::_____?
(A) Rancid: Rational
(B) Repetitive: Recurrent
(C) Ephemeral: Immortal
(D) Nettlesome: Annoying
(E) Repentant: Honorable

60. METAPHOR: SYMBOL::_____?
(A) Pentameter: Poem
(B) Rhythm: Melody
(C) Nuance: Song
(D) Slang: Usage
(E) Analogy: Comparison

Answers

1	D	2	A	3	C	4	D	5	D	6	C	7	A
8	C	9	C	10	B	11	B	12	D	13	B	14	A
15	B	16	B	17	E	18	D	19	D	20	D	21	A
22	D	23	C	24	D	25	E	26	C	27	C	28	E
29	B	30	A	31	D	32	E	33	E	34	E	35	D
36	B	37	B	38	A	39	D	40	B	41	C	42	A
43	B	44	B	45	B	46	D	47	A	48	A	49	B
50	A	51	E	52	B	53	A	54	B	55	D	56	D
57	C	58	D	59	C	60	E						

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ANALOGIES III

1. Hospital is related to Treatment in the same way School is related to _____?
(A) Education (B) Student
(C) Teacher (D) Books

2. Monsoon is related to Season in the same way April is related to _____?
(A) Spring (B) Autumn
(C) Winter (D) Month

3. Much is related to Many in the same way as Measure is related to: _____?
(A) Weight (B) Measures
(C) Calculate (D) Count

4. Odometer is to Mileage as Compass is to: _____?
(A) Speed (B) Hiking
(C) Direction (D) Needle

5. Marathon is to Race as Hibernation is to: _____?
(A) Winter (B) Bear
(C) Dream (D) Sleep

6. Window is to Pane as Book is to: _____?
(A) Novel (B) Glass
(C) Cover (D) Page

7. Cup is to Coffee as Bowl is to: ___?
(A) Dish (B) Soup
(C) Spoon (D) Food

8. Yard is to Inch as Quart is to: ___?
(A) Gallon (B) Ounce
(C) Milk (D) Liquid

9. Boat is related to Oar in the same way as Bicycle is related to: _____?
(A) Chain (B) Pedal
(C) Road (D) Wheel

10. Optimist is to Cheerful as Pessimist is to: _____?
(A) Gloomy (B) Mean
(C) Petty (D) Helpful

11. Reptile is to Lizard as Flower is to: _____?
(A) Petal (B) Stem
(C) Daisy (D) Alligator

12. Play is to Actor as Concert is to: _____?
(A) Symphony (B) Musician
(C) Piano (D) Percussion

13. Sponge is to Porous as Rubber is to: _____?
(A) Massive (B) Solid
(C) Elastic (D) Inflexible

14. Careful is to Cautious as Boastful is to: _____?
(A) Arrogant (B) Humble
(C) Joyful (D) Suspicious

15. Pen is to Poet as Needle is to: _____?
(A) Thread (B) Button
(C) Sewing (D) Tailor

16. Secretly is to Openly as Silently is to: _____?
(A) Scarcely (B) Impolitely
(C) Noisily (D) Quietly

17. Embarrassed is to Humiliated as Frightened is to: _____?
(A) Terrified (B) Agitated
(C) Courageous (D) Reckless

18. Pride is to Lion as Shoal is to: ___?
(A) Teacher (B) Student
(C) Self-respect (D) Fish

19. Artist is to Painting as Senator is to: _____?
(A) Attorney (B) Law
(C) Politician (D) Constitution

20. Exercise is to Gym as Eating is to: _____?
(A) Food (B) Dieting

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(C) Fitness (D) Restaurant

1. Candid is to indiscreet as Honest is to:_____?
(A) Frank (B) Wicked
(C) Truthful (D) Untruthful

22. Guide is to Direct as Reduce is to:_____?
(A) Decrease (B) Maintain
(C) Increase (D) Preserve

23. Oar is to Rowboat as Foot is to:_____?
(A) Running (B) Sneaker
(C) Skateboard (D) Jumping

24. Wax is related to Grease in the same way as Milk is related to:_____?
(A) Ghee (B) Drink
(C) Curd (D) Protein

25. Life is related to Autobiography in the same way as Witness is related to:_____
(A) Papers (B) Truth
(C) Documents (D) Acceptance

26. Life is related to Death in the same way as Hope is related to:_____?
(A) Sad (B) Despair
(C) Pain (D) Cry

27. Radical is related to Moderate in the same way as Revolution is related to:_____?
(A) Change (B) Chaos
(C) Peace (D) Reformation

28. Cube is related to Square in the same way as Square is related to:_____?
(A) Plane (B) Triangle
(C) Line (D) Point

29. Bank is related to Money in the same way as Transport is related to:_____?
(A) Traffic (B) Goods
(C) Speed (D) Road

30. Fan is related to Wings in the same way as Wheel is related to:_____?
(A) Round (B) Air
(C) Spokes (D) Cars

31. Jade is related to Green in the same way as Garnet is related to:_____?
(A) Blue (B) Orange
(C) Red (D) Yellow

32. Life is related to Death in the same way as Despair is related to:_____?
(A) Sad (B) Hope
(C) Pain (D) Cry

33. Scissors is related to Cloth in the same way as Scythe is related to:_____?
(A) Wood (B) Steel
(C) Grass (D) Paper

34. Cub is related to Tiger in the same way as Fawn is related to:_____?
(A) Stag (B) Monkey
(C) Ass (D) Sheep

35. Radical is related to Moderate in the same way as Revolution is related to:_____?
(A) Change (B) Chaos
(C) Peace (D) Reformation

36. Firm is related to Flabby in the same way as Piquant is related to:_____?
(A) Bland (B) Salty
(C) Pleasant (D) Small

37. Motorcycle is related to Battery in the same way as Life is related to:_____?
(A) Earth (B) Sun
(C) Moon (D) Star

38. Appreciation is related to Reward in the same way as Disgrace is

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related to:_____?
(A) Crime (B) Guilt
(C) Allegation (D) Punishment

39. Drummer is related to Orchestra in the same way as Minister is related to:_____?
(A) Constituency (B) Voter
(C) Department (D) Cabinet

40. Accident is related to Carefulness in the same way as Disease is related to:_____?
(A) Sanitation (B) Treatment
(C) Medicine (D) Doctor

41. Thick is related to Thin in the same way as Idle is related to:____?
(A) Virtuous (B) Business
(C) Industrious (D) Activity

42. Bread is related to Wheat in the same way as Brick is related to:_____?
(A) Clay (B) Fire
(C) Cement (D) Building

43. Indolence is related to Work in the same way as Taciturn is related to:_____?
(A) Observe (B) Speak
(C) Cheat (D) Act

44. Mouse is related to Cat in the same way as Fly is related to:_____?
(A) Animal (B) Horse
(C) Spider (D) Rat

45. Street is related to Lane in the same way as Road is related to:__?
(A) Footpath (B) Junction
(C) Avenue (D) Highway

46. Victory is related to Happiness in the same way as Failure is related to:_____?
(A) Defeat (B) Anger
(C) Frustration (D) Sandiness

47. Laugh is related to Joy in the same way as Cry is related to:_____?
(A) Child (B) Sad
(C) Punishment (D) Sorrow

48. Earth is related to Axis in the same way as Wheel is related to:_____?
(A) Tyre (B) Car
(C) Road (D) Hub

49. Engineer is related to Machine in the same way as Doctor is related to:_____?
(A) Hospital (B) Body
(C) Disease (D) Medicine

50. Pride is related to Humility in the same way as Desire is related to:_____?
(A) Wish (B) Hatred
(C) Suppress (D) Indifference

Answers

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

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Choose Correct Spelling

Q: Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct spelling:

(1) Fill in the blank: "I would be happy to _____ you."
(A) Assist
(B) assit
(C) assist
(D) assest

(2) Which is the correct spelling?
(A) tomarrow
(B) tomorow
(C) tamorrow
(D) tomorrow

(3) Fill in the blank: "I'm very _____ for your assistance."
(A) Greatful
(B) gratefull
(C) greatfull
(D) gratefull
(E) grateful

(4) What is a synonym of the word "help"?
(A) Hinder
(B) change
(C) tired
(D) assist
(E) explain

(5) What is the correct spelling?
(A) Guarante
(B) guarentee
(C) guarantee
(D) garuntee

(6) Fill in the blank: "What would you _____ for this customer?"
(A) Recammend
(B) reckomend
(C) recommend
(D) recomend

(7) Which is the correct spelling?
(A) Acquir
(B) ackquire
(C) acquire
(D) aquire

(8) Fill in the blank: "I cannot believe _____ coming over!"
(A) Their
(B) there
(C) they're

(9) Which is the correct spelling?
(A) homorous
(B) humerous
(C) humorus
(D) humorous

(10) Fill in the blank: "I _____ for that inconvenience to you."
(A) Apolegize
(B) appologize
(C) applogise
(D) apologize

(11) Which is the correct spelling?
(A) Inconveinence
(B) Inconvenjence
(C) Inconvienience
(D) Incanvenience

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(E) Inconveneince

(12) Which is the correct spelling?
(A) activate
(B) activat
(C) acktivate
(D) actavaite

(13) Which is the correct spelling?
(A) Privelidge
(B) privilege
(C) priveledge
(D) privilage
(E) priviledge

(14) Choose the correct spelt word out of the given alternatives.
(A) Puerille
(B) Puerile
(C) Puerrile
(D) Purrile

(15) Choose the correct spelt word out of the given alternatives.
(A) Scriptur
(B) Skripture
(C) Scripcher
(D) Scripture

6) Choose the correct spelt word out of the given alternatives.
(A) Careir
(B) Carreer
(C) Caireer
(D) Career

(17) Choose the correct spelt word out of the given alternatives.
(A) Gaurante
(B) Guaruntee
(C) Garuntee
(D) Guarantee

(18) Choose the correct spelt word out of the given alternatives.
(A) Forcaust
(B) Forcast
(C) Forecaste
(D) Forecast

(19) Choose the correctly spelt word.
(A) Grametic
(B) Grammatic
(C) Grammetic
(D) Gramatic

(20) Choose the correctly spelt word.
(A) Sedantry
(B) Sedentary
(C) Sedentery
(D) Sedantary

(21) Choose the correctly spelt word.
(A) Acquiescence
(B) Acquisence
(C) Aquicence
(D) Acquissence

(22) Choose the correctly spelt word.
(A) Coruppt
(B) Corrupt
(C) Curropt
(D) Currupt

(23) Choose the correctly spelt word.
(A) Aliennate
(B) Alienate
(C) Allienate
(D) Alienatte

(24) Emma has always been fascinated by the way the

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mind works, so she's decided to get a degree in.....?
(A) pshycology
(B) psycology
(C) psychalogy
(D) Psychology

(25) Helen was surprised by the _____ stature of her blind date.
(A) Diminutive
(B) Diminuative
(C) Diminative
(D) dimminutive

(26) Peter always makes such a _____ of himself!
(A) Nuisance
(B) Nuisents
(C) Newsanse
(D) nuisince

(27) Mrs. Baker took her _____ class on a field trip to the zoo.
(A) Kindergarden
(B) Kindergaten
(C) Kindergarten
(D) kindegarden

(28) The crowd _____ me on my acceptance into Mensa.
(A) Congradulated
(B) Congrachulated
(C) Congretulated
(D) congratulated

(29) The annual _____ was ruined when a family of bears stole all the hotdogs.
(A) barbecue
(B) barbequeue
(C) Barbycue
(D) barbcue

(30) Sally's nervous _____ left her standing at the altar.
(A) fiance
(B) finance
(C) feanced
(D) fience

(31) Clara the cat simply chose to ignore the _____ of our dog.
(A) Existence
(B) Existance
(C) Existence
(D) existaced

(32) My father does not believe in _____ but my mother does.
(A) Reincarnation
(B) Reincarenation
(C) Reincornation
(D) reincantation

(33) The savvy dancer acted as a _____ between the detective and the cabaret owner.
(A) Liaisone
(B) Liaison
(C) Liasone
(D) leason

(34) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Restaureter
(B) Restaurater
(C) Restaurateur
(D) Restourateur

(35) Be sure to leave your travel _____ with the secretary so he'll know how to reach you while you're away.

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(A) Itenreray
(B) Itinerary
(C) Iteneray
(D) Itinirary

(36) The clown's performance was _____, to say the least.
(A) Disapointing
(B) Disappainting
(C) Disappointing
(D) Disppointing

(37) _____ animals feed almost exclusively on meat.
(A) Carnivorus
(B) Carnivorous
(C) Carnivoures
(D) Carnivoreus

(38) After my grandfather was diagnosed with chronic_____, he moved to Spain.
(A) Neumonia
(B) Penumonia
(C) Pneumonia
(D) Pnuemonia

(39) He wrote _____on every topic from shoestrings to string theory.
(A) prolefically
(B) prolifecally
(C) prollificaly
(D) prolifically

(40) Let me tie your mittens to your sleeves so you don't _____them.
(A) Loose
(B) Looze
(C) Lose
(D) louse

(41) The professor made it clear that _____would not be tolerated.
(A) Plagiarism
(B) Plagiarisum
(C) Plagerism
(D) plagirism

(42) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below
(A) Pronounciation
(B) Pronuciation
(C) Pronuncitation
(D) Pronunciation

(43) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below
(A) Carribean
(B) Caribbean
(C) Carribbean
(D) Caribeen

(44) Identify the misspelled word in the list below
(A) Parallel
(B) Prevalent
(C) Prejudice
(D) Perserverance

(45) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
(A) Quixotic
(B) Quite
(C) Questionaire
(D) Quarantine

(46) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below
(A) Goverment
(B) Governmant
(C) Government
(D) Govermant

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(47) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Vengeance
(B) Vengance
(C) Vengents
(D) Vengence

(48) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below
(A) Ligitimate
(B) Legitimate
(C) Legetimate
(D) Legitemate

(49) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below
(A) Unanimus
(B) Unanemous
(C) Unanimess
(D) Unanimous

(50) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below
(A) Referense
(B) Refrence
(C) Reference
(D) Referance

(51) Identity the misspelled word in the list below
(A) Indivisible
(B) Irresistable
(C) Indispensable
(D) Irresponsible

(52) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
(A) Managable
(B) Millennium
(C) Minuscule
(D) Miscellaneous

(53) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
(A) Stationery
(B) Statutory
(C) Sincerely
(D) Sanctuery

(54) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below .
(A) Efficency
(B) Efficentsy
(C) Effciensy
(D) Efficiency

(55) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below
(A) Neccesary
(B) Necessary
(C) Necessary
(D) Necesary

(56) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Synonymous
(B) Synonymus
(C) Synonimous
(D) Sinonymus

(57) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Hienous
(B) Henous
(C) Heinus
(D) Heinous

(58) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Definitly
(B) Definitly
(C) Defenitely
(D) Definitely

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(59) Identify the misspelt word in the list below.
(A) Enhancement
(B) Elicit
(C) Enigma
(D) Ecstacy

(60) Identify the misspelt word in the list below.
(A) Fluorescent
(B) Fullfill
(C) Facsimile
(D) Fictitious

(61) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
(A) Occasion
(B) Occurrence
(C) Overrun
(D) Opponent

(62) Identify the misspelt word in the list below
(A) Mischeivous
(B) Misanthrope
(C) Mussel
(D) Malicious

(63) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Maneuver
(B) Manouver
(C) Manuevre
(D) Manuver

(64) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below
(A) Leiutenant
(B) Luietenent
(C) Lieutanent
(D) Lieutenant

(65) Identify the misspelt word in the list below.
(A) Develop
(B) Desciple
(C) Dilemma
(D) Discipline

(66) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
(A) Dexterity
(B) Dyeing
(C) Dessecrate
(D) Descending

(67) Identify the misspelled word in the list below
(A) Pageant
(B) Poignant
(C) Plummage
(D) Priggish

(68) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Persue
(B) Parsue
(C) Persou
(D) Pursue

(69) The judge granted the reluctant witness complete _____ from prosecution for his part in the crime.
(A) Amnesty
(B) Amnasty
(C) Amnisty
(D) emnesty

(70) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Vacuum
(B) Vaccuum
(C) Vacumm
(D) Vaccum

(71) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Forfiet

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(B) Forfeit
(C) Forefeit
(D) Fourfit

(72) The waitress brought me a plate of squid even though I ___ asked for clams.
(A) Specificaly
(B) Specifically
(C) specifycally
(D) specificly

(73) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Posess
(B) Poesess
(C) Possess
(D) Pozess

(74) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Idiosyncracy
(B) Idiosincrasy
(C) Idiosyncrasy
(D) Ideosyncracy

(75) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Manoeuvar
(B) Manouver
(C) Maneuver
(D) Manuver

(76) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
(A) Councelor
(B) Condescend
(C) Camouflage
(D) Criticize

(77) Sam _____ a successful political campaign.
(A) Orchestraited
(B) Orchestrated
(C) Orchestreated
(D) orcestrated

(78) Identify the misspelled word in the list below
(A) Rhythmical
(B) Reminiscence
(C) Rheumatism
(D) Resevoir

(79) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Reminiscience
(B) Reminiscence
(C) Reminescence
(D) Reminisense

(80) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
(A) Yacht
(B) Youthful
(C) Yeilding
(D) Yesterday

(81) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
(A) Warid
(B) Wired
(C) Whined
(D) Willful

(82) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Embarassment
(B) Embrassement
(C) Embarrasment
(D) Embarrassment

(83) He ___ a summer house, an exercise bike, and a hamster in the divorce settlement.
(A) Acqiured
(B) Ecquired

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(C) Acquired
(D) akquired

(84) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
(A) Cachet
(B) Connoisseur
(C) Charateristic
(D) Catastrophe

(85) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Adress
(B) Addrress
(C) Addres
(D) Address

(86) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Temperamental
(B) Tempermental
(C) Temperamentle
(D) Temparamental

(87) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
(A) Accomodate
(B) Analyze
(C) Acknowledgment
(D) Asterisk

(88) The protesters hurled _____ insults at us as we walked by.
(A) Vicous
(B) Vicious
(C) Vicoius
(D) vicius

(89) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Gauge
(B) Gaje
(C) Guage
(D) Gaige

(90) Their relationship was plagued by _____ problems.
(A) Perpetual
(B) Perpechual
(C) Perpatual
(D) perptual

(91) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Excesive
(B) Exccesive
(C) Excessive
(D) Exceesive

(92) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Priveledge
(B) Privilage
(C) Privilege.
(D) Privelege

(93) The purpose of your report should be to ____ the most relevant facts, not to obscure them.
(A) illumenate
(B) iluminate
(C) illuminate
(D) elluminate

(94) On the _____ day of Christmas, Lucy was annoyed to find her yard full of noisy drummers drumming.
(A) Twelvth
(B) Twelfth
(C) Twelfeth
(D) fwelth

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(95) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Exhilirate
(B) Exhilarate
(C) Exhilireat
(D) Exhilrate

(96) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Bureaucrasy
(B) Buroucracy
(C) Bureaucracy
(D) Beuraucracy

(97) Hazel Dormouse is a_____creature.
(A) Nucturnal
(B) Nocturnal
(C) Nacturnal
(D) nacturnal

(98) The church members accused the cult of _____practices.
(A) Sacreligious
(B) Sacrilagious
(C) Sacrilegious
(D) Sacrilegious

(99) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
(A) Hemorrhage
(B) Harass
(C) Hankerchief
(D) Hypocrisy

(100) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
(A) Sophomore
(B) Supersede
(C) Susceptable
(D) Spontaneous

(101) Choose the correct spelling of the word from the options below.
(A) Conscentiuos
(B) Consentious
(C) Conscientous
(D) Conscientious

(102) Identify the misspelled word in the list below.
(A) Enhancement
(B) Elicit
(C) Enegma
(D) Ecstasy

(103) No one knew what devious experiments the scientist conducted in his _____
(A) Labretory
(B) Labarotory
(C) Laboratory
(D) Leboratory

(104) Fill in the blank. "I'm afraid _____ not in stock at this time."
(A) Its' (B) It's
(C) Its

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Answers

1	C	22	B	43	B	64	D	85	D
2	D	23	B	44	D	65	B	86	A
3	E	24	D	45	C	66	C	87	A
4	D	25	A	46	C	67	C	88	B
5	C	26	A	47	A	68	D	89	A
6	C	27	C	48	B	69	A	90	A
7	C	28	D	49	D	70	A	91	C
8	C	29	A	50	C	71	B	92	C
9	A	30	B	51	B	72	B	93	C
10	D	31	A	52	A	73	C	94	B
11	B	32	A	53	D	74	C	95	B
12	A	33	B	54	D	75	C	96	C
13	B	34	C	55	C	76	A	97	B
14	B	35	B	56	A	77	B	98	C
15	D	36	C	57	D	78	D	99	C
16	D	37	B	58	D	79	B	100	C
17	D	38	C	59	D	80	C	101	D
18	D	39	D	60	B	81	A	102	C
19	D	40	C	61	B	82	D	103	C
20	B	41	A	62	A	83	C	104	B
21	A	42	D	63	A	84	C		

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PAKISTAN STUDY

FIRST IN PAKISTAN

1. Name the first Pakistani Bank which started its operation on August 17, 1947
   (a) Muslim Commercial Bank **(b) Habib Bank Ltd**
   (c) United Bank Ltd (d) Allied Bank Ltd
2. When the first agriculture reforms were introduced in Pakistan?
   (a) January 24, 1960 (b) January 24, 1958
   (c) January 24, 1959 (d) January 24, 1957
3. The first Canal water agreement was made with India on.
   (a) May 4, 1950 (b) May 4, 1951
   (c) May 4, 1948 (d) May 4, 1949
4. When first census was conducted in Pakistan?
   (a)1951 (b)1952 (c)1953 (d)1954
5. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan?
   (a) G.I. Khan (b) S. A. Rehmat
   (c) F.M. Khan (d) Justice S.K. Bashir
6. Name the first Cheif Justice of Pakistan
   (a) Justice Sardar A. Rashid
   (b) Justice Bashir Ahmad
   (c) Justice S.A. Rehman
7. When the first Constitution of Pakistan was announced?
   (a) August 14, 1956 (b) December 25,1956
   (c) March 23, 1956 (d) None of them
8. When for the rehabilitation of refugees emergency was declared for the first time in the history of Pakistan?
   (a) November 25, 1948 **(b) August 27, 1948**
   (c) July 25, 1948 (d) September 25, 1948
9. The first Gazette of Pakistan was issued on August 15, 1947
   (a) For announcement of Independence of Pakistan
   (b) For appointment of Governor-General of Pakistan
   (c) For appointment of Chief Justice of Pakistan
   (d) For the appointment of Chief Rehabilitation Commissioner
10. Who was the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan?
    (a) Ghulam Muhammad
    (b)Chaudhry Muhammad Ali
    (c) Abdur Rub Nishter **(d) Zafarullah Khan**
11. Who was the first Commander-in-Chief of Army after independence?
    (a) Gen. Frank Meservy (b) Gen. Harvey Door
    (c) Gen. H. G. Merk (d) Gen. G. Austen
12. Who was the first Muslim Commander in-Chief of Army?
    (a) Gen. M. Musa Khan **(b) G. M. Ayub Khan**
    (c) Gen. Irshad Buski (d) Gen.M. Ishtiaq Khan
13. Who was the first Muslim Chief of Air Force of Pakistan?
    (a) Air Marshal Asghar Khan
    (b) Air Marshal Noor Khan
    (c) Air Marshal Arshad Feroz
    (d) Air Marshal Faiz
14. Who was the first Chief Minister of Punjab from August, 1947 to November 1948?
    (a) Abdur Rab Nishter
    (b) Muhammad Hussain Chatta
    (c) Iftikhar Hussain Memdoot
    (d) Mumtaz Daultana
15. Name the Chief Minister of Sindh from August 1947 to April 1948?
    (a) Nisar Khoro **(b) Ayub Khoro**
    (c) Rahim Talpur (d) Noor Muhammad Talpur
16. Who was the first Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkwa?
    (a) Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan **(b) Dr. Khan Sahib**
    (c) Abdur Rehmand Hooti (d) Dr. Ali Khan
17. WHo was the first Chief Minister of Balochistan from May 1972 to February 1973
    (a) Abdullah Murree **(b)Sardar Atta ullah Mengal**
    (c) Akbar Bughti (d) Sardar Akhtar Mengal
18. Name the first Governor of Punjab from August 1947 to August 1949
    (a) Sardar Abdur Rub Nishter
    (b) Sir George Cunningham
    (c) Khaliquzzaman **(d) Sir Francis Moody**
19. Name the first governor of Sindh from August 1947 to October 1948

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(a) Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah
(b) Nabi Baksh Talpur
(c) Hamida Khoro (d) None of them

20. Name the first governor of Khyber Pakhtunkwa from August 1947 to April 1948
(a) Sir Francis Moody (b) Sir L. Paery Cene
(c) Sir Francis Meservy (d) Sir George Cunningham

21. First Martial Law was imposed in
(a) October 1958 (b) September 1958
(c) August 1958 (d) November 1958

22. Karachi Nuclear Power plant, the first nuclear power plant of Pakistan was established in
(a) 1970 (b) 1972 (c) 1974 (d) 1976

23. Name the first President of Pakistan
(a) Ghulam Muhammad (b) Iskandar Mirza
(c) Muhammad Ali Bogra (d) Quaid-e-Azam

24. Who was the first Captain of Pakistan Cricket Team?
(a) Fazal Mehmood (b) Wazir Ali
(c) Hafeez Kardar (d) Hanif Muhammad

25. Who was the first governor of State Bank of Pakistan?
(a) Ishrat Kamal (b) Saeed Hamid
(c) Zahid Hussain (d) Rashid Naqvi

26. The first Pakistani Postal stamp was issued in
(a) September 1947 (b) August 1948
(c) December 1947 (d) July 1948

27. Which of the following was the first private Airline licenced in April 1993 to operate?
(a) Bhuya Airline (b) Hajvery Airline
(c) Aero Asia Airline (d) Air Blue

28. Which was the first public airline of Pakistan?
(a) Orient Airline (b) Oriental Airline
(c) Pakistan International Airline
(d) North West Airline

29. After independence the first radio station was established in
(a) Lahore (b) Rawalpindi
(c) Karachi (d) Islamabad

30. On November 26, 1964 the first T.V. station was established in the city of
(a) Lahore (b) Karachi
(d) Dhaka (d) Rawalpindi

31. The first Nishan-e-Haider was awarded to
(a) Capt. Raja Sarwar (b) Major Aziz Bhatti
(c) Major Muhammad Tufail
(d) Fl. Lt. Sarfraz Rafiquee

32. Name the first Lady Major General in the Pakistan Army
(a) Dr. Shahida Malik (b) Dr. Nosheed Rehman
(c) Dr. Razia Imtiaz (d) Dr. Reheme Sarwar

33. First space satellite was launched by Pakistan in
(a)1991 (b)1990 (c)1989 (d)1992

34. The first private T.V. channel STN was launched in
(a)1992 (b)1990 (c)1991 (d)1989

35. First natural gas reserves was discovered in 1952 at
(a)Khand (b)Zane (c)Sui (d)Manadi

36. Who is the first Vice President of Pakistan?
(a)Nur-ul-Amin (b)Quaid-e-Azam
(c)Nawab Liquat A. Khan (d) None of these

37. Who was the first Chairman of Senate?
(a) Habib Ullah Khan (b) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
(c) Syed M. Afzal (d) None of these.

38. First Pakistani who received Noble Prize in Physics in 1979
(a) Dr. Abdus Salam (b) Dr. abdul Qadir
(c) Dr. Mubarak (d) Dr. Aslam

39. First capital of pakistan was
(a) Islambad (b) Karachi
(c) Lahore (d) Hyderabad

40. Who was the first women judge of High Court of Pakistan?
(a) Zalb-un-Nisa (b) Majida Razvi
(c) Begum Zuhra (d) Begum Arif

41. The first constructed barrage of Pakistan
(a) Jinnah Barrage (b) Sukkar Barrage
(c) Tunsa Barrage (d) Chashma Barrage

42. First experimetnal station in Antarctica was established by Pakistan is_____on 25th January 1991.
(a) Jinnah Station (b) Iqbal Station
(c) Quaid Station (d) Badr Station

43. The name of first Secretary General of Pakistan was
(a) Nawab Liaquat Ali Khan

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(b) Syed Hasham Khan
(c) Ch. Muhammad Ali (d) Muhammad Ali Bogra

44. Pakistan's First Women Bank was established in
(a)1987 (b)1988 (c)1989 (d)1990

45. Who is the first Pakistani female teacher awarded the highest civil award DAM (Knight-hood) by the Govt. of U.K. in 2010?
(a) Samina Rehman (b) Naila Zafar
(c) Ramila Gohar (d) Nazish Khan

46. On 20-10-2012 a world record of singing the national anthem was made by_____Pakistanis at the National Hockey Stadium Lahore.
(a) 4,200 (b) 14,200 (c) 34,200 (d) 44,200

COLDEST, HIGHEST, LOWEST, BIGGEST & SMALLEST

1. Which is the coldest place in Pakistan
(a) Ayubia (b) Malam Jabba
(c) Skardu (d) Nathia gali

2. Which is the highest dam in Pakistan?
(a) Tarbela Dam (b) Rawal Dam
(c) Mangla Dam (d) Warsak Dam

3. Name the highest glacier found in Pakistan?
(a) Kargil (b) Lalusar
(c) Siachen (d) Korale

4. Which is the highest park situated more than 4000 metres above sea level?
(a) Green Park (b) Northern Area Park
(c) Ayub Park (d) National Park

5. Which is the heighist pass situated at a height of approximately 6000 metres?
(a) Khunjrab Pass (b) Muztagh Pass
(c) Mintaka Pass (d) Dorab Pass

6. Which is the highest peak with a height of 8616 m above sea level?
(a) Nanga Parbat (b) K-2
(c) Tirich Mir (d) Raka Poshi

7. Which is the highest Railway station in Pakistan?
(a) Landi Kotal (b) Kan Mehtarzai
(c) Pishin (d) Rakshan

8. Name the road which is highest at about 3000 m height
(a) Indus Highway (b) Gilgit Highway
(c) Sharah-i-Karakoram (d) None of them

9. Name the area which reveive the heaviest snowfall in a year.
(a) Kaghan Valley (b) Skardu
(c) Gilgit (d) Nathiagali

10. Name the highest battle field in Pakistan as well as in the world
(a) Hispar Glacier (b) Baltora Glacier
(c) Siachin Glacier (d) Yengu Glacier

11. Which is the hottest place in Pakistan with highest recorded temperature 126 ?
(a) Rohri (b) Sibbi
(c) Chaghi (d) Jacobabad

12. Which is the biggest airport of Pakistan?
(a) Quaid-e-Azam International Airport
(b) Allama Iqbal International Airport
(c) Chaklala Airport (d)Islamabad Airport

13. Name the biggest Commercial Bank of Pakistan
(a) Muslim Commercial Bank
(b) Habib Bank Ltd (b) Al-Falah Bank
(c) United Bank Ltd

14. Name the biggest Barrage of Pakistan
(a) Sukkar Barrage (b) Taunsa Barrage
(c) Guddu Barrage (d)Ghulam Muhammad Barrage

15. Name the crop sown on the largest area of Pakistan?
(a) Rice (b) Sugarcane (c) Cotton (d) Wheat

16. Name the dam wich has the largest water a capacity in Pakistan.
(a) Mangla (b) Tarbela Dam
(c) Gazi Brotha (d) None of them

17. Which is the biggest desert found in Pakistan?
(a) Rohi (b) Cholistan
(c) Thar (d) None of these

18. Which is the biggest fort found in Pakistan?
(a) Kot Digi Fort (b) Kun Court Fort
(c) Lahore Fort (d) Rani Kot Fort

19. Which is the biggest Gas field found in Pakistan?

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(a) Sui Gas field (b) Dhurnal
(c) Dhodak (d) Pirkoh

20. Where is the biggest hydroelectric power station found in Pakistan?
(a) Mangla Dam (b) Warsak Dam
(c) Tarbela Dam (d) Khanpur Dam

21. Which is the biggest nuclear power station in Pakistan?
(a) Karachi Nuclear Plant **(b) Chashma**
(c) Hyderabad Nuclear Plant (d) None of them

22. Which is the biggest Thermal Power station found in Pakistan?
(a) Faisalabad Gas Turbine (b) Jamshoro Steam
(c) Guddu (d) Multan Steam

23. Which one of the following is the biggest man-made lake found in Pakistan?
(a) Hub Lake (b) Manchar Lake
(c) Keenjhar Lake (d) Haleji Lake

24. Which one of the following is the biggest natural lake found in Pakistan?
(a) Saif-ul-Muluk **(b) Manchar**
(c) Lalusar (d) Sat Para

25. Which is the largest mine excavated in Pakistan?
(a) Lakhra Coal Mines (b) Ghasa China Clay Mines
(c) Salt Mines Khewra (d) Salt Mines Kalabagh

26. Which is the biggest mosque in Pakistan?
(a) Jamia Mosque Karachi
(b) Chandni Mosque Peshawar
(c) Shahi Mosque Lahore
(d) Faisal Mosque Islamabad

27. Which is the largest oil field found in Pakistan?
(a) Mazari (b) Attock
(c) Balkassar (d) Pidh

28. Name the biggest Park (area wise) in Pakistan?
(a) Bagh-e-Jinnah (Lahore) (b) Changa Manga
(c) Ayub National Park (d) None of them

29. Which of the following is the biggest cricket stadium of Pakistan?
(a) Qaddafi Stadium Lahore
(b) Iqbal Stadium Faisalabad
(c) National Stadium Karachi
(d) None of them

30. Name the biggest Hockey Stadium of Pakistan
(a) National Stadium Karachi
(b) Hockey Stadium Islamabad
(c) National Hockey Stadium Lahore
(d) None of them

31. Name the longest railway tunnel found in Pakistan
(a) Lawari **(b) Khojack**
(c) Kachura (d) Atrak

32. Name the longest tunnel which is under construction
(a) Khojack Tunnel (b) Kachura
(c) Lawari Tunnel (d) Chiantar

33. Name the Provice which have longest coastline?
(a) Balochistan (b) Sindh
(c) Khyber Pakhtunkwa

34. Indicate the number of Pakistan, area-wise in the word?
(a) 33rd (b) 34th **(c) 35th** (d) 27th

35. The boundary between Afghanistan and Pakistan is called_____.
(a) Radcliff Line (b) Mcmohan Line
(c) Durand Line

36. The area of highest rainfall in Pakistan is_____.
(a) Hunza **(b) Murree**
(c) Nathiagalli

37. The soil composed of sand and clay is called.
(a) Sandy soil **(b) Loam soil**
(c) Clayey soil (d) Mixture soil

38. Name the biggest railway workshop of Pakistan?
(a) Mughalpura workshop (b) Multan workshop
(c) Karachi workshop (d) Rawalpindi workshop

39. Which crop is mostly cultivated on the Indus Delta soils?
(a) Sugarcane **(b) Rice**
(c) Maize (d) Beans

40. Which type of soil Balochistan, Cholistan and Thar have?
(a) Khaddar soil (b) Bhongar soil
(c) Mountain soil **(d) Sandy desert soil**

41. Pakistan's largest export item is:
(a) Rice **(b) Textile products**

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(c) Sports goods (d) Surgical products

42. Largest exports are made by Pakistan to
(a) America (b) Japan
(c) China (d) Saudi Arabia

43. Pakistan's major import item is:
(a) Fertilizers (b) Medicines
(c) Transport goods **(d) Petroleum products**

44. Largest imports are made by Pakistan from
(a) China (b) Japan
(c) America (d) Canada

45. Which is the shortest river of Pakistan?
(a) Ravi (b) Jehlum
(c) Chenab (d) Sutlej

46. Pakistan mainly import edible oil from
(a) Brazil **(b) Malaysia**
(c) Indonesia (d) India

47. Which of the following oil refinery has the largest operating capacity in Pakistan
(a) Attock Oil, Refinery **(b) Pak-Arab Oil Refinery**
(c) National Oil Refinery (d) None of the above

48. The biggest market of Pakistan exports is
(a)USA (b)U.K (c) China (d) Saudi Arabia

49. The area of lowest rainfall in Pakistan is
(a) Nushki (b) Quetta
(c) Thar **(d) Nokhundi**

50. Which city of Pakistan has largest number of police stations?
(a) Karachi (b) Islamabad
(c) Multan (d) Lahore

51. First Lady Police Station of pakistan was established in_____.
(a) Islamabad (b) Karachi
(c) Rawalpindi (d) Lahore

52. The biggest Airline of Paksitan is
(a) Blue Airways (b) Ithiad Airline
(c) PIA (d) None of these

53. Which is the largest district of Pakistan?
(a) Khuzdar (b) Chaggi
(c) Bahawalpur (d) Larkana

54. Which was the largest division of Pakistan?
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Hyderabad
(c) Kalat (d) Lahore

55. Which is the largest city of Pakistan?
(a) Lahore **(b) Karachi**
(c) Multan (d) Rawalpindi

56. Which is the largest forest of Pakistan?
(a) Changa Manga (b) Jonepur
(c) Chitral (d) Chich Wattni

57. The oldest forest of Pakistan is
(a) Junpur (b) Changa Manga
(c) Chitral (d) Deer

58. Which is the biggest university of Pakistan?
(a) Punjab University (b) B.Z. University
(c) Quaid-e-Azam University (d) None of these

59. Which is the biggest province of Pakistan (area wise)?
(a) Punjab **(b) Balochistan**
(c) Sindh (d) Khyber Pakhtunkwa

60. Which is the largest province of Pakistan (population wise)?
(a) Sindh **(b) Punjab**
(c) Balochistan (d) Khyber Pakhtunkwa

61. Name the largest mobile company of Pakistan.
(a) Paktel **(b) Mobilink**
(c) Warid (d) Ufone

FIRST IN PAKISTAN

First Person who received Nishan-e-Haider.	Captain Raja Sarwar
First Laday Major General in the Pakistan Army	Dr. Shahida Malik
First Governor General of Pakistan	Quaid-e-Azam
First Prime minister of Pakistan	Iskandar Mirza
First elected President of Pakistan	Field Marshal Ayub Khan
First elected Prime Minister	Z.A. Bhutto
First Vice President of Pakistan	Nur-ul-Amin
First Chief Justice of Pakistan (federal court)	Justice Sardar A. Rashid
First Chief Justice Federal Shariat Court of Pakistan	Justice Salahuddin Ahmad
First Chief Minister of Punjab	Iftikhar Hussain Memdoot
First Chief Minister of Sindh	Auyb Khoro

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First Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Dr. Khan Sahib
First Chief Minister of Balochistan	Sardar Atta Ullah Mengal
First Governor of Punjab	Sir Francis Moody
First Muslim Governor of Punjab	Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
First Governor of Sindh	Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah
First Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (NWFP)	Sir George Cunningham
First Muslim Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Sahibzada Mohammad Khurshid
First Governor of Balochistan	Lt. Gen Riaz Hussain
First Governor of Gilgit-Baltistan	Shamma Khalid
First Joint chief of Staff committee	General Muhammad Sharif
First Commander-in-chief of Army	Ge. Frank Meservy
First Muslim Commander-in-chief of Army	G.M. Ayub Khan
First Commander-in-chief of Air Force	Air vice Marshal Aljah Perry Keene
First Muslim Commander-inchief of Air force	Air Marshal Asghar Khan
First Commander-in-Chief of Navy	Rear Admiral James Wilfred Jefford
First Muslim Commander-inchief of Navy	Haji Muhammad Sadique CHaudhry
First Cruise missile	Hatf VII (Babr) August 11, 2005
First consitution of Pakistan was enforced	March 23, 1956
Second constitution of Pakistan was enforced	8 June 1962
Third constitution of Pakistan was enforced	14 August 1973
First Foreign Minister of Pakistan	Sir Zafar Ullah Khan
Chief Election comissioner of Pakistan	F.M. Khan
First Chief Scout commissioner of Pakistan	Quaid-i-Azam
First SOS village of Pakistan	Lahore (1977)

Pakistan first private Channel	STN
First Pakistan Postal stamp issued	July 1948
First constructed Barrage of Pakistan	Sukkur Barrage (1932)
First DNA Test laboratory	Islamabad (March, 2006)
First Motorway of Pakistan constructed in 1997	Islamabad Lahore Motorway
First governor of State Bank of Pakistan	Zahid Hussain
First martial Jaw was imposed in Pakistan	7 October 1958
First captain of Pakistani cricket team	Hafeez Kardar
First female chancellor in the Pakista..	Begum Ra'na Liaqat Ali Khan
First female vice chancellor in Pakistan	Najma Najam
First female university of Pakistan	Fatima Jinnah Women University
Ffrst female gold champion in Pakistan	Shehzadi Gulfam
First female representative of Pakistan in the UN	Shaista Ikramullah
First Pakistan to win the prestigious Pulitzer Prize	Adrees Latif
First female governor State Bank of Pakistan	Shamshad Akhtar
First women Pilot in Pakistan	Shukriya Khanam
First Secretary General of Pakistan	Ch. Muhammad Ali
First Administrator of Karachi	Syed Hasham Raza
First Chairman of senate	Habib Ullah Khan
President of first Constitution Assembly of Pakistan	Quaid-e-Azam
First female deputy speaker in Pakistan	Begum Jahanara Shahnwaz
First female member of Parliment	Begum Shaista Suhrawady Ikramullah
First female minister of education	Begum Mahmo... Salim Khan

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First female minster of Population	Dr. Attiya Inayatullah
First Pakistan minister of Information	Syeda Abida Hussain
First female Prime Minister of Pakistani	Benazir Bhutto
First female minister of law and human rights	Shahida Jamil
First female foreign ministry spokesperson	Tasleem Aslam
First private Airline of Pakistan	Hajvery Airline
First public airline of Pakistan	Orient Airline
First capital of Pakistan	Karachi
First TV Station	Lahore
First Nuclear reactor of Pakistan	Karachi nuclear power plant 1972
First Woman Judge of High Court of Pakistan	Majida Razvi
First Speaker of Constitution Assembly	Molvi Tameez ud Din
First Sports channel of Pakistan	Super Geo
First Pakistani who received noble Prize	Dr. Abdus Salam (1979 in Physics)
First Pakistani who received Lenin Prize	Faiz Ahmad Faiz (1961)
First woman Prime Minister in Pakistan	Benazir Bhutto
Youngest Prime Minister	Benazir Bhutto
First female Speaker of National Assembly	Fahmeeda Mirza
First Finance Minister of Pakistan	Ghulam Muhammad
First Census in Pakistan	1951
First natural gas reserves were discovered in Pakistan	Sui (1952)
First time Pakistan won the cricket world cup	1992
Pakistan's First cabinet sworn	August 15, 1947
First news agency of Pakistan	APP
First Pakistani female athlete who won gold medal in SAF Games	Naseem Hameed
First state to join Pakistan	Bahawalpur
First railway track	Karachi and Kotri (1861)
First five year plan of Pakistan	1955-1960
First Pakistani who climbed mount Everest	Nazir Sabir (2000)
First Pakistani who draw Pakistani flag in North pole	Numira Saleem
First emergency was declared in Pakistan	July 25, 1948
First rocket launched by Pakistan	Rahbar
First missile launched by Pakistan	Hat 70
First female governor of Pakistan	Begum Rana Liaqat Ali
First Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces	Ge. Tikka Khan
First Chief of Staff of the Air Force	Air Marshal Zaffar Ahmed
First Chief of Staff of the Navy	Hafeez Ahmed
Largest Oil refinery	Pak-Arab Oil refinery

HIGHEST AND BIGGEST IN PAKISTAN

Biggest Mosque in Pakistan	Faisal Mosque Islamabad
Tallest bulding of Pakistan	Muslim comercial Bank Building (Karachi)
Oldest forest of Pakistan	Janipur (Found between Loralai And Ziarat
Longest Moterway in Pakistan	M-8
Biggest Hockey Stadium of Pakistan	National Hockey Stadium Lahore
Biggest industry of Pakistan	Textile
Biggest Industrial unit in public sector	Pakistan Steel Mills
Longest railway tunnel in Pakistan	Khojak
Longest tunnel Lawari	Tunnel

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Province which have longest coastline	Baluchistan
Largest language	Punjabi (48)
Pakistan's largest museum	Karachi museum
Biggest park in Pakistan	Ayub National Park
Larges dam in Pakistan	Terbela Dam
Largest Earth filled Dam in Pakistan	Terbela Dam
Oldest Nuclear reactor of Pakistan	Karachi nuclear power pant (1972)
Biggest fort of Pakistan	Rani Kot Fort (Haiderabad)
Oldest fort of Pakistan	Daraward Fort
Coldest place in Pakistan	Skardu
Highest dam in Pakistan	Mangla Dam
Highest glacier of Pakistan	Siachen
Longest glacier of Pakistan	Siachen
Largest Island of Pakistan	Manora
Oldest Barrage of Paksitan	Sukkur Barrage
Highest mountain peak	K-2 (8611 meter or 28251)
Highest railway station of Pakistan	Khan Mehtarzai
Highest Road.	Sharah-e-Karakorm (Sharah Resham)
Oldest news agency of Pakistan	APP (Associate Press of Pakistan)
Biggest cricket stadium of Pakistan	National Stadium Karachi
Largest shipping company of Pakistan	Pakistan national Shipping Corporation
Larest University of Pakistan	Punjab University
Largest (bggest) province by area	Balochistan
Biggest province by population	Punjab
Biggest library found in Pakistan	Punjab

Biggest airline of Pakistan	PIA
Biggest railway workshop in Pakistan	Mughalpura (Lahore)
Largest city of Pakistan	Karachi
Largest District of Pakistan	Chaghi
Biggest desert found in Pakistan	Thar
Highest battle field in Pakistan	Siachin Glacier
Hottest place in Pakistan	Jacobabad
Biggest airport of Pakistan	Quaid-e-Azam Airport Karachi
Biggest Commercial Bank of Paksitan	Habib Bank Limited
Biggest Barrage of Paksitan	Sukkur Barrage (1932)
Oldest airline of Pakistan	Orient Airline
Oldest private Airline of Pakistan	Hajvery Airline
Largest & longest river	Indus (2896 Km) 1800 miles
Biggest man-made lake found in Pakistan	Keenjhar Lake (Thatha)
Biggest natural lake in Pakistan	Manchar Lake (Dadu)
Pakistan's largest Stock Exchange	Karachi
Highest pass	Mustagh Pass (6 00 0 meters)
Biggest Gas field	Sui Gas field
Biggest hydroelectric power station	Tarbela Dam
Largest jungle of Pakistan	Changa Manga
Highest military award	Nishan-e-Haider
Highest civil award	Nishan-e-Pakistan
Tho longest Coastal area is Pakistan	Balochistan (771 kms long) (total 1046 km)
The Longest Frontier	Pakistan-Afghanistan border (2252 km)

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The Longest Railways Platform	Rohri (Sindh) Length, 1,696 feet
The Longest Railway Track is Pakistan	Karachi to Landi Kotal
The Longest Road in Pakistan	Karachi to Peshawar
The Longest Tunnel (Railway) in Pakistan	Khojak Balochistan (length 2.43 miles)
The Longest Tunnel in Pakistan	Lowari (length 6 miles)
The Longes (water) is Pakistan	Warsak Dam Tunnel (Length 3.5 miles)
The Tallest Tower in Pakistan	Minar-e-Pakistan (high 196 feet 8 inches)
The Tallest Minaret in Pakistan	Four afmarets of Shah Faisal Mosque with a height of 286 feet each.
The Tallest Mountain Pass Pakistan	Muztagh Pass (nothern Areas) height 19,030 feet
The Tallest Mountain Peak Pakistan	K-2 (Karakoram) height 28,269 feet
The Tallest Railway Station Pakistan	Khan Ivyehtarzai (height 2,221 feet)
First Loin of Pakistan was designed by	Brandley
The area lowest rainfall in Pakistan	Nokkundi
The oldest Pakistani TV Station in located in	Lahore
Largest mobile company in Pakistan	Mobilink
Largest sector of Pakistan's economy	Agriculture sector
Largest Trade partner of Pakistan	USA

Lowest point below the sea level in Pakistan	Indian Ocean
Biggest Thermal power station founded in Pakistan,	Kot Addou
Biggest export item in Pakistan.	Textile (Cotton)
Highest rainfall area of Pakistan	Murree
Largest min excavated in Pakistan	Salt mines Khewra
Largest Stadium of athletics of Pakistan	Islamabad
Highest population density rate in Pakistan	Islamabad
Lowest population density rate in Pakistan	Chaghi District
Largest seaport of Pakistan	Karachi
Largest radio station in Pakistan	Islamabad
Highest radia station in Pakistan	Gilgit
Longest road in Pakistan	Pakistan Highway
Largest Division of Pakistan	Kalat
Smallest Division of Pakistan	Karachi
Shortest river of Pakistan	Ravi River
Largest Canal of Pakistan	Lloved Barrage Canal
Largest Hospital in Pakistan	Nishtar Hospital
Largest mausoleum in Pakistan	Quaid-e-Azam Tomb, Karachi
Largest circulating Daily Newspaper of Pakistan	Jang
Largest circulating English Daily Newspaper of Pakistan	Daily News
Largest Nuclear power plant of Pakistan	KANUPP

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RIVERS, CANALS & Dams

1. Which is the longest River in Pakistan?
   (a) Satluj (b) Kabul
   (c) Indus (d) Chenab
2. How many barrages are constructed on the River Indus?
   (a) 5 (b) 6
   (c) 4 (d) 7
3. The Gomal River falls into:
   (a) Indus River (b) Jhelum River
   (c) Kaghan River (d) Arabian Sea
4. The number of Rivers in Balochistan is:
   (a) 6 (b) 7
   (c) 5 (d) 8
5. Dasht River ends in:
   (a) Indus River (b) Satluj River
   (c) Arabian Sea (d) none of them
6. The number of Rivers in the Sindh is:
   (a) 4 (b) 3
   (c) 2 (d) 5
7. Gomal River starts in:
   (a) China (b) Balochistan
   (c) Northern Areas (d) Afghnistan
8. Bolan, Dasht & Rukshan are the rivers flowing in:
   (a) Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa
   (b) Punjab
   (c) Balochistan
   (d) Sindh
9. In which province these Rivers are located: Bara, Gomal, Karam & zob?
   (a) Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa
   (b) Sindh
   (c) Balochistan
   (d) Punjab
10. Baran River is in the province of:
    (a) Punjab
    (b) Balochistan
    (c) Sindh
    (d) Khyber Pakhtoonkhawa
11. From where Ravi River originates?
    (a) Asam
    (b) Himachal Pradesh
    (c) Northern Areas of Pakistan
    (d) Jammu and Kashmir
12. Where the Ravi River ends?
    (a) Satluj (b) Indus
    (c) Arabian Sea (d) Chenab
13. How many major groups of canal system are operating in the country?
    (a) 3 (b) 2
    (c) 5 (d) 4
14. The length of Ravi River is:
    (a) 625 km (b) 730 km
    (c) 820 km (d) 725 km
15. Porali is a river of:
    (a) Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa
    (b) Punjab
    (c) Balochistan
    (d) Sindh
16. From where the Indus River rises?
    (a) China (b) Tibet
    (c) Jammu (d) Kashmir
17. The length of Indus River is:
    (a) 2,900 km (b) 2,5[illegible] km
    (c) 2,800 km (d) 2,300 km
18. Name the tributaries of the Indus River in the Punjab region?
    (a) Jhelum & Chenab
    (b) Ravi and Beas
    (c) Beas & Satluj
    (d) Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Satluj
19. Name the River in Pakistan whose annual flow is twice that of the Nile?
    (a) Indus (b) Kabul
    (c) Satluj (d) Gomal
20. What is Palla?
    (a) a city
    (b) a Sindhi folk dance
    (c) a dilect of Sindhi language
    (d) important fish found in Indus
21. Jhelum River originates from:
    (a) Kashmir
    (b) Tibet
    (c) Indian Held Kashmir
    (d) Northern Areas of Pakistan
22. Wular Lake controls the flow of:
    (a) Jhelum (b) Gomal
    (c) Indus (d) Kabul

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23. Name the rivers between which the Chaj Doab is located?
(a) Jhelum & Ravi
(b) Chenab & Sutlej
(c) Jhelum & Chenab
(d) Ravi & Jhelum

24. The area around Chaj Doab is called:
(a) Sandal Bar (b) Thal
(c) Ganji Bar (d) Thar

25. The Ganji Bar is the area between:
(a) Sutlej & Ravi
(b) Ravi & Jhelum
(c) Chenab & Jhelum
(d) Indus & Jhelum

26. Name the River which forms the part of the border between Azad Kashmir and Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa?
(a) Indus (b) Jhelum
(c) Kabul (d) Swat

27. The Upper Chenab Canal starts from River Chenab at Marala and joins the River Ravi near Balloki to supplement the water supply of the:
(a) Lower Bari Doab
(b) Upper Bari Doab
(c) Link Bari Doab
(d) Lower Chenab Canal

28. The lower Chenab Canal starts from:
(a) Rasul (b) Jhelum
(c) Khanki (d) none of them

29. The Haveli system of canals start from Trimmu Weir, below the junction of the Chenab and the:
(a) Indus (b) Jhelum
(c) Ravi (d) Satluj

30. From where the Upper Bari Doab Canal starts?
(a) Indian Punjab
(b) Pakistani Punjab
(c) near Amritsar
(d) Madhopur (India)

31. Name the canal which begins in India and its one branch reach Pakistan?
(a) Upper Bari Doab
(b) Lower Bari Doab
(c) Rachna Canal
(d) Punjab Canal

32. From where Lower Bari Doab Canal starts?
(a) Balloki
(b) Ravi
(c) Rasul
(d) Head Sulaimanke

33. The Lower Bari Doab Canal begins from River:
(a) Chenab (b) Safluj
(c) Ravi (d) Beas

34. On which river Marala Barrage is constructed?
(a) Chenab (b) Indus
(c) Kabul (d) Jhelum

35. Which one is the longest River in Punjab?
(a) Indus (b) Beas
(c) Sutlej (d) Ravi

36. From where the Sutlej River originates?
(a) Tibet
(b) Hemachal Pardesh
(c) India
(d) Indian Held Kashmir

37. Where Satluj River joins the Chenab River?
(a) Panjnad (b) Bahawalpur
(c) West of Multan (d) West of Vehari

38. The Jinnah Barrage is on the River:
(a) Indus (b) Chenab
(c) Ravi (d) Sutlej

39. Taunsa Barrage is situated on:
(a) Ravi (b) Sutlej
(c) Chenab (d) Indus

40. Which Districts are irrigated by Taunsa Barrage?
(a) D.G. Khan & Muzaffargarh
(b) Bahawalpur & Muzaffargarh
(c) Multan & Muzaffargarh
(d) Multan & D.G. Khan

41. On which River Guddu, Sukkur and Kotri Barrages are situated?
(a) Chenab (b) Indus
(c) Ravi (d) Sutlej

42. The second largest barrage in Pakistan is:
(a) Guddu Barrage
(b) Kotri Barrage
(c) Ghulam Muhammad Barrage
(d) Baloki Barrage

43. On which River Khanpur Dam is located?
(a) Chenab (b) Haro
(c) Jhelum (d) Indus

44. Simly Lake is located near:
(a) Abbottabad (b) Rawat
(c) Islamabad (d) Rawalpindi

45. In which province the Tanda Dam is located?
(a) Sindh
(b) Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa
(c) Balochistan (d) Punjab

46. In which province the Hub River is located?
(a) Balochistan
(b) Punjab
(c) Sindh
(d) Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa

47. The Hub Dam is constructed on Hub River in the province of:
(a) Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa
(b) Sindh

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(c) Punjab
(d) Balochistan

48. Which is the oldest Barrage in the Pakistan?
(a) Kotri barrage (b) Indus barrage
(c) Sukkur barrage (d) none of them

49. The Sukkur Barrage is erected on:
(a) Jhelum River (b) Hub River
(c) Indus River (d) Baran River

50. Indus Water Treaty was signed on:
(a) 19 Sept., 1960 (b) 19 Sept., 1962
(c) 19 Oct., 1960 (d) 19 Oct., 1962

51. The Indus Water Treaty was madiated by:
(a) IMF (b) USA
(c) World Bank (d) Britain

52. Under Indus Water Treaty water of which River(s) was/were given to India?
(a) Ravi, Beas & Sutlej
(b) Ravi & Beas
(c) Indus, Jhelum & Chenab
(d) Sutlej

53. Under Indus Water Treaty the water of Rivers awarded to Pakistan are:
(a) Ravi, Beas & Sutlej
(b) Ravi & Beas
(c) Indus, Jhelum & Chenab
(d) Indus & Jhelum

54. The Indus Basin Plan envisaged by the Indus Water Treaty included 2 storage dams, 5 barrages and 1 gated syphon, eight link canals, three existing link canals, and some other:
(a) Irrigation works
(b) Hydel Works
(c) Irrigation & Hydel works
(d) none of them

55. Balloki Barrage is located on:
(a) Chenab (b) Jhelum
(c) Ravi (d) Sutlej

56. From where Chashma-Jhelum Link Canal is supplied with water?
(a) Jhelum River (b) Tarbela Dam
(c) Indus River (d) Chashma

57. On which river Kalabagh Dam is supposed to be built?
(a) Kabul (b) Jhelum
(c) Satluj (d) Indus

58. On which River Rawal Dam is located?
(a) Swan (b) Kurrang
(c) Rwat (d) Jhelum

59. The third largest earth-filled dam of the world is:
(a) Tarbela Dam (b) Warsak Dam
(c) Mangla Dam (d) Kalabagh Dam

60. The length of Tarbela Dam across the top is:
(a) 2,723 m (b) 2,743 m
(c) 2,713 m (d) 2,543 m

61. The width of Tarbela Dam at its base is about:
(a) 610 m (b) 650 m
(c) 630 m (d) 600 m

62. What is the height of Tarbela Dam?
(a) 141 m (b) 123 m
(c) 143 m (d) 133 m

63. The 30 kilometre long Lake of Tarbela Dam can hold nearly _____ water.
(a) 14 m.cub.m (b) 10 m.cub.m
(c) 11 m.cub.m (d) 13 m.cub.m

64. The world's largest spillways are installed at:
(a) Mangla Dam (b) Mink Dam
(c) Aswan Dam (d) Tarbela Dam

65. The maximum electricity generation capacity of Tarbela Dam is:
(a) 3,238 mw (b) 3,338 mw
(c) 3,438 mw (d) 3,428 mw

66. On which River Marani Dam is located?
(a) Swan (b) Kurrang
(c) Rwat (d) Dasht

67. How much potential crop production our country is loosing annually?
(a) 22% (b) 21%
(c) 15% (d) 25%

68. In existing canal and water courses network how much water is lost and does not reach the crops?
(a) 50% (b) 70%
(c) 80% (d) 65%

69. In which country the largest irrigation system of the world is situated?
(a) India (b) Pakistan
(c) Egypt (d) America

70. The biggest earth-filled dam in the world is:
(a) Mangla (b) Aswan
(c) Tarbela (d) none of them

71. Which river is the largest electricity generating potential in the Pakistan?
(a) Kabul (b) Jhelum
(c) Satluj (d) Indus

72. What is the total length of irrigation canals in the Pakistan?
(a) 62,000 km (b) 61,000 km
(c) 54,000 km (d) 64,000 km

73. Khanki Headworks is situated on the river:
(a) Chenab (b) Indus
(c) Ravi (d) Jehlum

74. Ghulam Muhammad barrage is also called
(a) Chasma barrage (b) Kotri barrage
(c) Gudu barrage (d) Jinnah barrage

76. Where Jehlum and Chenab rivers meet?

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(a) Trimmu (b) Panjnad
(c) Rasool Pur (d) Khanki Headworks

76. Akhori Dam is located in:
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh
(c) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
(d) Balochistan

Answer Key

1.	c	11.	b	21.	c	31.	a	41.	b	51.	c	61.	d	71.	d				
2.	b	12.	d	22.	a	32.	a	42.	a	52.	a	62.	c	72.	d				
3.	a	13.	a	23.	c	33.	c	43.	b	53.	c	63.	a	73.	a				
4.	b	14.	d	24.	a	34.	a	44.	c	54.	a	64.	d	74.	b				
5.	c	15.	c	25.	a	35.	c	45.	b	55.	c	65.	c	75.	a				
6.	a	16.	b	26.	b	36.	a	46.	a	56.	b	66.	d	76.	c				
7.	d	17.	a	27.	a	37.	a	47.	d	57.	d	67.	d						
8.	c	18.	d	28.	c	38.	a	48.	c	58.	b	68.	b						
9.	a	19.	a	29.	b	39.	d	49.	c	59.	c	69.	b						
10.	c	20.	d	30.	d	40.	a	50.	a	60.	b	70.	c						

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BALOCHISTAN

MCQs

1. What is the area of Balochistan?
(a) 347190 sq.km (b) 343056 sq.km
(c) 377056 sq.km (d) 337056 sq.km

2. The area Balochistan makes up _____ per cent of Pakistan.
(a) 44 (b) 50
(c) 24 (d) 34

3. Liyari River is in:
(a) Balochistan (b) Sindh
(c) Karachi (d) Punjab

4. To the east Balochistan is divided from the rest of Pakistan by:
(a) Kirthar Ranges
(b) Chagai Ranges
(c) Kirthar & Sulaiman
(d) Sulaiman Ranges

5. The population of Balochistan is _____ of the total population.
(a) 5% (b) 30%
(c) 15% (d) 10%

6. Which of the following is the largest province of Pakistan area wise?
(a) Balochistan (b) Punjab
(c) KPK (d) Sindh

7. The oldest inhabitants of Balochistan are:
(a) Brahuis (b) Makrani
(c) Pakhtuns (d) Pushtuns

8. Brahuis are centered around:
(a) Quetta (b) Kalat
(c) Lesbella (d) Loralai

9. Which one is the largest ethnic group in Balochistan?
(a) Baluch (b) Pathans
(c) Brahui (d) Seraiki

10. Where the larger number of Balochis reside?
(a) Balochistan (b) Sindh
(c) Punjab (d) Punjab & Sindh

11. The karez is a system of:
(a) Transportation
(b) Underground water
(c) Carriage
(d) None of them

12. The karez system for irrigation is being used in:
(a) Kalat (b) Upper Punjab
(c) Sindh (d) Balochistan

13. The important minerals of Balochistan are coal, chrome, fluorite sulphur, quartz and:
(a) Common Salt (b) Marble
(c) Maganeze (d) none of them

14. Which area known as Pakistan's fruit garden?
(a) Balochistan (b) Punjab
(c) Chaman (d) Turbat

15. The Balochistan is famous for apples, melons, grapes, apricots, almonds, cherries, peaches and:
(a) Pomegranates (b) plums
(c) Walnuts (d) All of them

16. Where a deep sea port was built in Balochistan?
(a) Pasni (b) Ormara
(c) Jiwani (d) Gwadar

17. When Quetta was almost completely destroyed in the great earthquake?
(a) 31 May, 1935 (b) 19 May, 1915
(c) 21 June, 1935 (d) 31 May, 1925

18. How many peoples were killed in Quetta in 1935?
(a) 15,000 (b) 34,000
(c) 30,000 (d) 35,000

19. The Murdar Mountain is situated near:
(a) Ziarat (b) Pishin
(c) Quetta (d) none of them

20. Hanna Lake is located near:
(a) Lak Pass (b) Quetta
(c) Ziarat (d) Sibi

21. Lak Pass is situated near:
(a) Afghan border (b) Ziarat
(c) Chaman (d) Quetta

22. Where Quaid-e-Azam stayed during his last illness in 1948?
(a) Hanna Lake (b) Kohlu
(c) Ziarat (d) Makran

23. In Ziarat Quaid-e-Azam stayed at:
(a) Residency (b) Rest House
(c) Brigadier House (d) Hotel

24. The 'Pag range' is situated in:
(a) NWFP (b) Punjab
(c) Baluchistan (d) Sindh

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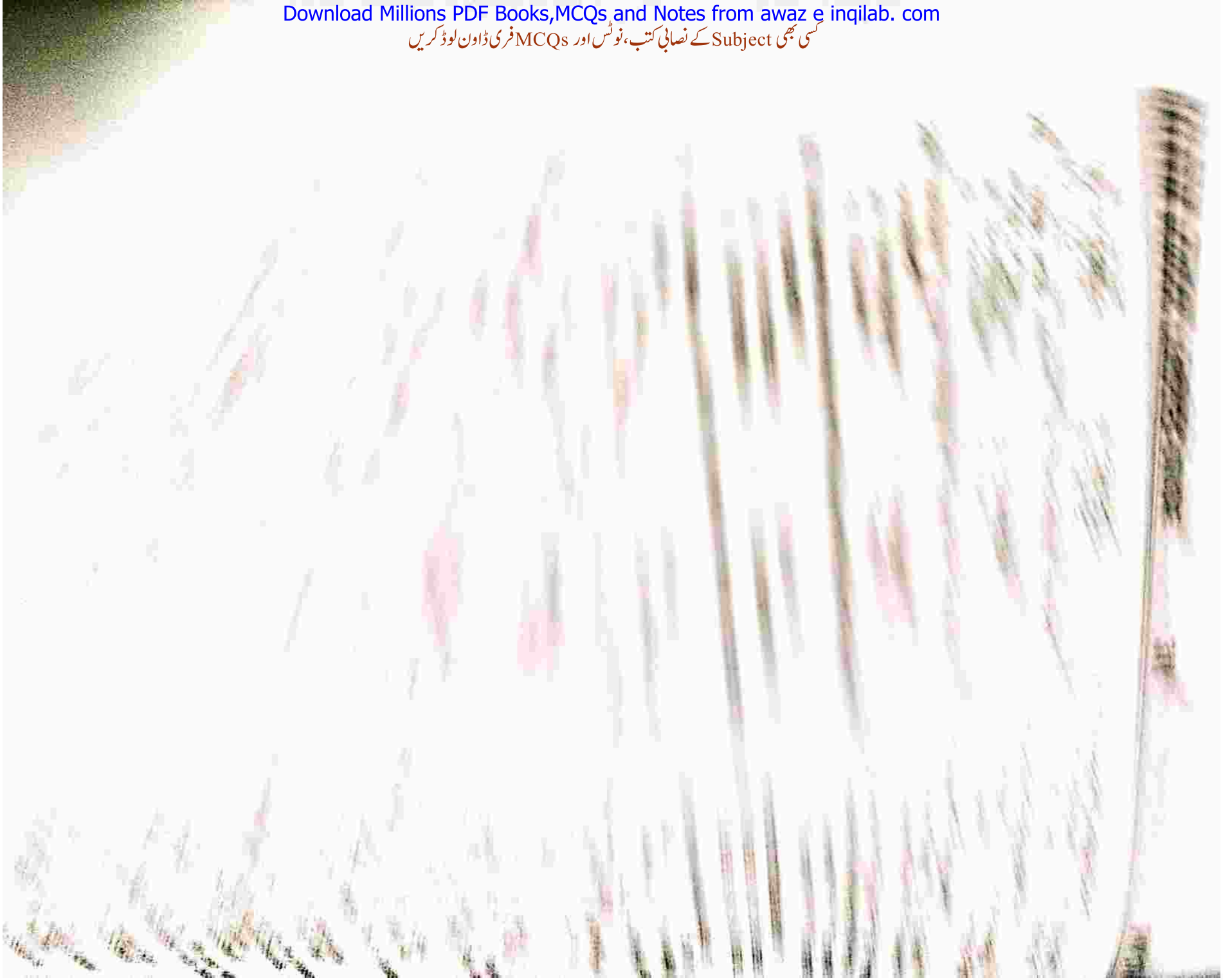

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25. Which is the highest railway station in Asia?
(a) Kan Mehtarzai (b) Mastung
(c) Nasirabad (d) Awaran

26. The Muslimbagh is famous for:
(a) Chromite mine (b) Natural Gas
(c) Coper (d) Coal Mine

27. Which pass is situated near Zhob valley?
(a) Khojak Pass (b) Gomal Pass
(c) Bolan Pass (d) Mola Pass

28. The Hingol and the Dasht are:
(a) Two lakes in KPK
(b) Two rivers in Baluchistan
(c) Two small deserts in Sindh
(d) Two ancient mosques in Cholistan

29. The Bolan Pass is located in:
(a) KPK (b) Upper Punjab
(c) Balochistan (d) none of them

30. Alongwith Jacobabad which city has the highest record temperature in the subcontinent?
(a) Nasirabad (b) Jaffarabad
(c) Jhal Magsi (d) Sibi

31. Which pass is located at Chaman?
(a) Khojak Pass (b) Bolan Pass
(c) Chaman Pass (d) Mula Pass

32. The length of Khojak Tunnel is:
(a) 3.2 km (b) 5.2 km
(c) 7.2 km (d) 4.2 km

33. Which is the longest tunnel in the subcontinent?
(a) Khojak Tunnel (b) Bolan Tunnel
(c) Gomal Tunnel (d) none of them

34. On five thousand-rupee-note which mosque is pictured?
(a) Faisal mosque
(b) Nabvi mosque
(c) Badshahi mosque
(d) none of them

35. What are these: Omara, Pasni, Gwadar and Jiwani?
(a) dilects of Baluchi
(b) cities of Balochistan
(c) Coasts of Balochistan
(d) folk characters

36. Which is the oldest forest reserve of South Asia & the 2nd of the world's?
(a) Jonpur (b) Jaffarabad
(c) Nasirpur (d) Rasul

Answer Key

1.	a	7.	a	13.	b	19.	c	25.	a	31.	a
2.	a	8.	b	14.	a	20.	b	26.	a	32.	b
3.	a	9.	a	15.	d	21.	d	27.	b	33.	a
4.	c	10.	d	16.	d	22.	c	28.	b	34.	a
5.	a	11.	b	17.	a	23.	a	29.	c	35.	c
6.	a	12.	d	18.	c	24.	c	30.	d	36	a

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PUNJAB

MCQs

1. The area of Punjab is:
   (a) 205344 sq.km (b) 203344 sq.km
   (c) 205844 sq.km (d) 204344 sq.km
2. On which side of Pakistan Punjab is situated?
   (a) eastern (b) north-eastern
   (c) western (d) northern
3. Punjab is bordered by the Indian Held Kashmir tothe:
   (a) north (b) northeast
   (c) east (d) west
4. Punjab is bordered by the Indian states of Punjab and Rajhasthan to the:
   (a) east (b) south
   (c) northeast (d) northwest
5. Which area is located South of Punjab?
   (a) Islamabad (b) Sindh
   (c) NWFP (d) Balochistan
6. On the West of Punjab the area is:
   (a) NWFP (b) Balochistan
   (c) Islamabad (d) Azad Kashmir
7. On the North of Punjab the area situated is:
   (a) Islamabad
   (b) Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa
   (c) Azad Kashmir
   (d) Islamabad & Azad Kashmir
8. How many divisions are in the Punjab?
   (a) 8 (b) 6
   (c) 3 (d) 9
9. The Districts of Lahore, Nankana sahib, Sheikhupura and Kasur are in:
   (a) Lahore Division
   (b) Sargodha Division
   (c) Gujranwala Division
   (d) Sialkot Division
10. In Gujranwala Division the Districts are Gujranwala, Sialkot, Gujrat, Narowal, Hafizabad and:
    (a) Mandi Bahauddin (b) T.T.Sindh
    (c) Khushab (d) Bhakkar
11. In Faisalabad Division the Districts are Faisalabad, Chiniot, Jhang and:
    (a) Toba Tek Singh (b) Gujrat
    (c) Mandi Bahauddin (d) Narowal
12. The districts of Sargodha Division are Sargodha, Mianwali, Khushab and:
    (a) Hafizabad (b) Bhakkar
    (c) Narowal (d) Jhang
13. In which division the districts of Rawalpindi, Attock, Jhelum and Chakwal are located?
    (a) Multan (b) Lahore
    (c) Rawalpindi (d) Faisalabad
14. The districts of Multan Division are Multan, Vehari, Khanewal and:
    (a) Rajanpur (b) Muzaffargarh
    (c) Layyah (d) Lodhran
15. The districts of D.G. Khan, Muzaffargarh, Layyah and Rajanpur are in the division of:
    (a) Dera Ghazi Khan (b) Multan
    (c) Sargodha (d) Bahawalpur
16. In which division the districts of Bahawalpur, Rahimyar Khan and Bahawalnagar are situated?
    (a) Bahawalpur (b) Dera Ghazi Khan
    (c) Bahawalnagar (d) Multan
17. Punjab means:
    (a) Place of Five Rivers
    (b) Corner of Five Rivers
    (c) Land of Five Rivers
    (d) Land of Five waters
18. Originally, five rivers are Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and:
    (a) Swan (b) Rwat
    (c) Beas (d) Indus
19. Which river has repalced Beas in the phrase "the land of five rivers"?
    (a) Rwat (b) Swan
    (c) Indus (d) none of them
20. Which province is called Bread Basket of Pakistan?
    (a) Punjab (b) Sindh
    (c) Multan region (d) Lahore Division
21. Cultural Capital of Pakistan is:
    (a) Lahore (b) Karachi
    (c) Sindh (d) Punjab
22. Monsoon rains fall on _____ Punjab.
    (a) Northern (b) Southern
    (c) Eastern (d) Western
23. The land between the Indus and Jhelum river is known as the:
    (a) Thar Desert (b) Cholistan Desert
    (c) Doab (d) Thal Desert
24. Which area is cotton growing centre of the country?
    (a) Bahawalpur (b) Larkana
    (c) Lahore (d) Multan
25. The Indus Civilisation flourished at Harappa and other sites as early as:
    (a) 2500 BC (b) 2200 BC
    (c) 2400 BC (d) 2600 BC
26. Which was a centre of culture and learning for a thousand years from 500 BC to AD 500?
    (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjodaro
    (c) Taxila (d) Kot Diji
27. Alexander the Great arrived in Taxila in:

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(a) 316 BC (b) 326 BC
(c) 306 BC (d) 226 BC

28. Taxila was known for throughout ancient world for its:
(a) Budhism (b) University
(c) Hinduism (d) Art

29. Where is the bridge of boats on Indus is located?
(a) Mithankot (b) Kalabagh
(c) Sukkur (d) Thatha

30. Where the shrine of Khawaja Ghulam Fareed is located?
(a) Pakpattan (b) Multan
(c) Mithankot (d) Bahawalpur

31. Khawaja Ghulam Fareed wrote popular poetry in:
(a) Seraiki (b) Sindhi
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

32. In Southern Punjab there is only one hill station. What is its name?
(a) Fort Munro (b) Rohtas Fort
(c) Attock Fort (d) Fort Abbas

33. Fort Munro is located at:
(a) Karthar Hills (b) Karakoram Hills
(c) Panjpir Hills (d) Sulaiman Hills

34. At which point the waters from Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and Beas all come together?
(a) Panjnad (b) Chaj
(c) Neeli Bar (d) none of them

35. Panjnad means:
(a) Land of Five Rivers
(b) Five Waters
(c) Confluence of Five Rivers
(d) Five Rivers

36. The confluence of the Chenab and Sutlej rivers is at:
(a) Panjnad (b) Chaj Doab
(c) Mithan Kot (d) Pakpattan

37. Uch is located near:
(a) Panjnad (b) Multan
(c) Mithan Kot (d) Kotli Loharan

38. At the beginning of the eighth century, Uch was part of the kingdom of the Brahmin ruler Chach, author of the Chach Nama who is believed to have invented and given his name to:
(a) hockey (b) golf
(c) football (d) Chess

39. Uch is famous for:
(a) Tombs of Saints (b) Fort
(c) Pottery (d) Saints

40. Which desert of Punjab is the continuation of the Thar Desert in Sindh and Rajasthan Desert in India?
(a) Cholistan (b) Nara
(c) Rohi (d) All of them

41. The area of Cholistan desert is:
(a) 22,000 sq.km (b) 21,000 sq.km
(c) 23,000 sq.km (d) 25,000 sq.km

42. Derawar Fort is located near:
(a) Multan (b) Bahawalpur
(c) Jahanian (d) Ahmadpur East

43. Derawar Fort is situated in:
(a) Kharan Desert (b) Thal Desert
(c) Cholistan Desert (d) Bahawalpur

44. The walls of Derawar Fort are 40 metres height and circumsference of the fort is:
(a) 1.4 kilometre (b) 1.2 kilometre
(c) 1.15 kilometre (d) 1.5 kilometre

45. How much old is Derawar Fort?
(a) 4000 years (b) 5400 years
(c) 5000 years (d) 1400 years

46. Where the Noor Mahal is located?
(a) Multan (b) Uch Sharif
(c) Bahawalpur (d) Bahawalnagar

47. Where Gulzar Mahal, Bahawalgarh and Daulat Khana are situated?
(a) Multan (b) Bahawalpur
(c) Fort Abbas (d) Lahore

48. Victoria Hospital is in:
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Multan
(c) D.G. Khan (d) D.I. Khan

49. Tombs of the seven companion of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) at Muluk Shah are located in:
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Uch Sharif
(c) Golra Sharif (d) Mithan Kot

50. The Lal Suhanra National Park is located near:
(a) Multan (b) Bahawalpur
(c) Ahmadpur East (d) D.G. Khan

51. Which city is come into mind by the phrase:- Heat, Beggars, Dust and Burial Grounds.
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Lahore
(c) Multan (d) Uch Sharif

52. Which city is famous for its 13th and 14th century brick shrines decorated with blue-glazed tiles?
(a) Multan (b) Mithan Kot
(c) Bahawalpur (d) Uch Sharif

53. The Tomb of Rukn-e-Alam is in:
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Hasan Abdal
(c) D.G. Khan (d) Multan

54. The head of the Suhrawardia Silsila is
(a) Shah Alam
(b) Ghias-ud-Din Alam
(c) Baha-ud-Din Zakariya
(d) Rukn-e-Alam

55. The real name of Rukn-e-Alam was:
(a) Abdul Alam (b) Fateh Alam
(c) Noor Alam (d) Abdul Fateh

56. The tomb of Baha-ud-Din Zakariya (also known as Baha-ul-Haq) is situated in:

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(a) Bahawalpur (b) Multan
(c) Mithan Kot (d) Pakpattan

57. The tomb of Shah Shams Tabriz is in:
(a) Tabriz (b) Lahore
(c) Kabul (d) Multan

58. The Tomb of Bibi Pak Daman, mother of Rukn-e-Alam, is at:
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Bahawalnagar
(c) Multan (d) Lahore

59. Which one is the largest hospital in Pakistan?
(a) Nishtar Hospital (b) Mayo Hospital
(c) Victoriya Hospital (d) Jinnah Hospital

60. In which city the Nishtar Hosptial is situated?
(a) Multan (b) Bahawalpur
(c) Lahore (d) none of them

61. The new name of Lyallpur is:
(a) Sahiwal (b) Lala Musa
(c) Faisalabad (d) none of them

62. The third largest city of the Pakistan is:
(a) Faisalabad (b) Multan
(c) Hyderabad (d) Sukkur

63. The Faisalabad founded in 1890 by:
(a) Sir Robert Lyall (b) Sir James Lyall
(c) Sir Montgomery (d) Sir Moor Lyall

64. Which city of Pakistan is laid out on the shape of British flag?
(a) Multan (b) Faisalabad
(c) Sahiwal (d) none of them

65. The Faisalabad is also known as:
(a) Little England (b) Little California
(c) Little Manchester (d) Little Oxford

66. The Chiniot city is known for its ornate brickwork and:
(a) laquer work (b) fire work
(c) wooden work (d) none of them

67. The largest of the Indus Civilisation sites excavated so far are:
(a) Harappa
(b) Moenjadaro
(c) Taxila
(d) Harappa & Mohenjodaro

68. The Harappa is near:
(a) Pakpattan (b) Sahiwal
(c) Okara (d) Pattoki

69. Harappa is four thousand years old city and a contemporary of ancient:
(a) Babylon (b) Ur
(c) Egypt (d) All of them

70. The shrine of Baba Fareed Shakar Gunj is situatedin:
(a) Pakpattan (b) Multan
(c) Bahawalpur (d) Uch

71. Baba Fareed Shakar Gunj died at Pakpattan in:
(a) 1225 (b) 1265
(c) 1245 (d) 1165

72. To which order of dervishes Baba Fareed Shakar Gunj belonged?
(a) Qadiryia (b) Wahabiya
(c) Sohrawardiya (d) Chishtia

73. Baba Fareed Shakar Gunj wrote in:
(a) Persian (b) Urdu
(c) Punjabi (d) All of them

74. Baheshti Darwaza is located in:
(a) Sahiwal (b) Pakpattan
(c) Uch (d) Multan

75. Who built Lahore Fort?
(a) Jahangir (b) Babar
(c) Akbar (d) Sikhs

76. Lahore fort was built in:
(a) 1550s (b) 1530s
(c) 1540s (d) 1560s

77. Who enclosed the Lahore city within a red brick wall?
(a) Shah Jahan (b) Akbar
(c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Hamayun

78. How many gates were built in old Lahore city walls?
(a) 11 (b) 12
(c) 13 (d) 15

79. Who built Badshahi Mosque?
(a) Shah Jahan (b) Aurangzeb
(c) Hamayun (d) Akbar

80. The Badshahi Mosque was built in:
(a) 1644 (b) 1574
(c) 1624 (d) 1674

81. Where the Shrine of Mian Mir is situated?
(a) Okara (b) Lahore
(c) Kasur (d) Sheikhupura

82. Which is the biggest public library in Pakistan?
(a) Punjab public library
(b) Dyal Singh library
(c) Quaid-e-Azam Library
(d) National library

83. The tomb of Anarkali is situated:
(a) Kamran Baradari
(b) inside Lahore Fort
(c) inside Punjab Secretariat
(d) none of them

84. The Mausoleum of Data Ganj Baksh is in:
(a) Sheikhupura (b) Lahore
(c) Multan (d) Gujranwala

85. The original name of Data Ganj Baksh is:
(a) Sayyed Usman
(b) Sayyed Ali Abdul Hasan bin Usman
(c) Abdul Hassan
(d) Sayyed Ali Hajveri

86. Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh came in Lahore in 1039 from:
(a) Kabul (b) Ghazni
(c) Tajikistan (d) Bukhara

87. Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh died in:
(a) 1052 (b) 1072

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(c) 1062 (d) 1172

88. Which is modern Eiffel Tower?
(a) Minar-e-Pakistan (b) Summit Minar
(c) Hiran Minar (d) Qutub Minar

89. Where the some hair of the Prophet Muhamamd (PBUH) and other relics of his daughter Hazrat Fatima (RA) and son-in-law Hazrat Ali (RA) are kept?
(a) Badshahi Mosque
(b) Hazrat Data Gunj Bakhsh Mosque
(c) Masjid Wazir Khan
(d) Lahore Museum

90. Where Allama Iqbal is burried?
(a) Just out side the Lahore Fort
(b) near Minar-e-Pakistan
(c) Just out side the Badshahi Mosque
(d) Near Minto Park

91. When Allama Iqbal's tomb was built?
(a) 1931 (b) 1951
(c) 1851 (d) 1921

92. The tomb of Allama Iqbal is constructed of:
(a) White Marbel
(b) Red Sandstone
(c) Rough Stone
(d) Black & Blue Stone

93. Wazir Khan's Mosque is situated in
(a) Sheikhupura (b) Quetta
(c) Peshawar (d) Lahore

94. Where the tomb of Jehangir is situated?
(a) Lahore (b) Shahdara
(c) Sheikhupura (d) Delhi

95. Besides Jehangir who is/are burried in Shahdara?
(a) Noor Jehan (b) Ashif Khan
(c) a & b (d) none of them

96. Kamran Baradari is in:
(a) Shahdara (b) River Ravi
(c) Lahore (d) Sheikhupura

97. Who built tomb of Jehangir?
(a) Shah Jehan (b) Jahangir
(c) Hamayun (d) Noor Jahan

98. Shalimar Garden is located in:
(a) Sheikhupura (b) Islamabad
(c) Lahore (d) Rawalpindi

99. Who built Shalimar Garden?
(a) Shah Jehan (b) Aurangzeb
(c) Shah Alam (d) Hamayun

100. Shalimar Garden was built in?
(a) 1612 (b) 1622
(c) 1542 (d) 1642

101. The tomb of Hazrat Madhu Lal Hussain is in:
(a) Chunian (b) Sheikhupura
(c) Lahore (d) Kasur

102. Poetry of Hazrat Madhu Lal Hussain was in:
(a) Persian (b) Seraiki
(c) Punjabi (d) Sindhi

103. Where the tomb of Qutub-ud-Din Aibak is situated?
(a) Islamabad (b) Sheikhupura
(c) Lahore (d) Kasur

104. Who died by falling from his horse during a game of Polo?
(a) Qutub-ud-Din (b) Babar
(c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Shah Jahan

105. Qutub-ud-Din was died at Lahore in:
(a) 1010 (b) 1220
(c) 1210 (d) 1110

106. Where the Chauburji is located?
(a) Sheikhupura (b) Shahdara
(c) Lahore (d) Rawalpindi

107. Where the Haran Minar is located?
(a) Shahadara (b) Sheikhupura
(c) Lahore (d) Gujranwala

108. Sheikhupura was a:
(a) fort (b) winter resort
(c) jungle (d) hunting pavilion

109. Where Jehangir's Fort is located?
(a) Shahdara (b) Lahore
(c) Sheikhupura (d) Multan

110. Where Guru Nanak was born?
(a) Nankana Sahib (b) Lahore
(c) Amritsar (d) Jalundhar

111. The name of Pakistan-India Border with Lahore is:
(a) Gandha Singh (b) Ran of Katch
(c) Rajur (d) Wagah

112. The Grand Trunk Road (G.T. Road) starts from Calcutta and ends at:
(a) Peshawar (b) Kabul
(c) FATA (d) Khyber Pass.

113. The old name of G.T. Road is:
(a) Imperial Highway (b) Silk Road
(c) Main Highway (d) Shahi Road

114. How many years the GT Road is old?
(a) 300 (b) 440
(c) 420 (d) 470

115. Who built GT Road?
(a) Akbar (b) Sher Shah Suri
(c) Babar (d) Hamayun

116. How many river(s) GT Road crosses from Islamabad to Lahore?
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 2 (d) 6

117. Which Pakistani city is famous for high quality sports equipment?
(a) Sialkot (b) Chiniot
(c) Gujranwala (d) Lahore

118. Surgical instruments are made in:
(a) Wazirabad (b) Sialkot
(c) Lahore (d) Gujranwala

119. Sialkot is also famous for Saddles &:
(a) musical instruments
(b) agriculture machinery

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(c) harvesters
(d) paper manufacturing

120. Where the shrine of Shah Daula is situated?
(a) Wazirabad (b) Gujrat
(c) Lahore (d) Multan

121. The Rohtas Fort is near:
(a) Jhelum (b) P.D.Khan
(c) Dina (d) Mangla

122. The Rohtas Fort was built by:
(a) Shah Jahan (b) Akbar
(c) Qutubuddin (d) Sher Shah Suri

123. The Rohtas Fort was built in:
(a) 1540-50 (b) 1540-10
(c) 1540-30 (d) 1530-50

124. The Islamabad is located at the foothill of:
(a) Karakoram Hills (b) Pamirs Hills
(c) Kirthar Range (d) Margalla Hills

125. When construction of Islamabad began?
(a) 1941 (b) 1921
(c) 1961 (d) 1951

126. When constitution of Pakistan confirmed Islamabad as Capital of the country?
(a) 1962 (b) 1932
(c) 1952 (d) 1912

127. Shah Faisal Mosque is located in:
(a) Rawalpindi (b) Taxila
(c) Lahore (d) Islamabad

128. Name the biggest Mosque in the World?
(a) Badshahi Mosque
(b) Izmir Mosque
(c) Shah Faisal Mosque
(d) Istanbul Mosque

129. In Faisal Mosque 15,000 people can offer pray. In its courtyard how many people can be accommodated?
(a) 85,000 (b) 88,000
(c) 83,000 (d) 84,000

130. The Shrine of Syed Abdul Latif Shah is in:
(a) Rawalpindi (b) Islamabad
(c) Jhelum (d) Lahore

131. Syed Abdul Latif Shah is popularly known as:
(a) Bari Imam (b) Shah Imam
(c) Latif Imam (d) none of them

132. Goira Sharif is located in:
(a) Rawalpindi (b) Murree
(c) Islamabad (d) Rwat

133. The Mount Sukesar is at the height of:
(a) 1521m (b) 1421m
(c) 1511m (d) 1520m

134. The Murree means:
(a) highest place (b) resort
(c) high place (d) none of them

135. The Murree is located in:
(a) Punjab (b) NWFP
(c) both a & b (d) none of a & b

136. Khewra is famous for:
(a) Salt mine (b) shrines
(c) tombs (d) rock carvinges

137. Which salt mine is the largest in area in the world?
(a) Sulaiman (b) Khewra
(c) Shicago (d) none of them

138. The length of Khewra mine tunnels is:
(a) 120 km (b) 130 km
(c) 140 km (d) 135 km

139. The 2nd biggest producer of rock salt in the world is:
(a) Sulaiman (b) Khewra
(c) Hyderabad (d) none of them

140. Nandana Fort is situated near:
(a) Pind Dadan Khan (b) Nandana Abad
(c) Nandipur (d) Rawalpindi

141. Mianwali is important for:
(a) embroidry work (b) irrigation work
(c) wood work (d) agriculture

142. The Wah is famous for:
(a) Ordnance factory (b) Mughal Garden
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

143. Which city is famous for the textile mills that produce finest worsted suiting in the world?
(a) Haripur (b) Lawrencepur
(c) Faisalabad (d) Karachi

144. Taxila is one of the subcontinent's archaeological treasures and was once an important city of the kingdom of:
(a) Indus (b) Maurya
(c) Kushans (d) Gandhara

145. The history of Taxila spans about:
(a) 1000 years (b) 1900 years
(c) 990 years (d) 900 years

146. Gandhara is chiefly remembered for its:
(a) archaeological excavations
(b) university
(c) Buddhist art
(d) sculptural work

147. Who built Attock Fort?
(a) Akbar (b) Sher Shah Suri
(c) Humayun (d) Qutbuddin

148. The boundary between Punjab and the Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa is:
(a) Kabul River
(b) Karakuram range
(c) Indus River
(d) Silk road

149. Kabul River merges in Indus River near:
(a) Attock (b) Taxila
(c) Kalabagh (d) Nowshehra

150. Best version of *Heer-Ranjha* was written by:
(a) Muqbul Shah (b) Waris Shah
(c) Bulhe Shah (d) none of them

151. Where Waris Shah is burried?
(a) Jandiala Sher Khan

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(b) Nankana Sahib
(c) Lahore
(d) Mithan Kot

152. Mela Chiragha is celebrated in the memory of:
(a) Bulhe Shah (b) Waris Shah
(c) Shah Hussain (d) Muqbul Shah

153. Sultan Bahu (d. 1691) wrote in:
(a) Arabic (b) Persian
(c) Punjabi (d) all of them

154. Who wrote *Sassi-Panu*?
(a) Hashim Shah (b) Bulhe Shah
(c) Waris Shah (d) none of them

155. Who wrote *Sohni-Mahiwal*?
(a) Bulhe Shah (b) Waris Shah
(c) Hashim Shah (d) Fazal Shah

156. Who wrote *Qissa-Ahsan al-Qissas*?
(a) Hashim Shah (b) Ghulam Rasool
(c) Bulhe Shah (d) Waris Shah

157. *Yusuf Zulekha* was written by:
(a) Ghulam Rasul (b) Bulhe Shah
(c) Hashim Shah (d) Waris Shah

158. How many districts are there in the Province of Punjab?
(a) 32 (b) 35
(c) 36 (d) 34

159. Which of the following districts is the newest district of Punjab?
(a) Nankana Sahib (b) Pakpatan
(c) Kasur (d) Chiniot

160. The Districts of Pakpatan, Okara and Sahiwal are in:
(a) Lahore Division
(b) Sargodha Division
(c) Gujranwala Division
(d) Sahiwal Division

161. Which of the following districts of Punjab receives highest amount of rainfall annually?
(a) Lahore (b) Sialkot
(c) Faisalabad (d) Rawalpindi

162. Which of the following districts of Punjab has the lowest population density?
(a) Dera Gazi Khan (b) Layyiah
(c) Rajanpur (d) Bahawalpur

Answer Key

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

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SINDH
MCQ's

1. The area of Sindh is:
(a) 140914 sq.km (b) 130914 sq.km
(c) 140814 sq.km (d) 120914 sq.km

2. How many Divisions are in Sindh?
(a) 9 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 3

3. Which important Hills are located in the Sindh?
(a) Kirthar Hills (b) Karakoram
(c) Pamirs (d) Mangopir

4. The Indus empties into the:
(a) Arabian Sea (b) cape monze
(c) Makran Coast (d) none of them

5. Archaeologists have identified some 400 Indus Civilisation towns, scattered from:
(a) Kabul to Delhi
(b) Kabul to Laohre
(c) Peshawar to Delhi
(d) Kandhar to Delhi

6. The most famous town of the Indus civilisation, on the right bank of the Indus in Sindh is:
(a) Kot Diji (b) Harappa
(c) Moenjodaro (d) none of them

7. The Sindhi language is based on _____ alphabet.
(a) Persian alphabet
(b) Arabic alphabet
(c) Dravidian alphabet
(d) Sanskrit alphabet

8. Lari is spoken in:
(a) Upper Sindh (b) Lower Sindh
(c) Central Sindh (d) Sindh & Punjab

9. The National Museum is located at:
(a) Jamshoro (b) Karachi
(c) Hyderabad (d) Larkana

10. Where the Cotton Exchange Building is situated?
(a) Karachi (b) Lahore
(c) Faisalabad (d) Multan

11. Baleji Beach is located at:
(a) Hyderabad (b) Karachi
(c) Jamshoro (d) Kotri

12. Where the French Beach is located.
(a) Karachi (b) Oman
(c) India (d) Balochistan

13. KANUPP is located near:
(a) Cape Monze (b) Baleji Beach
(c) Hub (d) Hyderabad

14. Gaddani Beach is located in:
(a) Sindh
(b) Balochistan
(c) Sindh & Balochistan
(d) none of them

15. Kaleji Lake, Kadiero Lake and Keenjhar Lake are located in:
(a) Sindh
(b) Balochistan
(c) Sindh & Balochistan
(d) none of them

16. Banbhore is famous for:
(a) Sussi & Pannu
(b) archaeological excavation
(c) art work
(d) wood work

17. The earliest mosque in sub-continent is situated in:
(a) Jacobabad (b) Banbhore
(c) Sukkur (d) Rohri

18. Keti Bundar is a:
(a) coastal area (b) port
(c) dilect of language (d) animal

19. Which is the Worlds largest necropolis (old graveyard)?
(a) Kirthar Hills
(b) Makli Hill
(c) Karachi graveyard
(d) Mohenjodaro graveyard

20. Which place is called Little Mecca?
(a) Uch (b) Bhanbhor
(c) Makli Hill (d) Mansura

21. Where is Shah Jahani Mosque is situated?
(a) Thatta (b) Jacobabad
(c) Sibi (d) Larkana

22. Keenjhar Lake is situated near:
(a) Larkana (b) Jamshoro
(c) Thatta (d) none of them

23. Ranikot Fort is situated in which district of Sindh?
(a) Jamshoro (b) Kotri
(c) Larkana (d) Hyderabad

24. The largest Fort of Pakistan is:
(a) Ranikot (b) Fort Abbas
(c) Lahore Fort (d) Fort Monroe

25. University of the Sindh is located at:
(a) Jamshoro (b) Hyderabad
(c) Larkana (d) Karachi

26. The Super Highway start from Karachi and ends at:
(a) Hyderabad (b) Thatta
(c) Larkana (d) Kotri

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27. Ghulam Muhamamd Barrage is also called:
(a) Indus Barrage
(b) Kandyaro Barrage
(c) Kotri Barrage
(d) none of them

28. *Rilli* is:
(a) cap (b) place
(c) dish (d) bedspreads

29. Where the Sindh Provincial Museum is located:
(a) Jamshoro (b) Karachi
(c) Larkana (d) Hyderabad

30. Who was King Umar?
(a) first King of the Sumarh Dynasty
(b) second King of the Sumarh Dynasty
(c) third King of the Sumarh Dynasty
(d) fourth King of the Sumarh Dynasty

31. *Marvi* is a folk story of:
(a) Sindh (b) Balochistan
(c) Punjab (d) Thal

32. Which desert is called 'Friendly Desert'?
(a) Thal (b) Cholistan
(c) Thar Desert (d) Sahara

33. Where is the shrine of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar is situated?
(a) Shahbaz Nagar (b) Uch Sharif
(c) Sehwan Sharif (d) none of them

34. Lal Shazhbaz Qalandar was a celibate, mystic wandere and missionary, as well as a scholar, poet and philosophist who wrote several books in Persian and:
(a) Persian (b) Persian & Arabic
(c) Sindhi (d) Arabic

35. The largest Natural Lake in the subcontinent is:
(a) Keenghar Lake (b) Manchar Lake
(c) Hali Lake (d) None of them

36. Moenjodaro means:
(a) Civilised City
(b) Beautiful gardens
(c) Mound of the Dead
(d) Dead Civilisation

37. Moenjodaro is 6the ruins of a 4,000-year-old city of the:
(a) Taxila civilisation (b) Indus Civilisation
(c) both of them (d) none of them

38. Indus Civilisation is also known as:
(a) Kot Diji civilisation
(b) Mohenjodaro civilisation
(c) Taxila civilisation
(d) Harrapan civilisation

39. Moenjodaro is located at the west bank of the Indus in the:
(a) upper Sindh (b) lower Sindh
(c) middle Sindh (d) southern Sindh

40. Which one is hotest place in the subcontinent?
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Multan
(c) Jacobabad (d) none of them

41. Shrine of Shah Abdul Lateef Bhitai is located near:
(a) Sibbi (b) Hyderabad
(c) Jacobabad (d) Hala

42. Shah Abdul Lateef is author of the:
(a) *Sassi Pannu* (b) *Heer Ranjha*
(c) *Risalo* (d) *Shahnama*

43. *Risalo* is the best-known collection of romantic poetry in the _____ language.
(a) Urdu (b) Sindhi
(c) Arabic (d) Persian

44. Which city of the Sindh is popular for woodworking industry?
(a) Thattha (b) Kotri
(c) Hala (d) Larkana

45. Which city is on the border of Sindh and Punjab provinces?
(a) Rajanpur (b) Mithan Kot
(c) Kashmore (d) none of them

46. What is Malakhra?
(a) a game (b) a river
(c) a lake (d) a dance

47. The famous place "Makli" in Sindh is a:
(a) Museum (b) Park
(c) Fort (d) Graveyard

48. The Kirthar Range is near:
(a) Dadu (b) Mithankot
(c) Jamshoro (d) Gari Habibullah

Answer Key

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

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KHYBER-PAKHTUNKHWA

MCQ's

1. The area of Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa is:
   (a) 75,521 sq km (b) 74,521 sq km
   (c) 73,521 sq km (d) 74,521 sq km
2. How many Divisions are in Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa?
   (a) 7 (b) 4
   (c) 9 (d) 3
3. Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa is the new name of NWFP. It changed on:
   (a) 19th April 2010 (b) 16th April 2010
   (c) 18th April 2010 (d) 17th April 2010
4. Who wrote Lords of the Khyber?
   (a) Andre Joseph (b) Kipling
   (c) Yousuf Khan (d) Andre Singer
5. The Durand Line is the border between:
   (a) Pakistan & Afghanistan
   (b) Pakistan & Iran
   (c) Iran & Afghanistan
   (d) Russia & Pakistan
6. Durand Line was agreed in:
   (a) 1880 (b) 1877
   (c) 1893 (d) 1788
7. The *Pukhtunwali* is:
   (a) a city
   (b) flower
   (c) ethical code
   (d) dilect of language
8. Mahabat Khan Mosque is in:
   (a) Mardan (b) Kohat
   (c) Sawabi (d) Peshawar
9. Where the Cunningham Clocktower is situated?
   (a) Kohistan (b) Peshawar
   (c) Hangu (d) Mansehra
10. Pakistan Academy for Rural Development is in:
    (a) Chitral (b) Peshawar
    (c) Bannu (d) Mardan
11. Pakistan Forest institution is located in:
    (a) Karachi (b) Rawalpindi
    (c) Lahore (d) Peshawar
12. Jamrud Fort is located near:
    (a) Peshawar (b) Abbottabad
    (c) Charsadda (d) Attack
13. Which place is called gate way two Khyber Pass?
    (a) Charsadda (b) Peshawar
    (c) Jamrud (d) Mardan
14. Which area is called 'gun factory of the tribal areas'?
    (a) Darra Isa Khel (b) Darra Khyber
    (c) Darra Adam Khel (d) Kohat
15. The toughest town in the world is:
    (a) Darra Khyber (b) Darra Adamkhel
    (c) Darra Isa Khel (d) Khojak Pass
16. Thal in Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa is a:
    (a) desert (b) trading post
    (c) river (d) lake
17. Peshawar means:
    (a) City of flowers (b) City of tombs
    (c) City of garden (d) City of greenery
18. Where the Chowk Yadgar is situated?
    (a) Peshawar (b) Rawalpindi
    (c) Attock (d) Chitral
19. The monument at the centre of Chowk Yadgar, Peshawar, commemorates the heroes of the:
    (a) Independence War
    (b) 1965 Indo-Pakistan
    (c) 1971 War
    (d) None of them
20. Warsak Dam is built on:
    (a) Abaseen River (b) Sawat River
    (c) Kabul River (d) Karam River
21. Warsak Dam is near:
    (a) Chitral (b) Peshawar
    (c) Haripur (d) Kohistan
22. The Gomal University is in:
    (a) D.I. Khan (b) D.G. Khan
    (c) Attock (d) Peshawar
23. Akbar Fort is situated in:
    (a) Hund (b) Swat
    (c) Sost (d) Dir
24. The Malam Jabba is one of the important visiting pointof:
    (a) Chitral Valley (b) Hunza Valley
    (c) Kalam Valley (d) Swat Valley
25. Which range separates Pakistan and Afghanistan?
    (a) Karakoram Range
    (b) Pamirs Range
    (c) The Hindu Kush
    (d) Kirthar Range
26. Name the mountain of The Hindu Kush which separates Afghanistan and Tajikistan from Pakistan?
    (a) Koh-e-Safed (b) Koh-e-Sulaiman
    (c) Koh-e-Murdar (d) Tirich Mir
27. Chitral is separated from the Tajikistan by the narrow Wakhan corridor and from China by the:
    (a) Chitral region (b) Swat region
    (c) Hunza region (d) Kalam region

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28. Lowari Pass at 3,118 metres (10230 feet) above sea level, from Dir to Drosh is _____ long.
(a) 70 km (b) 80 km
(c) 74 km (d) 85 km

29. Which valley is called "Pearl of the Himalaya"?
(a) Naran (b) Kaghan
(c) Swat (d) Kalam

30. The Malika Parbat is near:
(a) Neelam Valley (b) Kalam Valley
(c) Swat Valley (d) Hunza Valley

31. The Lake Saif-ul-Muluk is situated near:
(a) Kaghan (b) Naran
(c) Neelam (d) Swat

32. World's largest tribal society is:
(a) Pashtun (b) Pathan
(c) Noro (d) Afridi

33. The sixth main regional language of Pakistan is:
(a) Urdu (b) Pashtun
(c) Hindko (d) Sindhi

34. Districts of Hazara division are Abbottabad, Batagram, Kohistan, Mansehra and:
(a) Charsaddah (b) Chamkai
(c) Haripur (d) Isakhel

35. Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Science and Technology is situated at:
(a) Peshawar (b) Mardan
(c) Topi (d) Pabbi

Answer Key

1.	b	6.	c	11.	d	16.	b	21.	b	26.	d	31.	a
2.	a	7.	c	12.	a	17.	a	22.	a	27.	c	32.	b
3.	a	8.	d	13.	c	18.	a	23.	a	28.	c	33.	c
4.	d	9.	b	14.	c	19.	b	24.	d	29.	b	34.	c
5.	a	10.	b	15.	b	20.	c	25.	c	30.	a	35.	c

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NORTHERN AREAS

MCQ's

1. Name the Highway which connects Pakistan with China?
   (a) Silk Road (b) Khunjrab Road
   (c) G.T. Road (d) Karakoram
2. The old name of Karakoram Highways is:
   (a) Silk Road (b) Khunjrab Road
   (c) Silk highway (d) None of them
3. Karakoram Highways passes through:
   (a) Himalaya (b) Karakoram
   (c) Pamir (d) All of them
4. At the Pak-China border Karakoram Highway passes through:
   (a) Khunjerab Pass (b) Khojak Pass
   (c) Khyber Pass (d) Taxila
5. The Karakoram Highway start from:
   (a) Hawelia (b) Hasan Abdal
   (c) Abbottabad (d) Taxila
6. Karakoram Highway ends at:
   (a) Sost (b) Khunjrab
   (c) Kashgar (d) Sinkiang
7. The Silk Road was actually a series of trade routes linking China with the:
   (a) Asia (b) South Asia
   (c) West (d) Middle East
8. Karakoram is a Turkish word meaning:
   (a) high mountain
   (b) dangerous mountain
   (c) crumbling rock
   (d) not passable mountain
9. 12 out of the world's highest 30 mountains are in:
   (a) Himalaya (b) Hindu Kush
   (c) Pamir (d) Karakoram
10. Nanga Parbat is also known as:
    (a) Diamer (b) White mountain
    (c) Naked mountain (d) None of them
11. Nanga Parbat's nik name is :
    (a) Killer Mountain
    (b) White mountain
    (c) Naked mountain
    (d) Friendly mountain
12. Sachen Glacier is near:
    (a) Astor (b) Baltistan
    (c) Chilas (d) Skardu
13. Which place is on the "Roof of the World"?
    (a) Chitral (b) Baltistan
    (c) Skardu (d) Chilas
14. Which place is called Little Tibbet?
    (a) Chitral (b) Chilas
    (c) Baltistan (d) Skardu
15. Which Pakistani area is sandwiched between China and Indian-held Kashmir?
    (a) Astor (b) Baltistan
    (c) Chitral (d) Kalash
16. Satpara Lake is near:
    (a) Hunza (b) Skardu
    (c) Swat (d) Chiltral
17. The capital of Pakistan's northern areas is:
    (a) Swat (b) Baltistan
    (c) Hunza (d) Gilgit
18. About which place it is said "the place where heaven and earth meet"?
    (a) Punial (b) Chitral
    (c) Kalash (d) Swat
19. Where the deposits of precious and semi-precious stones such as rubies and garnets are found?
    (a) Gilgit (b) Hunza
    (c) Skardu (d) Swat
20. Ruby mines are situated in:
    (a) Swat (b) Skardu
    (c) Hunza (d) Gilgit
21. The Polo game originated in the:
    (a) Northern Areas (b) UK
    (c) USA (d) Subcontinent
22. In June, August and November, polo tournaments are held in:
    (a) Gilgit (b) Skardu
    (c) Chials (d) Astor
23. Rakaposhi mountain is located near:
    (a) Hunza (b) Swat
    (c) Gilgit (d) Astor
24. Rakaposhi is the _____ highest mountain the world.
    (a) 25th (b) 27th
    (c) 20th (d) 10th
25. Which are Gilgit-Baltistan areas?
    (a) Gilgit & Hunza
    (b) Gilgit, Hnza & Chilas
    (c) Gilgit, Hunza, Chilas and Skardu
    (d) Chilas & Skardu
27. When former Northern Areas were granted full autonomy and given the name "Gilgit-Baltistan"?
    (a) 29th August 2009
    (b) 15th September 2009
    (c) 19th October 2009
    (d) None of these
28. What is the total area of Gilgit-Baltistan?
    (a) 54321 km^2 (b) 98421 km^2
    (c) 72498 km^2 (d) 23545 km^2
29. How many districts are there in Gilgit-Baltistan?
    (a) Three (b) Nine
    (c) Seven (d) Six
30. When first elections were held in "Gilgit-Baltistan"?

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(a) 21st July, 2009
(b) 15th September 2009
(c) 19th October 2009
(d) 12th November 2009

31. Who has been appointed as the first governor of Gilgit-Baltistan?
(a) Mir Ghanzafar Ali (b) Zafar Shah
(c) Akbar Shah (d) Shama Khalid

32. Who is elected Chief Minister of Gilgit Baltistan?
(a) Hafeezur Rahman
(b) Zafar Shah
(c) Akbar Shah
(d) Syed Mehdi Shah

33. Which place is on the "Roof of the World"?
(a) Chitral (b) Baltistan
(c) Skardu (d) None of these

Answer Key

1.	d	6.	c	11.	a	16.	b	21.	a	27.	a	31.	a		
2.	a	7.	c	12.	a	17.	d	22.	a	28.	c				
3.	d	8.	c	13.	b	18.	a	23.	b	29.	c	32.	a		
4.	a	9.	d	14.	c	19.	b	24.	b	30.	d	33.	b		
5.	b	10.	a	15.	b	20.	c	25	c						

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HIGHEST MOUNTAINS AND GLACIERS IN THE PAKISTAN

MCQ's

1. K-2 is ranked as the _____ highest mountain of the world.
   (a) 4th (b) 6th
   (c) 2nd (d) 8th
2. K-2 is situated in the:
   (a) Pamirs
   (b) Karakoram Range
   (c) Hindu Kush Range
   (d) Himalaya
3. The height of K-2 is:
   (a) 8,611 m (b) 8,500 m
   (c) 7,616 m (d) 10,800 m
4. Name the 9th highest mountain peak in the world?
   (a) Rakaposhi (b) Sakesar
   (c) Gasherb (d) Nanga Parbat
5. In which range Nanga Parbat is situated?
   (a) Karakoram (b) Hindu Kush
   (c) Himalaya (d) Pir Panjal
6. The height of Nanga Parbat is:
   (a) 8,126 m (b) 10,521 m
   (c) 6,215 m (d) 9,500 m
7. The world's 11th highest peak is:
   (a) Gasherbrum II]
   (b) Gasherbrum I
   (c) Ghasherbrum III
   (d) Gasherbrum
8. Gasherbrum I is also known as:
   (a) High Peak (b) While Peak
   (c) Hidden Peak (d) Flat Peak
9. In which range the Gasherbrum I is situated?
   (a) Karakoram (b) Himalaya
   (c) Hindu Kush (d) Pir Panjal
10. What is the height of Gasherbrum I?
    (a) 6,600 m (b) 5,600 m
    (c) 8,060 m (d) 9,800 m
11. What is the height of Rakaposhi?
    (a) 7,788 m (b) 8,778
    (c) 8,200 (d) 9,100
12. In which range Rakaposhi is located?
    (a) Hindu Kush (b) Karakoram
    (c) Himalaya (d) Kirthar
13. What is the world rank of Rakaposhi?
    (a) 25 (b) 28
    (c) 27 (d) 30
14. What is the height of Tirich Mir?
    (a) 9,160 m (b) 5,700 m
    (c) 8,610 m (d) 7,708 m
15. In which range Tirich Mir is located?
    (a) Karakoram (b) Hindu Kush
    (c) Pamirs (d) Himalaya
16. What is the world rank of Tirich Mir?
    (a) 44th (b) 47th
    (c) 41th (d) 49th
17. Tirich Mir, Noshaq, Tirich Mir NW, Istoro Nal and Saraghrar Peak I are located in the range of:
    (a) Lesser Himalaya
    (b) Great Himalaya
    (c) Karakoram
    (d) Hindu Kush
18. Most of peaks in Pakistan are located in the range of:
    (a) Karakoram (b) Hindu Kush
    (c) Pamris (d) Kirthar
19. Name the prominent peak of Himalaya range in Pakistan?
    (a) Rakaposhi
    (b) Tirichi Mir
    (c) Gasherbrum
    (d) Nanga Parbat
20. Name the highest peak of Karakoram Range in Pakistan?
    (a) Tirichi Mir
    (b) Rakaposhi
    (c) K-2
    (d) Takht-e-Sulaiman
21. How many peaks there are of over 8,000 metres in Pakistan?
    (a) 7 (b) 5
    (c) 9 (d) 3
22. To which mountain Siachen Glacier streams down?
    (a) Rakaposhi (b) Astoro
    (c) K-2 (d) None of them
23. How many kilometers Siachen Glacier streams down?
    (a) 60 km (b) 75 km
    (c) 50 km (d) 80 km
24. How many kilometers the Batura Glacier runs for?
    (a) 58 km (b) 62 km
    (c) 65 km (d) 70 km
25. The most outstanding rivers of ice is the:
    (a) Siachen Glacier (b) Biafo Glacier
    (c) Atrak Glacier (d) Baltoro Glacier
26. How many kilometers the Baltoro Glacier runs for?
    (a) 60 (b) 67
    (c) 62 (d) 70

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27. How much area the Baltoro Glacier covers?
(a) 1,000 sq. km (b) 1,220 sq. km
(c) 1,509 sq. km (d) 1,800 sq. km

28. Where the Siachen Glacier is situated?
(a) Baltistan (b) Skardu
(c) AJ & K (d) Hunza

29. On which range the Siachen Glacier is located?
(a) Hindu Kush (b) Karakoram
(c) Himalaya (d) None of them

Answe Key

1.	c	5.	c	9.	a	13.	c	17.	d	21.	c	25.	d	29.	b				
2.	b	6.	a	10.	c	14.	d	18.	a	22.	c	26.	c						
3.	a	7.	b	11.	a	15.	b	19.	d	23.	b	27.	b						
4.	d	8.	c	12.	b	16.	c	20.	c	24.	a	28.	a						

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CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMEN IN PAKISTAN

1. Who was the first elected president of Pakistan?
   (a) Ayub Khan
   (b) Muhammad Ali Bogra
   (c) Zafar ullah Khan
   (d) Abdul Rab Nishter
2. Quaid-e-Azam elected as the first President of Constituent Assembly on:
   (a) 10th August 1947
   (b) 11th August 1947
   (c) 12th August 1947
   (d) 13th August 1947
3. First meeting of constituent assembly of Pakistan was held on:
   (a) 10th August 1947
   (b) 11th August 1947
   (c) 12th August 1947
   (d) 13th August 1947
4. Who was the Chairman of Boundary Commission to define the boundaries of the dominions under the Indian Independence Act of 1947?
   (a) Lord Wavell
   (b) Stafford Cripps
   (c) Lord Mountbatten
   (d) Cyril Radcliffe
5. When was the Pakistan Constituent Assembly constituted?
   (a) July 20, 1947
   (b) June 20, 1947
   (c) August 20, 1947
   (d) August 25, 1947
6. How many members were there in the Constituent Assembly when it was set up?
   (a) 59 (b) 69
   (c) 79 (d) 80
7. How many members were later added to the Constituent Assembly?
   (a) 5 (b) 8
   (c) 9 (d) 10
8. On what date did the Quaid-e-Azam Address the Constituent Assembly for the first time?
   (a) 10 August 1947
   (b) 11 August 1947
   (c) 20 August 1947
   (d) 25 August 1947
9. Who was the first President of the Constituent Assembly?
   (a) Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din
   (d) Liaquat Ali Khan
   (c) Quaid-e-Azam
   (d) Abdul Rab Nishter
10. The interim constitution of the Pakistan was based on:
    (a) Indian Act, 1935 (amended)
    (b) Indian Independence Act. 1947
    (c) a and b
    (d) None of the above
11. Who was the first Governor-General of Pakistan?
    (a) Liaquat Ali Khan
    (b) Abdul Rab Nishter
    (c) Quaid-e-Azam
    (d) Raja Ghazanfar
12. Who was the second Governor-General of Pakistan?
    (a) Liaquat Ali Khan
    (b) Abdul Rab Nishter
    (c) Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din
    (d) Raja Ghazanfar
13. Who was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan?
    (a) Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din
    (b) Liaquat Ali Khan
    (c) Abdul Rab Nishter
    (d) I.I. Chundrigar
14. Who was the second Prime Minister of Pakistan?
    (a) Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din
    (b) Abdul Rab Nishter
    (c) I.I. Chundrigar
    (d) Malik Ghulam Muhammad
15. Who was the second President of Pakistan?
    (a) Ayub Khan
    (b) Muhammad Ali Bogra
    (c) Zafar ullah Khan
    (d) Abdul Rab Nishter
16. Bahawalpur was the first state which joined Pakistan

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(a) 1947 (b) 1949
(c) 1953 (d) 1955

17. When the Constituent Assembly passed the Objective Resolution?
(a) February 1949 (b) 12th March 1949
(c) April 1949 (d) March 1948

18. When Governor-General dismissed the cabinet of Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din?
(a) 17 March, 1953 (b) 17 April, 1953
(c) 16 April, 1953 (d) 15 June, 1953

19 How many years the 1st Constituent Assembly lasted?
(a) 7 (b) 8
(c) 9 (d) 10

20. Name the person who took over after the dismissal of Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din?
(a) Muhammad Ali Bogra
(b) Ch. Muhammad Ali
(c) I.I. Ghundrigar
(d) None of the above

21. Who dissolved the Federal Assembly on 24 October, 1954?
(a) Sikandar Mirza
(b) Ghulam Muhammad
(c) Ayub Khan
(d) None of the above

22. Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated:
(a) 17, October 1947
(b) 18, October 1948
(c) 16, October 1951
(d) 19, October 1950

23. First census was held in Pakistan in:
(a) 1947 (b) 1948
(c) 1951 (d) 1950

24. The system of Government introduced by Constitution of 1956 was:
(a) Provincial (b) Federal
(c) Confederal (d) Dictatorial

25. Ch Muhammad Ali became Prime Minister in:
(a) 1953 (b) 1954
(c) 1955 (d) 1956

26. In which year one unit was created?
(a) 1953 (b) 1954
(c) 1955 (d) 1956

27. The 2nd Constituent Assembly passed the "First Constitution" (1956) on 2nd March, 1956 which was enforced on:
(a) 23 June, 1956
(b) 23 July, 1956
(c) 14 August, 1956
(d) 23 March, 1956

28. Sakindar Mirza became the first president of Pakistan in:
(a) 1953 (b) 1954
(c) 1955 (d) 1956

29. Sikandar Mirza abrogated the 1956 Constitution and dissolved Assemblies on:
(a) 7th October 1958
(b) 7th October 1959
(c) 7th October 1960
(d) 7th October 1961

30. The basic institution under the 2nd Constitution (1962) was the Electoral College, consisting of:
(a) 80000 (b) 82000
(c) 84000 (d) 85000

31. The Constitution of 1962 was enforced on:
(a) 14th March, 1962
(b) 23rd March 1962
(c) 30th June, 1962
(d) 8th June, 1962

32. Martial Law was imposed by Sikandar Mirza on:
(a) 8th October 1958
(b) 8th October 1959
(c) 8th October 1960
(d) 8th October 1961

33. Ayub Khan became the president of Pakistan:
(a) 27th October 1958
(b) 27th October 1959
(c) 27th October 1960
(d) 27th October 1961

34. The designation of Governor-General was changed to President in:
(a) 1956 (b) 1957
(c) 1958 (d) 1959

35. Third constituent assembly came into existence in:
(a) 1958 (b) 1959
(c) 1960 (d) 1962

36. Fourth constituent assembly is brought into existence by Ayub Khan:
(a) 1966 (b) 1967
(c) 1968 (d) 1969

37. Tashqand Treaty was signed between Pakistan and India on:
(a) 10th January 1966
(b) 10th January 1967
(c) 10th January 1968
(d) 10th January 1969

38. Pakistan People's Party was formed by Z.A Bhutto:
(a) 1966 (b) 1967
(c) 1968 (d) 1969

39. Second Martial Law was imposed by General Yahya Khan:
(a) 1966 (b) 1967
(c) 1968 (d) 1969

40. Swat and Chitral joined Pakistan.
(a) 1966 (b) 1967
(c) 1968 (d) 1969

41. First General elections were held:
(a) 1970 (b) 1971
(c) 1972 (d) 1973

42. When was the Constitution of 1973 enforced?
(a) 10th April, 1973

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(b) 14th August 1973
(c) 10th March 1973
(d) 10th August 1973

43. In which Constitution system of Zakat and Ushr was introduced in the country?
(a) 1956 (b) 1962
(c) 1973 (d) 1985

44. Under which Constitution it was made the responsibility of the Government to make arrangements for religious education?
(a) 1956 (b) 1973
(c) 1968 (d) 1962

45. A new province Baluchistan was established:
(a) 1970 (b) 1971
(c) 1972 (d) 1973

46. One unit was dissolved on:
(a) 1st July 1970 (b) 1st July 1971
(c) 1st July 1972 (d) 1st July 1973

47. East Pakistan was separated on:
(a) 16th December 1970
(b) 16th December 1971
(c) 16th December 1972
(d) 16th December 1973

48. In which Constitution Islam was declared religion of the state?
(a) Constitution of 1956
(b) Constitution of 1973
(c) Constitution of 1968
(d) Constitution of 1962

49. First Amendment was took place in constitution of 1973 in:
(a) 1970 (b) 1971
(c) 1972 (d) 1974

50. Which amendment declared the status of Qadianis and Ahmad as minority on September 7, 1974?
(a) 1st (b) 2nd
(c) 3rd (d) 4th

51. When the government of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was dismissed and third Martial Law was enforced by General Zia-ul-Haq?
(a) 8th December, 1977
(b) 5th July, 1977
(c) 15th July, 1977
(d) 25th October, 1977

52. During the period of martial law (1977-85), the constitution of 1993 was:
(a) abrogated
(b) held in abeyance
(c) partially abrogated
(d) None of these

53. When President Zia-ul-Haq enforced an Interim Constitution?
(a) 1977 (b) 1981
(c) 1978 (d) 1979

54. When President Zia-ul-Haq constituted Majlis-e-Shoora (National Assembly)?
(a) October 1980
(b) December 1981
(c) November 1980
(d) December 1980

55. Which amendment made on April 23, 1974 defined the boundaries of Pakistan?
(a) 2nd (b) 4th
(c) 3rd (d) 1st

56. Which amendment made on February, 1975 empowered the Parliament to lift the state of emergency at any time?
(a) 4th (b) 6th
(c) 5th (d) 3rd

57. 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?
(a) 4th (b) 5th
(c) 2nd (d) 6th

58. After the elections of 1985 who was elected the Prime Minister of Pakistan?
(a) Ilahi Bux Soomro
(b) Muhammad Khan Junejo
(c) Nawaz Sharif
(d) Benazir Bhutto

59. After the death of Zia-ul-Haq on 17th August, 1988 who was made the President of Pakistan?
(a) Abdul Hamid Jatoi
(b) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
(c) Farooq Ahmad Leghari
(d) Moeen-ud-Din Qureshi

60. Former Prime Minister of Pakistan Zulfiqar Ali was executed
(a) 4th April 1979 (b) 4th April 1980
(c) 4th April 1981 (d) 4th April 1982

61. Who dismissed the Government of Benazir Bhutto in 1990?
(a) Farooq Ahmad Leghari
(b) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
(c) Malik Miraj Khalid
(d) Abdul Waheed Kakir

62. The elections for Assemblies were held in October 2002 when the elections for Senate were held?
(a) January 2003 (b) February 2003
(c) March 2003 (d) April 2003

63. Elections for 8th constitution assembly held. PPP emerged as the single largest party:
(a) 1988 (b) 1989
(c) 1990 (d) 1991

64. Benazir became the first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan in:
(a) 1988 (b) 1989
(c) 1990 (d) 1991

65. The government of Benazir Bhutto was dismissed for the second time on November 5, 1996 by:
(a) Ghulam Ishaq Khan

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(b) Malik Miraj Khalid
(c) Farooq A. Leghari
(d) Nawaz Shahif

66. Which party got absolute majority in the elections of 1997?
(a) People's Party
(b) Muslim League
(c) Islami Jamhoori Ittehad
(d) Mutheda Majlis-e-Amal

67. As a result of 1997 elections who became the Prime Minister of Pakistan?
(a) Zafar-ullah Jamali
(b) Benazir Bhutto
(c) Nawaz Sharif
(d) Farooq Ahmad Leghari

68. Pakistan exploded its nuclear device at Chaghi on
(a) 26th May 1998 (b) 25th May 1998
(c) 28th May 1998 (d) 1st June 1998

69. When Pervaiz Musharraf took over the government after removing Nawaz Sharif?
(a) 10th October, 1999
(b) 11 October, 1999
(c) 12th October, 1999
(d) 13th October, 1999

70. Who imposed educational limit of graduation for contesting the elections?
(a) General Musharraf
(b) Benazir Bhutto
(c) Nawaz Sharif
(d) Miraj Khalid

71. Elections for 9th constituent assembly were held on:
(a) 24th October 1988
(b) 24th October 1989
(c) 24th October 1990
(d) 24th October 1991

72. Under which amendment enforcement of Shariat Bill has been announced and was passed by the National Assembly on October 10, 1998?
(a) 16th (b) 17th
(c) 15th (d) 14th

73. Under which amendment the quota system was extended for another 20 years?
(a) 16th (b) 18th
(c) 15th (d) 14th

74. Nawaz Sharif elected as Prime Minister of Pakistan:
(a) 6th November 1988
(b) 6th November 1989
(c) 6th November 1990
(d) 6th November 1991

75. The amendment made in 1977 to hold referendum by the President of Pakistan was:
(a) 8th (b) 11th
(c) 10th (d) 7th

76. Which of the following amendments made on December 30, 1985 divided the executive powers at the federal level between Prime Minister and President?
(a) 8th (b) 9th
(c) 10th (d) 12th

77. The general elections for the 10th Constituent Assembly was held:
(a) 6th October 1993
(b) 6th October 1994
(c) 6th October 1995
(d) 6th October 1996

78. Which amendment made on July 8, 1986 provided that the injunctions of Islam as laid down in Holy Quran and Sunnah shall be the supreme law and source of guidance of legislation?
(a) 12th (b) 11th
(c) 10th (d) 9th

79. 8th Gen Elections were held in Pakistan for 12th Constitution Assembly
(a) 10th October 2002
(b) 10th October 2003
(c) 10th October 2004
(d) 10th October 2005

80. 17th amendment was passed which restored 58(2)B:
(a) 31st December 2002
(b) 31st December 2003
(c) 31st December 2004
(d) 31st December 2005

81. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari elected as the President
(a) 1993 (b) 1994
(c) 1995 (d) 1996

82. Who became the Prime Minister of Pakistan as a result of October 1990 elections?
(a) Muhammad Khan Junejo
(b) Benazir Bhutto
(c) Farooq Ahmad Leghari
(d) Nawaz Sharif

83. Referendum, which made General Musharraf President of Pakistan was held in:
(a) June, 2001 (b) April 2002
(c) Dec, 2002 (d) December, 2001

84. Pakistan became the member of WTO:
(a) 1993 (b) 1994
(c) 1995 (d) 1996

85. Nawaz Sharif took oath of office as Prime Minister of Pakistan for the second time on:
(a) 13th February 1997
(b) 13th February 1998
(c) 13th February 1999
(d) 13th February 2000

86. Through 13th amendment Articles 58(2b) and 112(2)(b) were deleted from the constitution:
(a) 1st April 1997 (b) 1st April 1998
(c) 1st April 1999 (d) 1st April 2000

87. General elections for 11th Constituent Assembly were held on:
(a) 2nd February 1997

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(b) 2nd February 1998
(c) 2nd February 1999
(d) 2nd February 2000

88. Nuclear device was exploded at Chaaghi on:
(a) 28th May 1997 (b) 28th May 1998
(c) 28th May 1999 (d) 28th May 2000

89. Muhammad Rafique Tarar elected as President of Pakistan:
(a) 1997 (b) 1998
(c) 1999 (d) 2000

90. Which amendment relates to the establishment of special courts for trial of heinous offences?
(a) 13th (b) 11th
(c) 10th (d) 12th

91. Under which amendment made on April 1, 1997 president could not dissolve the National Assembly and dismiss the Prime Minister?
(a) 14th (b) 16th
(c) 13th (d) 11th

92. General Musharraf assumed the office as 10th President of Pakistan
(a) 20th June 1997 (b) 20th June 1998
(c) 20th June 2001 (d) 20th June 2000

93. Mir Zafar Ullah Jamali sworn-in as 21st Prime Minister of Pakistan
(a) 23rd November 2002
(b) 23rd November 2003
(c) 23rd November 2004
(d) 23rd November 2005

94. Which amendment passed on December 31, 2003 restored 58(2)(b)?
(a) 16th (b) 15th
(c) 17th (d) 14th

95. Through the LFO issued by General Mushaffaf, the strength of the National Assembly was increased from 217 to?
(a) 285 (b) 342
(c) 385 (d) 410

96. Through the LFO the senate seats were increased from 87 to:
(a) 95 (b) 105
(c) 100 (d) 102

97. Prime Minister Zafar Ullah Jamali resigned on:
(a) 25th June 2002 (b) 25th June 2003
(c) 25th June 2004 (d) 25th June 2005

98. Shujaat Hussain took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan on:
(a) 29th June 2002 (b) 29th June 2003
(c) 29th June 2004 (d) 29th June 2005

99. Shaukat Aziz sworn as 22nd Prime Minister of Pakistan on:
(a) 28th August 2002 (b) 28th August 2003
(c) 28th August 2004 (d) 28th August 2005

100. Pakistan successfully test fired its first cruise missile (Babar) on:
(a) 12th August 2002 (b) 12th August 2003
(c) 12th August 2004 (d) 12th August 2005

101. Since 1947 till 2006 how many National Assemblies have functioned in Pakistan?
(a) 12 (b) 11
(c) 10 (d) 13

102. 18th amendment was passed by National Assembly on
(a) 8th April 2010 (b) 19th April 2010
(c) 15th April 2010 (d) 27th April 2010

103. 18th amendment was passed by Senate on:
(a) 9th April 2010 (b) 19th April 2010
(c) 15th April 2010 (d) 27th April 2010

104. 18th amendment was ratified by President of Pakistan on
(a) 9th April 2010 (b) 19th April 2010
(c) 15th April 2010 (d) 27th April 2010

105. 18th amendment abolished article _____ of constitution of 1973 which empowers the president in his sole discretion to dissolve the National Assembly.
(a) Article 58 (2)(C) (b) Article 58 (3)(B)
(c) Article 58 (2)(B) (d) Article 58 (2)(D)

106. In the 18th amendment N.W.F.P was renamed as:
(a) Khyber Pakhtunekhwa
(b) Serhad
(c) Pakhtunekhwa
(d) Khyber

107. Out of 342 members of the National Assembly how many voted in favour of the 18th amendment?
(a) 271 (b) 280
(c) 292 (d) 296

108. Through the 18th amendment powers of the President have been curtailed are:
(a) Dissolve the Parliament unilaterally
(b) Declare emergency rule in any province unilaterally
(c) Appoint the head of the Election Commission
(d) All of the above

109. In the 18th amendment the number of clauses is:
(a) 45 (b) 102
(c) 91 (d) 109

110. Senate of Pakistan is consist of members after the 18th amendment :
(a) 100 (b) 122
(c) 104 (d) 112

111. How many amendments have been taken in the Constitution of Pakistan?
(a) 17 (b) 25
(c) 22 (d) 23

112. Which amendment in the Constitution of Pakistan is tabled for the creation of more provinces?
(a) 17th (b) 19th

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(c) 20th (d) 18th

113. When Ayub Khan took overpower in 1958, the Prime Minister of Pakistan was:
(a) Muhammad Ali Bogra
(b) Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy
(c) Malik Feroz Khan Noon
(d) Chaudhary Muhammad Ali

114. The Office of District Magistrate was abolished through.
(a) Local Government Ordinance 2001
(b) Police Order 2002
(c) Amendments in the Code of Criminal Procedure
(d) 17th Amendment in the Constitution

115. Doctrine of necessity was used in the case _____ for the forest time in the history of Pakistan.
(a) Maulvi Tamiz-ud-Din Vs State case
(b) Dossai Vs State case
(c) Asma Jahangir Vs State case
(d) Nusrat Bhutto Vs State case

Answer Key

1.	a	16.	a	31.	d	46.	a	61.	b	76.	a	91.	c	106. a
2.	b	17.	b	32.	a	47.	b	62.	b	77.	a	92.	c	107. c
3.	a	18.	b	33.	a	48.	b	63.	a	78.	d	93.	a	108. c
4.	d	19.	a	34.	a	49.	d	64.	a	79.	a	94.	c	109. b
5.	a	20.	a	35.	d	50.	b	65.	c	80.	b	95.	b	110. c
6.	b	21.	b	36.	a	51.	b	66.	b	81.	b	96.	c	111. b
7.	d	22.	c	37.	a	52.	b	67.	c	82.	d	97.	c	112. c
8.	b	23.	c	38.	b	53.	b	68.	c	83.	b	98.	c	113. c
9.	c	24.	b	39.	d	54.	b	69.	c	84.	c	99.	c	114. c
10.	c	25.	c	40.	d	55.	d	70.	a	85.	a	100.	d	115. a
11.	c	26.	c	41.	a	56.	b	71.	c	86.	a	101.	a	
12.	c	27.	d	42.	b	57.	a	72.	c	87.	a	102.	a	
13.	b	28.	d	43.	c	58.	b	73.	a	88.	b	103.	c	
14.	a	29.	a	44.	b	59.	b	74.	c	89.	b	104.	b	
15.	a	30.	a	45.	a	60.	a	75.	d	90.	d	105.	c	

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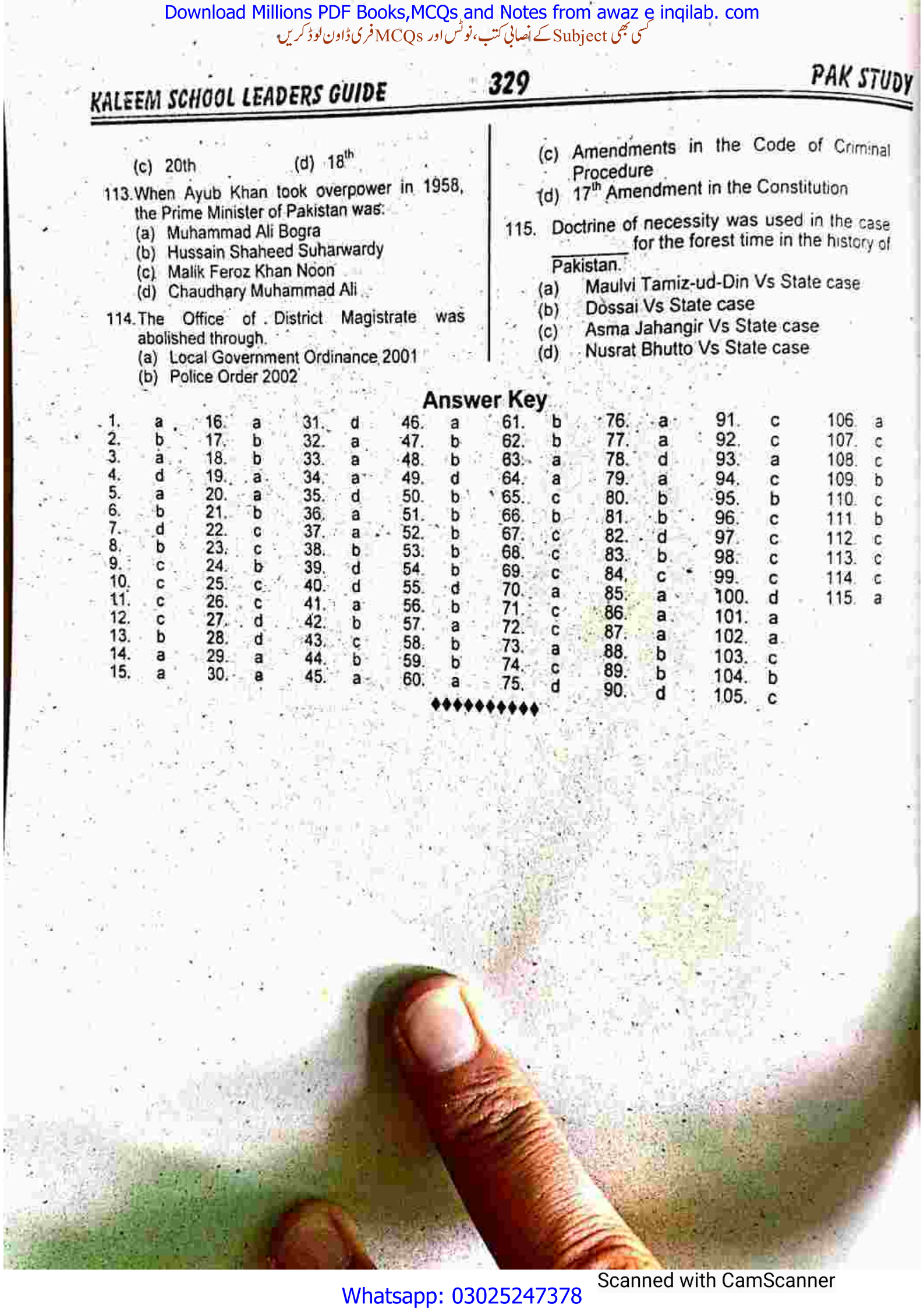

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HISTORY
BEFORE 1857

1. Islam reached Pakistan from:
   (a) North (b) South
   (c) Northeast (d) North & South
2. The first Muslim invasion of India was led by:
   (a) Mahmud of Ghazni
   (b) Muhammad Ghori
   (c)Muhammad-bin-Qasim
   (d) None of these
3. The Arab conquest of Sindh took place in:
   (a) 712 A.D. (b) 740 A.D.
   (c)729 A.D. (d) 719 A.D.
4. Muhammad Bin Qasim arrived in sub continent and established and controlled the Indus Valley as far north as:
   (a) Mithan Kot (b) Multan
   (c) Bahawalpur (d) D.G. Khan
5. In the 11th century the Turkish rulers of Afghanistan began the Islamic conquest of India from the:
   (a) northeast (b) north
   (c) northwest (d) west
6. Who made Ghandara, Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan integral part of the Ghaznavi Empire?
   (a) Mahmood of Ghazni
   (b) Haroon-ur-Rasheed
   (c) Qutb-ud-Din Aibak
   (d) none of them
7. Which city Ghaznavids developed as their centre of Islamic Culture?
   (a) Delhi (b) Amritsar
   (c) Lahore (d) Peshawar
8. The Ghaznavi Kingdom was overthrown near the end of 12th Century by the:
   (a) Ghorids (b) Ghaznavids
   (c) Mughals (d) none of them
9. Which of the following battles was fought in 1192 A.D.?
   (a) First Battle of Tarain
   (b) Second Battle of Tarain
   (c)Battle of Talikota
   (d) None of these
10. Tamerlane the great Turkish conqueror who had his capital at Samarkand, penetrated India soon after in 1398-9 and sacked:
   (a) Calcutta (b) Lahore
   (c) Delhi (d) none of them
11. Mohenjodaro is also known as:
   (a) Mound of the Great
   (b) Mound of the Survivors
   (c)Mound of the Dead
   (d) None of these
12. Muhammad Bin Qasim, the first Muslim Commander entered India as conqueror in
   (a) 712 (b) 713
   (c)714 (d) 715
13. Timur invaded India during the reign of:
   (a) Alauddin Khilji
   (b) Bahlol Lodi
   (c)Firoz Tughlaq
   (d) Nasiruddin Mehmud
14. Seventeenth attack of Sultan Muhammood Ghazni on India was took place in
   (a) 1023 (b) 1027
   (c)1024 (d) 1025
15. Somnat temple was destroyed by Muhammood Ghazni in
   (a) 1024 (b) 1026
   (c)1025 (d) 1027
16. Sultan Mohammed Ghori defeated Prithvi Raj at the second battle of Tarain in
   (a) 1192 (b) 1190
   (c)1191 (d) 1194
17. First Islamic state was established in India in
   (a) 1206 (b) 1196
   (c)1198 (d) 1199
18. The slave Dynasty was founded in India in
   (a) 1206 (b) 1196
   (c)1198 (d) 1199
19. Qatub-u-din Aibek became the first ruler of Islamic state of India in
   (a) 1206 (b) 1196
   (c)1198 (d) 1199
20. Qatub-u-Din Aibek died during playing
   (a) Hockey (b) Polo
   (c)Cricket (d) Football
21. Who was the first woman ruler of Delhi?
   (a) Chand Bibi (b) Noor Jahan
   (c)Razia Sultana (d) Lakashmi bai
22. Qatub-u-Din Aibek died in
   (a) 1210 (b) 1216

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(c)1207 (d) 1209

23. Slave Dynasty in India was ended in
(a) 1290 (b) 1234
(c)1323 (d) 1245

24. The Khilji Dynasty was founded in India in
(a) 1245 (b) 1278
(c)1290 (d) 1298

25. Khilji Dynasty in India was ended in
(a) 1298 (b) 1278
(c)1320 (d) 1326

26. The Thughlaq Dynasty was founded in India in
(a) 1298 (b) 1278
(c)1320 (d) 1326

27. Saddat Dynasty was founded in India in
(a) 1414 (b) 1412
(c)1415 (d) 1634

28. The Delhi Sultanate virtually ended due to the invasion of:
(a) Chengiz Khan (b) Babar
(c)Nadir Shah (d) None of these

29. Thughlaq Dynasty in India was ended in
(a) 1414 (b) 1412
(c)1415 (d) 1634

30. Saddat Dynasty in India was ended in
(a) 1442 (b) 1445
(c)1451 (d) 1456

31. The Lodhi Dynasty was founded in India in
(a) 1442 (b) 1445
(c)1451 (d) 1456

32. The Lodhi Dynasty was ended in
(a) 1442 (b) 1445
(c)1526 (d) 1456

33. Who was the last ruler of Lodi dynasty?
(a) Bahlol Lodi
(b) Daulat Khan Lodi
(c)Ibrahim Lodi
(d) Sikandar Lodi

34. First Battle of Panipat fought was in
(a) 1523 (b) 1524
(c)1526 (d) 1532

35. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in:
(a) 1523 (b) 1524
(c)1526 (d) 1532

36. Mughal dynasty was founded by Babur in the year:
(a) 1523 (b) 1524
(c)1526 (d) 1532

37. Babar came to India originally from:
(a) Ferghana (b) Khiva
(c)Khorasan (d) Seistan

38. Death of Babur and accession of Humayun was took place in
(a) 1527 (b) 1539
(c)1530 (d) 1528

39. Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun and became India's emperor
(a) 1540 (b) 1542
(c)1546 (d) 1547

49. When was the second battle of Panipat fought?
(a) 1191 (b) 1540
(c) 1556 (d) 1757

41. The first fort which the British constructed in India was:
(a) Hooghly Fort
(b) St. George Fort
(c)Agra Fort
(d) St. David Fort

42. Shalimar Bagh was constructed by Shahjhan
(a) 1640 (b) 1642
(c)1634 (d) 1638

43. Construction of Taj Mahal was completed in
(a) 1640 (b) 1647
(c)1634 (d) 1638

44. Construction of Badshahi Mosque in Lahore was completed in
(a) 1674 (b) 1763
(c)1666 (d) 1757

45. Shah Waliullah was born in
(a) 1674 (b) 1703
(c)1666 (d) 1707

46. Who was the last Mughal emperor to sit on the peacock throne?
(a) Bahadur Shah Zafar
(b) Aurangzeb
(c)Muhammad Shah
(d) Shah Alam II

47. Who built the mausoleum of Jahangir and where?
(a) Nur Jahan at Lahore
(b) Shahjahan at Agra
(c)Shahjahan at Delhi
(d) Nur Jahan at Fatehpur Sikri

48. The Peacock throne was made for:
(a) Jahangir (b) Akbar
(c)Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb

49. Death of Aurangzeb:
(a) 1674 (b) 1703
(c)1666 (d) 1707

50. Battle of Plassey was fought in
(a) 1674 (b) 1757
(c)1666 (d) 1707

51. Third Battle of Panipat was fought in
(a) 1763 (b) 1765
(c)1761 (d) 1764

52. Battle of Buxar was fought between Britishers and Mir Qasim
(a) 1763 (b) 1765
(c)1761 (d) 1764

53. Syed Ahmed Shaheed was born in
(a) 1786 (b) 1767
(c)1789 (d) 1777

54. Death of Tipu Sultan was in:
(a) 1799 (b) 1789
(c)1800 (d) 1803

55. Fourth Mysore War:
(a) 1799 (b) 1789
(c)1800 (d) 1803

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56. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born
(a) 1817 (b) 1876
(c)1813 (d) 1823

57. Sher Shah's real name was:
(a) Hemu (b) Faizi
(c)Bahadur (d) Farid

58. Din-e-Ilahi was founded by Akbar in:
(a) 1567 (b) 1568
(c)1582 (d) 1560

59. East India Company established in:
(a) 1578 (b) 1614
(c)1600 (d) 1609

60. During the Mughal period which one of the following traders first came to India?
(a) Portuguese (b) Dutch
(c)Danish (d) English

61. Syed Ahmad Shaheed was martyred at Balakot in:
(a) 1843 (b) 1831
(c)1832 (d) 1837

62. Sayyid-ul-Akhbar started by Sayyid Muhammad Khan:
(a) 1832 (b) 1837
(c)1834 (d) 1836

63. Hazrat Mujadid Alf Sani was born in:
(a) 1453 (b) 1455
(c)1564 (d) 1578

64. Humayun recaptured the throne of Delhi in::
(a) 1493 (b) 1555
(c)1545 (d) 1548

65. Battle of Haldighati was fought in:
(a) 1822 (b) 1566
(c)1576 (d) 1568

66. First edition of Asar-us-Sanadid was published in:
(a) 1846 (b) 1845
(c)1848 (d) 1849

67. British Governemnt sold Kashmir to Galab Singh in:
(a) 1846 (b) 1845
(c)1848 (d) 1849

68. East India Company occupied Punjab in:
(a) 1846 (b) 1845
(c)1848 (d) 1849

69. Nadir Shah invaded India during the reign of:
(a) Shah Alam
(b) Bahadur Shah
(c)Muhammed Shah
(d) Farrukhsiyar

70. The coin *rupia* was first issued by:
(a) Sher Shah Suri
(b) Alauddin Khilji
(c)Akbar
(d) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq

71. Who was the founder of Faraizi Movement?
(a) Shah Ismail
(b) Haji Shariat Ullah
(c)Syed Ahmad Shaheed
(d) Shah Wali Ullah

72. The tomb of Babar is at:
(a) Lahore (b) Kabul
(c)Sasaram (d) Sikandra

73. The first census was conducted in India at the time of:
(a) Lord Dufferin (b) Lord Lytton
(c)Lord Mayo (d) Lord Ripon

74. When did Vasco da Gama come to India?
(a) 1492 (b) 1498
(c)1398 (d) 1542

75. Mujahideen Movement was launched under the leadership of:
(a) Haji Shariat Ullah
(b) Syed Ahmad Shaheed
(c)Shah Ismail
(d) Shah Wali Ullah

76. Syed Ahmad Shaheed alongwith Shah Ismail was martyred in a battle with Sikhs at:
(a) Panipat (b) Pathankot
(c)Balakot (d) Agra

77. Syed Ahmad Shaheed and Shah Ismail were martyred in:
(a) 1825 (b) 1815
(c)1830 (d) 1831

78. The founder of Mughal Empire was:
(a) Akbar (b) Babur
(c) Humayun (d) Tamur

79. Sher Shah Suri ousted Humayun and ruled the India until his death in:
(a) 1539 (b) 1545
(c) 1445 (d) 1345

80. Babar raided the Punjab from Afghanistan and finally defeated the last of the Delhi sultans, the Lodhis, at the first battle of Panipat in:
(a) 1526 (b) 1556
(c) 1426 (d) 1326

81. In 1530 Babar was succeeded:
(a) Sher Shah Suri (b) Akbar
(c) Humayun (d) Shah Jehan

82. Humayun was ousted by:
(a) Humayun (b) Sher Shah Suri
(c) Shah Jehan (d) none of them

83. Humayun returned from exile in Persia and regained the throne in:
(a) 1555 (b) 1854
(c) 1454 (d) 1754

84. Who Mughal emperor died in 1556 after falling down his library stairs?
(a) Akbar (b) Humayun
(c) Babar (d) Shah Jehan

85. Akbar the great was a great pattern of:
(a) Mughal art
(b) Music
(c) Literature
(d) Mughal Art and Literature

86. Mughal art and architecture reached its height under Akhbar's son, Jahangir and grandson:
(a) Akbar (b) Babar
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Sher Shah Suri

87. Name the Mughal emperors who left a legacy

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of magnificent mosques palaces, forts and gardens embellished with luxurious and delicate decorations?
(a) Jahangir (b) Shah Jehan
(c) both a & b (d) not a nor b

88. When Nadir Shah of Persia invaded the subcontinent and sacked Delhi?
(a) 1439 (b) 1739
(c) 1639 (d) 1839

89. The British began to come in subcontinent in _____ century.
(a) 16th (b) 17th
(c) 15th (d) 14th

90. The battle of Plassey was fought in:
(a) 1657 (b) 1857
(c) 1557 (d) 1757

91. When War of Independence was fought?
(a) 1757 (b) 1657
(c) 1857 (d) 1457

92. When the British government assume sovereignty over the lands of British East India Company?
(a) 1357 (b) 1857
(c) 1457 (d) 1858

93. Which of the following king has introduced Land Revenue system in subcontinent?
(a) Akbar (b) Babar
(c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Aurangzeb

94. Name the king whose revenue minister was Todar Mal?
(a) Akbar
(b) Babur
(c) Shah Jehan
(d) Bahadur Shah Zafar

95. In which battle English won and later captured Lahore?
(a) Battle of Sabroan
(b) War of Intendancy
(c) Battle of Punjab
(d) Battle of Lahore

96. After the conquest of Punjab, Punjab Britishers constituted a three member Board of Administration for governing the Punjab. Indicate who was not the member among the followings:
(A) Henry Lawrence
(B) John Lawrence
(C) Charles Mansel
(D) Robert Montgomery

97. Indian Railway started operation:
(A) 1847 (B) 1849
(C) 1853 (D) 1861

98. Indian Rebellion of 1857 (War of independence) began on 10th May from the town of:
(a) Jhansi (b) Gwaliar
(c) Meerut (d) Lucknow

99. Battle of Pallasy was fought between Siraj-ud-doala and:
(a) Lord Clive (b) Lord Canning
(c) Warren Hasten (d) Shah Alam

100. Durand Line Treaty was signed by a British man Durand and King of Afghanistan_____ in 1893
(a) Amir Aman Ullah
(b) Abdul Rehman
(c) Noor Ahmad
(d) Ahmad Shah Abdali

Answer Key

1.	d	14.	b	27.	a	49.	c	53.	a	66.	a	79.	b	92.	d				
2.	c	15.	b	28.	b	41.	b	54.	a	67.	a	80.	a	93.	c				
3.	a	16.	a	29.	a	42.	b	55.	a	68.	d	81.	c	94.	a				
4.	b	17.	a	30.	c	43.	b	56.	a	69.	c	82.	b	95.	a				
5.	c	18.	a	31.	c	44.	a	57.	d	70.	a	83.	a	96.	d				
6.	a	19.	a	32.	c	45.	b	58.	c	71.	b	84.	b	97.	c				
7.	c	20.	b	33.	c	46.	c	59.	c	72.	b	85.	d	98.	c				
8.	a	21.	c	34.	c	47.	a	60.	a	73.	c	86.	c	99.	a				
9.	b	22.	a	35.	c	48.	c	61.	b	74.	b	87.	b	100.	b				
10.	c	23.	a	36.	c	49.	d	62.	b	75.	b	88.	b						
11.	c	24.	c	37.	a	50.	b	63.	c	76.	c	89.	b						
12.	a	25.	c	38.	c	51.	c	64.	b	77.	d	90.	d						
13.	d	26.	c	39.	a	52.	d	65.	c	78.	b	91.	c						

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HISTORY AFTER 1857

1. Where, during the war of Independence, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was working?
(a) Delhi (b) Aligarh
(c) Bijnaur (d) Lacknow

2. Which factor become the immediate cause of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's demand of Separate Electorate for the Indian Muslims:
(a) Urdu Hindi controversy in 1867.
(b) No Muslim was elected in the legislative council's election in 1892
(c) Arya Samaj launched a campaign for the protection of cows in 1893.
(d) British Indian government announced maximum representation of natives in the legislative council in the third constitutional reform package.

3. In which book Sir Syed Ahmad Khan mentioned similarities between Islam and Christianity?
(a) *Ahkam-e-Taum*
(b) *Tabaeen al Kalam*
(c) *Comparisor.*
(d) none of them

4. Who wrote *Loyal Mohammedans of India*?
(a) Hali
(b) Nazir Ahmad
(c) Sharar
(d) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

5. In 1859 Sir Syed started a school at:
(a) Bijnor (b) Aligarh
(c) Muradabad (d) Ghazipur

6. In 1862 Sir Syed opened a school at:
(a) Ghazipur (b) Aligarh
(c) Muradabad (d) Bijnor

7. Where Sir Syed founded a scientific society in 1864?
(a) Bijnor (b) Ghazipur
(c) Aligarh (d) Muradabad

8. The function of scientific society was:
(a) translation of scientific work in Urdu
(b) translation of European literature in Urdu
(c) translation of Muslim scientists work in Urdu
(d) translation of modern work in Urdu

9. When M.A.O. High School was elevated to the status of College?
(a) 1876 (b) 1867
(c) 1877 (d) 1875

10. When Aligarh College was upgraded to the status of University?
(a) 1925 (b) 1920
(c) 1923 (d) 1922

11. On seeing the attitude of Congress Sir Syed Ahmad Khan advised the Muslims to:
(a) to form their own party
(b) to fight against Congress
(c) not to join it
(d) to fight within Congress

12. Sir Syed advised the Muslims to concentrate on:
(a) politics
(b) education
(c) education & economics
(d) economics

13. In *Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq* Sir Syed described ethical aspects of the:
(a) Indian culture
(b) Arabian culture
(c) Muslim culture
(d) Persian & Arabian culture

14. For the protection of Urdu Sir Syed founded:
(a) *Anjuman-e-Tarakki-e-Urdu*
(b) *Tehzeeb-ul-Akhlaq*
(c) Urdu Protection Society
(d) none of them

15. In his earlier Sir Syed was in favour of:
(a) Hindu Muslim British unity
(b) separate electorate
(c) Hindu Muslim unity
(d) Muslim unity

16. Two Nation Theory was introduced by:
(a) Allama Iqbal
(b) Sir Syed
(c) Quad-i-Azam
(d) Nawab Salim-ul-Mulk

17. When Indian Patriotic Association was found?
(a) 1661 (b) 1761
(c) 1841 (d) 1888

18. Who founded the Indian Patriotic Association?
(a) Sir Syed
(b) Nawab Salim-ul-Mulk
(c) Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk
(d) none of them

19. In 1889 at the plateform of Congress a resolution on the expansion and reform of legislative councils came up for discussion, some Muslims delegates demanded that the

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number of Muslims members in the Imperial and provincial councils should always be equal to that of the Hindus. The refusal of the Congress to accept this principle resulted in the
(a) withdrawal of many Muslims from Congress
(b) partition of Congress
(c) election of Congress
(d) none of them

20. In 1889, to make known to the British Government the feelings of the Muslim community about the question of representation which was to be dealt with in a bill intended to be introduced in parliament. Who did this through a petition signed by nearly 40,000 Muslims inhabitants of about 70 cities and towns and submitted to the House of Commons through Richard Temple?
(a) Nawab Salim-ul-Mulk
(b) Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk
(c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(d) Nawab Saleem-ullah

21. Which Act opened the door for the election of politicians to the Imperial as well as provincial councils?
(a) Indian Act, 1832
(b) Indian Council Act, 1892
(c) Indian Act, 1935
(d) Indian Act, 1940

22. The Muslims were not happy with the 1892 Act because due to this Act:
(a) The British influence was to increase
(b) Muslims rights were crushed
(c) all of them
(d) The Hindu influence was to increase

23. Who started educational mission for Muslims in Bangal?
(a) Nawab Saleem Ullah
(b) Nawab Abdul Latif
(c) Nawab Wajee Ullah
(d) Nawab Abdul Majeed

24. When Nawab Abdul Latif founded the Muhammadan Literary Society of Calcutta?
(a) June, 1863 (b) April, 1863
(c) May, 1863 (d) July, 1863

25. What were the objects of Muhammadan Literary Society?
(a) Awakening in the Muslims a desired to interest themselves in western learning and progress
(b) Bringing to the notice of the rulers the requirements of the Muslims in regard to education, legislation and other cognate objects
(c) both of them
(d) none of them

26. Which organisation of the Muslims regarded India as Dar-ul-Islam?
(a) Muslim League
(b) Muhammadan Literary Society
(c) Muslim Literary Society
(d) Muslim Literary Foundation

27. Which movement Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded?
(a) Brahma Samaj (b) Sawadeshi
(c) Arya Samaj (d) none of them

28. What was the aim of Brahma Samaj?
(a) Reforms in India
(b) Reforms in Society
(c) Reforms in Politics
(d) Reforms in Hinduism

29. As a reaction of foreign influence which Hindu organisation came into existence?
(a) The Arya Samaj (b) Brahma Samaj
(c) both of them (d) none of them

30. The Arya Samaj was anti:
(a) Sikh (b) Christian
(c) Muslim (d) all of them

31. Who founded Arya Samaj?
(a) Ambedkar
(b) Raja Ram Mohan
(c) Dayananda Saraswati
(d) Ram Gopal Acharya

32. When Arya Samaj was founded?
(a) 1876 (b) 1875
(c) 1880 (d) 1884

33. Arya Samaj targeted mainly:
(a) Islam (b) Christianity
(c) both a & b (d) all religion

34. Which Hindu movement called the Hindus back to the ancient faith and "stirred them up to vehement opposition" to Christianity and Islam?
(a) Arya Samaj (b) Brahma Samaj
(c) Soudeshi Samaj (d) Anan Samaj

35. Who was the founder of Shuddhi movement?
(a) Dayananda Saraswati
(b) Ambedkar
(c) Moti Lal
(d) Krishan Gopal

36. The aim of Shuddi movement was the conversion of non-Hindus in Hindus, particularly:
(a) Anglo-Indians of Hindu origin
(b) Muslims of Hindu origin
(c) Christians of Hindu origin
(d) Budhs of Hindu origin

37. Which movement evoked anti-Muslim feelings among the Hindus and proved to be one of the major causes of Hindu-Muslim riots in the subcontinent?
(a) Cow protection society
(b) Arya Samaj
(c) Congress
(d) Brahmu Samaj

38. Indian Association is considered as the forerunner of the:
(a) Muslim League
(b) Indian National Congress
(c) Muslim League & Congress
(d) Central Muhammadan Association

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39. Name the Muslim political organisation which came into being in Calcutta just one year after the establishment of the Indian Association?
(a) Muslim League
(b) Anglo-Indian Association
(c) The Central National Muhammad Association
(d) Urdu Defence Association

40. When the Central National Muhammadan Association was founded?
(a) 1877 (b) 1870
(c) 1880 (d) 1882

41. The Central National Muhammad Association was founded by:
(a) Sir Syed
(b) Waqar-ul-Mulk
(c) Nawab Saleem Ullah
(d) Syed Amir Ali

42. The aim of The Central National Muhammadan Association was:
(a) Political regeneration of the Muslims
(b) moral revival of Muslims
(c) to obtain from the government a recognition of their just and reasonable claims
(d) all of them

43. Which of the following organizations had established 'Sind Madrasat-ul-Islam Karachi' in 1886:
(a) Central Muhammadan Association
(b) Muhammadan Educational Conference
(c) Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam
(d) Dar-ul- Ulum-i-Islamia

44. Which organisation is considered the first Muslim political body organised to represent the Muslims of the subcontinent as a whole?
(a) The Central National Muhammadan Association
(b) Muslim League
(c) Urdu Defence Association
(d) Khalifat Movement

45. When the Vernacular Press Act passed?
(a) 1880 (b) 1875
(c) 1878 (d) 1882

46. The Vernacular Press Act imposed restrictions on:
(a) Urdu languages press
(b) Indian languages press only
(c) English & Urdu press
(d) all newspapers

47. Lord Ripon's Government repealed the Vernacular Press Act in:
(a) 1880 (b) 1882
(c) 1885 (d) 1886

48. Which bill aroused strong controversy in India and greatly stirred up race hatred between the rulers and the ruled?
(a) Indian Act 1882 bill
(b) Indian Act 1919 bill
(c) Vernacular press bill
(d) Ilbert Bill

49. When Indian National Congress was founded?
(a) 1880 (b) 1887
(c) 1883 (d) 1885

50. The Indian National Congress was founded on the initiative of
(a) Gandhi (b) Jinnah
(c) A.O Hume (d) Shakespeare

51. Who was A.O. Hume?
(a) A retired member of Civil Service
(b) Governor-General of India
(c) Viceroy of India
(d) Member of British Parliament

52. When Anthony MacDonnell conceded the Hindu demand and issued a resolution declaring that Hindi written in the Nagri script would enjoy equal status with Urdu as the language of law courts in the provinces and that in the future only such persons would be appointed, except in a purely English office, to Government jobs who knew Urdu as well as Hindi?
(a) April 1901 (b) December 1900
(c) April 1902 (d) April 1900

53. When Urdu Defence Association was founded?
(a) April 1902 (b) August 1905
(c) August 1900 (d) April 1900

54. Where Urdu Defence Association was found?
(a) Delhi (b) Banaras
(c) Calcutta (d) Lucknow

55. Who was the president of Urdu Defence Association?
(a) Waqar-ul-Mulk
(b) Mohsin-ul-Mulk
(c) Nawab Salim Ullah
(d) Sir Syed

56. When Sir Syed convinced that Hindus can never be friendly with the Muslims?
(a) when congress was formed
(b) when government declared Nagri script as official
(c) when government declared Hindi as official language
(d) when government declared Hindi as court language

57. When Sir Syed expressed that Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations for the first time?
(a) 1868 (b) 1867
(c) 1870 (d) 1865

58. When Muslim League demanded constitutional reforms in India?
(a) 1928 (b) 1929
(c) 1930 (d) 1927

59. Which point awakened the Muslims of India politically?
(a) demand of constitutional reforms by Muslim League
(b) formation of congress
(c) Hindi-Urdu controversy

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(d) formation of Muslim League

60. During Pakistan Movement from where a secret newspaper Sada-i-Pakistan was published?
(a) Punjab (b) Calcutta
(c) NWFP (d) Sindh

61. Which province is called Bab-ul-Islam?
(a) Punjab
(b) Sindh
(c) East Bengal
(d) Khyber Pakhtunekhwa

62. When the elections were held under Act, 1935?
(a) 1936-37 (b) 1935-36
(c) 1936 (d) 1937

63. How many percentage of seats Congress win in election 1936-37?
(a) less than 40 per cent
(b) less than 50 per cent
(c) less than 60 per cent
(d) less than 58 per cent

64. In election 1936-37 out of 491 Muslim constituencies, the Congress captured 26 and the League:
(a) 100 (b) 90
(c) 106 (d) 108

65. In election 1936-37 the Congress gained clear majorities in five provinces, namely, Madras, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bihar and:
(a) Sindh (b) Orissa
(c) NWFP (d) Assam

66. After the election of 1936-37, Congress with the help of minority groups also formed ministries in:
(a) Bombay & North-Western Frontier Province
(b) Punjab
(c) United Provinces
(d) Bombay

67. As a result of election 1936-37, out of eleven provinces congress formed ministries in:
(a) seven (b) six
(c) five (d) nine

68. When Muslim League changed its creed to "full independence in the form of a federation of free democratic states in which the rights and interests of the Musalmans and other minorities are adequately and effectively safeguarded in the constitution"?
(a) Lucknow session of 1938
(b) Lucknow session of 1937
(c) Lucknow session of 1940
(d) after elections of 1936-37

69. When Congress formed ministries in provinces of India?
(a) 1938 (b) 1936
(c) 1937 (d) 1939

70. The legislative assemblies of the Congress-governed provinces proceedings were opened with a recital of
(a) Nia Shiwala (b) Vande Mataram
(c) Rig veda (d) Maha Bharat

71. Vande Mataram was accetped by the Congress as a:
(a) Hindu national song
(b) national slogan
(c) national song
(d) patriotic song

72. What was the name of report prepared by committee appointed by the League, under the presidentship of Raja Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur, to inquire into the Muslim grievances in the Congress-governed provinces?
(a) Ranipur report (b) Pirpur Report
(c) Mehdi Report (d) League Report

73. When Congress quit ministries?
(a) November 1939 (b) December 1939
(c) August 1935 (d) October 1940

74. In which pretext congress quit ministries?
(a) Viceroy had proclaimed a state of war against Germany
(b) Inspite of Congress' opposition Viceroy had proclaimed a state of war against Germany
(c) Viceroy had proclaimed a state of war against Germany without consulting congress ministries
(d) None of them

75. When Muslims celebrated 'Deliverance Day' throughout the subcontinent?
(a) 22 December 1939
(b) 20 December 1940
(c) 22 October 1935
(d) 25 August 1942

76. Why Muslims observed 'Deliverance Day'?
(a) end of world war
(b) end of congress ministries
(c) both of them
(d) none of them

77. When Chaudhuri Rehmat Ali issued a appeal for the partition of sub-continent under the title "Now or Never"?
(a) 1928 (b) 1930
(c) 1925 (d) 1933

78. In March 1940 the League held its annual session at
(a) Karachi (b) Lahore
(c) Delhi (d) Amritsar

79. Who narrated the events of the last few months in an extempore speech on 22 March and presented his own solution of the Muslim problem at the Muslim Leagues session of 1940?
(a) Quaid-e-Azam
(b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Liaqat Ali Khan
(d) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali

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80. Who presented Lahore resolution on 23 March 1940?
(a) Allama Iqbal (b) A.K. Fazl-ul-Haq
(c) Liaqat Ali Khan (d) Quaid-e-Azam

81. In which resolution it was declared, "that no constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to the Muslims unless it is designed on the following basic principles, namely, that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in North-Western and Eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign"?
(a) Lucknow Resolution
(b) Bengal Resolution
(c) Lahore Resolution
(d) Delhi Resolution

82. Lahore Resolution is also known as:
(a) Pakistan Resolution
(b) Independence Resolution
(c) League Resolution
(d) None of them

83. The Lahore Resolution repudiated the unity of India and recommended the creation of independent Muslim states consisting of the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Balochistan in the north-west and:
(a) Bengal and Assam in the north-east
(b) Bengal
(c) Hyderabad
(d) Assam and Hyderabad

84. Who was the first Muslim leader of U.P. which declared his support for the Lahore Resolution in 1940?
(a) Chaudhri Rehmat Ali
(b) Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman
(c) Liaqat Ali Khan
(d) Fazal-e-Haq

85. When Bengal was divided into two provinces?
(a) 16 October, 1905
(b) 15 December 1908
(c) 16 September, 1906
(d) 10 August 1909

86. Who divided Bengal into two provinces?
(a) Lord Ripon
(b) Viceroy Curzon
(c) Lord Linlingthow
(d) Sir James

87. Name the city which was the centre-point of agitation against the partition of Bengal?
(a) Calcutta (b) Hyderabad
(c) Lahore (d) Delhi

88. Which was the song adopted by Hindus in anti-partition of Bengal movement?
(a) Maha Bharat (b) Nia Shiwala
(c) Vande Mataram (d) None of them

89. Which movement the anti-partitionists of Bengal started?
(a) Vidashi movement
(b) Swadeshi movement
(c) Quit India movement
(d) Anti-British movement

90. Who agitated for the annulment of the partition of Bengal?
(a) Hindus & Congress
(b) Hindus
(c) Congress
(d) Congress & Sikhs

91. The partition of Bengal was annulled during the era of Lord Harding in:
(a) 1909 (b) 1911
(c) 1912 (d) 1913

92. When the delegation of Muslim leaders (Simla Deputation) met Viceroy?
(a) 1904 (b) 1906
(c) 1907 (d) 1909

93. Who led the Simla Deputation?
(a) Sir Agha Khan
(b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Jinnah
(d) Nawab Saleem-Ullah

94. What were the main demands of Simla Deputation?
(a) Separate electorates
(b) Quota in government services
(c) Seats of Judges in Court for the Muslims
(d) All of them

95. Simla Deputation also demanded the separate electorate for the Muslims:
(a) with separate constituencies
(b) with separate elections
(c) with separate arrangements
(d) with combine constituencies

96. When Muslims left the Congress and felt for their own political party?
(a) at the formation of Muslim League.
(b) at the time of Sawadeshi movement
(c) when Jinnah asked for it
(d) at the time of Simla deputation

97. Who convened a meeting of the Muslim leaders after the meetinG of the Educational Conference to discuss the possibilities of a Muslim political organization in India.
(a) Waqar-ul-Mulk
(b) Nawab Salim Ullah Khan
(c) Sir Agha Khan
(d) Salim-ul-Mulk

98. Who was the President of the meeting which thought for separate political party for Muslims?
(a) Salim-ul-Mulk
(b) Sir Agha Khan
(c) Nawab Salim Ullah Khan
(d) Nawab Wiqar-ul-Mulk

99. Who presented a resolution for the formation for Muslims' political party?

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(a) Salim-ul-Mulk
(b) Sir Agha Khan
(c) Nawab Wiqar-ul-Mulk
(d) Nawab Salim Ullah Khan

100. For political party of Muslims, Nawab Salim Ullah Khan proposed the name:
(a) All India Muslim Confideracy
(b) All India Muslim Confideration
(c) All India Muslim Conference
(d) All India Muslim League

101. When All India Muslim League was formed?
(a) 30 December, 1906
(b) 28 October, 1905
(c) 25 September, 1907
(d) 29 August, 1909

102. Who was the first president of All India Muslim League?
(a) Nawab Saleem-Ullah
(b) Nawab Saeed-uz-Zaman
(c) Nawab Wiqar-ul-Mulk
(d) Sir Agha Khan

103. Who was the first secretary of All India Muslim League?
(a) Nawab Saeed-uz-Zaman
(b) Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk
(c) Nawab Wiqar-ul-Mulk
(d) Sir Agha Khan

104. What was the important feature of first session of All India Muslim League?
(a) Constitution of League was presented
(b) The Constitution of the League was approved
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

105. Name the organisation set up by Syed Amir Ali in London?
(a) Indian Muhammadan Association
(b) Muhammadan Association
(c) Anglo Indian Muhammadad Association
(d) British Muhammadan Association

106. What was the original objective for the formation of Muslim League?
(a) To gain independence
(b) To safeguard of the intersts and rights of the Muslims of Indian
(c) To represent Muslims
(d) To counter Congress

107. When the demand of separate electorate by Muslim League?
(a) 1905 (b) 1907
(c) 1903 (d) 1909

108. The demand of separate electorate wasincorporated:
(a) Chamesfort Reforms
(b) Minto-Morley Reforms
(c) India Act 1935
(d) India Act 1919

109. What was the purpose of Hindus Mahasbha?
(a) Elimination of Sikhs
(b) Elimination of Sikhs & Muslims
(c) Elimination of the Muslims
(d) To gain independence

110. When Muslim League demand for principle of self-rule for India?
(a) 1909 (b) 1914
(c) 1915 (d) 1913

111. At which point Congress and Muslim League came closer?
(a) Indian Act 1919
(b) Lucknow Pact 1916
(c) Minto-Morley Reforms
(d) Election of 1936-37

112. Who was called the "True Embassador of Hindu-Muslim unity"?
(a) Allama Iqbal
(b) Sir Sayyed
(c) Abu-al-Kalam Azad
(d) Quaid-e-Azam

113. When Congress and Muslim League made agreement on constitutional reforms?
(a) 1915 (b) 1917
(c) 1919 (d) 1916

114. The agreement of constitutional reforms reached by Muslim and Congress are called:
(a) Delhi Pact
(b) Congress-League Pact
(c) Lucknow Pact
(d) Reforms Pact

115. Name the pact in which the Muslims and Hindus agreed for separate electorate for Muslims?
(a) Congress-League Pact
(b) Reforms Pact
(c) Delhi Pact
(d) Lucknow Pact

116. In which agreement Congress agreed separate electorate for Muslims?
(a) Lakhnow Pact (b) Delhi Pact
(c) Reforms Pact (d) Reforms Pact

117. On 13 April, 1919, a large crowd of about six to ten thousand gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh at Amritsar to voice their protest. Against whom they were protesting?
(a) British Government
(b) Viceroy
(c) Governor General
(d) Rowlatt Act

118. When All India Muslim League was divided in to two factions in 1927; one was headed by Quaid-i-Azam while the other was
(a) Allama Iqbal
(b) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
(c) Sir Muhammad Shafi
(d) Hasrat Mohani

119. Who is known as the grand old man of the North-West Frontier Province?
(a) Muhammad Khan
(b) Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan
(c) Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum
(d) Chaudhary Ahmad Raza

120. Name the educational institution founded by Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum?

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(a) Peshawar College
(b) Peshawar School
(c) Islamia School, Peshawar
(d) Islamia College, Peshawar

121. When Islamia College, Peshawar was founded?
(a) 1907 (b) 1913
(c) 1909 (d) 1905

122. When Khalifat Day was observe in sub-continent?
(a) 27 October, 1919
(b) 25 October, 1917
(c) 23 December, 1915
(d) 25 September, 1905

123. In January 1920 a deputation was sent to the Viceroy to represent the Muslim demand in respect of the Khilafat. It visited England and France. Who was its head?
(a) Shaukat Ali (b) Muhammad Ali
(c) Rehmat Ali (d) Quaid-e-Azam

124. Which was the first biggest mass movement against British rule in India in which Hindu and Muslims were united?
(a) Sawadeshi movement
(b) Quit India Movement
(c) Non-cooperation movement
(d) Independence movement

125. Which movement was the by-product of the Khalifat movement?
(a) Independence Movement
(b) Hijrat
(c) Boycott Movement
(d) None of them

126. When some 18,000 Muslims mostly from Sind, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, left their homes to seek refuge in Afghanistan?
(a) August 1921 (b) August 1919
(c) August 1917 (d) August 1915

127. Who called off non-cooperation movement?
(a) Nehru (b) Gandhi
(c) Jinnah (d) Patel

128. After which incidence Gandhi called off non-cooperation movement?
(a) Chauri Chaura
(b) Jalianwala Bagh
(c) Arrest of Ghandhi
(d) None of them

129. In which incidence 22 police man had been shut up in a house and burnt alive by a frenzied mob?
(a) Arrest of Nehru (b) Chauri Chaura
(c) Arrest of Patel (d) Jalianwala Bagh

130. The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act was popularly known as:
(a) Rowlatt Bill (b) India Act 1919
(c) Rowlatt Act (d) India Act 1935

131. Under the Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1919 legislature was:
(a) Unicameral (b) Bicameral
(c) Tricameral (d) None of them

132. Under the Act of 1919 Muslims were given the right of separate electorate. Which nation was also given this right under this Act?
(a) Sikh
(b) Sikh & Anglo-Indian
(c) Anglo-Indian
(d) Sikh & Parsi

133. After defeat of Turkey the Muslims of the Sub-Continent sent a medical mission to help the sick and wounded Turkish soldiers. Who was the head of this mission?
(a) Dr. A. Rehman
(b) Dr. Ahmad Ali
(c) Dr. Hassan Rehman
(d) Dr. M.A. Ansari

134. Name the organisation which was founded for the maintenance of the integrity of the Turkish empire, so that the holy places situated therein continued to remain under Turkish custody?
(a) Anjuman-e-Khuddam-i-Ka'bah
(b) Anjuman-e-Khuddam-i-Millat
(c) Anjuman-e-Khuddam-i-Khalifat
(d) None of them

135. When the municipal authorities of Cawnpur demolished a portion of a city mosque to widen the street in spite of the stronmg protests of the local Muslim population.
(a) August 1910 (b) May 1919
(c) September 1915 (d) July 1913

136. After the defeate of Turkey the califate system was in danger. In India a Khalifat Committee was setup for the help of Califart. Who was its secretary?
(a) Maulana Shaukat Ali
(b) Maulana Muhammad Ali
(c) Dr. M.H. Ansari
(d) Abu'al Kalam Azad

137. All Muslims of India strongly supported Khalifat Movement and Hindus:
(a) supported (b) opposed
(c) revolted (d) Kept silence

138. The Muslims and Hindus started non-cooperation movement for:
(a) Indian Independence
(b) Restoration of Caliphate
(c) Both a&b
(d) Expulsion of British

139. Under Gandhi Congress adopted the non-cooperation programme in a special session and it was confirmed latter at Nagpur session in:
(a) December 1920 (b) July 1922
(c) December 1925 (d) May 1920

140. Who was the major Muslim Leader who strongly opposed non-cooperation programme?
(a) Allama Iqbal
(b) Quaid-i-Azam
(c) Abu'al Kalam Azad

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(d) Liaquat Ali Khan

141. Quaid-i-Azam resigned from Congress in 1920. He resigned from the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919 as a protest against:
(a) Mahatma Gandhi's call for Non Cooperation Movement.
(b) The passage of the Rowlatt Act
(c) Tragedy of the Jallianwala Bagh
(d) Tragedy of the Kanpur Mosque

142. In 1919 the Khalifat Committee announced delegation to England to inform the British Government centiment of Muslims under the leadership of:
(a) Maulana Shaukat Ali
(b) Hasrat Mohani
(c) Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar
(d) Abu'al Kalam Azad

143. In Government of India Act, 1919 the structure of the Parliamentary form of Government was introduced. What was its point?
(a) Executive was not made responsible to the Legislature
(b) Executive was made responsible to the Legislature
(c) Executive was not made responsible to the Judiciary
(d) None of them

144. Who started Home Rule Movement?
(a) Mrs. Annie Besant
(b) B.G. Tilak
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

145. In which Act the system of Dyarchy was introduced first time in India?
(a) Government of India Act, 1935
(b) Government of India Act, 1905
(c) Government of India Act, 1919
(d) Government of India Act, 1908

146. Name the Hindu militant organisation which started at Banaras in 1923?
(a) Hindu Mahasabha
(b) cow-slaughter committee
(c) Hindu Wishwanath
(d) none of them

147. Who was the leader of Mahasabha?
(a) Nehru
(b) Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
(c) Gandhi
(d) Tilak

148. Hindu Mahasabha started as a socio-religious movement but soon became a full-fledged:
(a) revivalist party (b) terrorist party
(c) political party (d) religious party

149. Who declared, "the future of the Hindu race of Hindustan and of Punjab rests on these four pillars: (1) Hindu Sangathan, (2) Hindu Raj, (3) Shuddhi of Muslims and (4) conquest and Shuddhi of Afghanistan and the Frontier. So long as the Hindu nation does not accomplish these four things, the safety of our children and great-grand-children will be ever in danger, and the safety of Hindu race will be impossible."
(a) Lala Hardyal
(b) Pandit Madan Mohan
(c) Gandhi
(d) none of them

150. Which movement Muslims of India started as an answer to the Shuddhi and Sangathan?
(a) Tabligh movement
(b) Jehad Movement
(c) Tabligh & Tanzim
(d) Tanzim Movement

151. On which pretext more Muslims were killed before 1947 than any other account?
(a) demand for homeland
(b) cow-killing
(c) forming the Muslim League
(d) separating the Congress

152. Who recommended the constitutional problem of India should be discussed at a Round Table Conference?
(a) Minto Morley Report
(b) Simon Commission
(c) Cripps Plan
(d) none of them

153. When the First Round Table Conference was held in London?
(a) 1930 (b) 1935
(c) 1940 (d) 1950

154. What was the main recommendation of the First Round Table Conference?
(a) transfer of power to Indian subjects
(b) establishment of All India confederation
(c) establishment of All India Federation
(d) transfer of power to Indian political parties

155. Which movement pushed All India Muslim League into background?
(a) non-cooperation movement
(b) Khalifat Movement
(c) Quit India Movement
(d) none of them

156. When All-Parties Muslim Conference was held?
(a) 31 December 1919 - 1st January, 1920
(b) 31 December 1925 - 1st January, 1926
(c) 31 December 1928 - 1st January, 1929
(d) 31 December 1929 - 1st January, 1930

157. Who was the chairman of All Parties Muslim Conference?
(a) Jinnah (b) Ch. Rehmat Ali
(c) Allama Iqbal (d) Agha Khan

158. The second Round Table Conference was held in:
(a) 1935-36 (b) 1933-34
(c) 1941-42 (d) 1931-32

159. After the second Round Table Conference the British Government announced:
(a) Cyril Radcliffe Award

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(b) new constitution
(c) Communal Award
(d) dissolution of government

160. When Communal Award was announced?
(a) 1932 (b) 1929
(c) 1935 (d) 1938

161. The Communal Award scheme fixed the representation of various communities in the provincial legislautres. Separate electorates were retained and weightage was given to Muslims in Muslim minority provicnes, to Europeans in Bengal and Assam, to the Sikhs in the Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunekhwa and to the Hindus in:
(a) Sindh (b) NWFP
(c) both of them (d) none of them

162. On the basis of report of the Joint Select Committee which Act the British Parliament passed?
(a) Government of India Act, 1935
(b) Government of India Act, 1936
(c) Government of India Act, 1934
(d) Government of India Act, 1938

163. The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for the creation of some new provinces. Name these provinces?
(a) Sindh & Orissa
(b) Sindh & Bengal
(c) Bengal & Khyber Pakhtunekhwa
(d) East Punjab & West Punjab

164. What was the most distinctive feature of the Act of 1935?
(a) safeguard the rights of minorities
(b) limiting the power of central legislative
(c) Introduction of provincial autonomy
(d) all of them

165. Which Act provided provision of safeguards and protective armours for the minorities?
(a) The Government of India Act, 1919
(b) The Government of India Act, 1940
(c) The Government of India Act, 1935
(b) The Government of India Act, 1910

166. The Act of 1935 not only retained communal electorate but also enlarged its scope. Which minorities were given separate electorates?
(a) Anglo-Indians and the Inidan Christians
(b) Sikhs & Christians
(c) Sikhs & Anglo-Indians
(d) Parsis & Anglo-Indians

167. Who said about the Act of 1935, "thoroughly rotten, fundamentally bad and totally unacceptable"?
(a) Allama Iqbal (b) Gandhi
(c) Quaid-e-Azam (d) Nehru

168. Who said about the Act of 1935, "a new chapter of slavery. It was a sort of machine with strong brakes and no engine".
(a) Quaid-e-Azam (b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Gandhi (d) Nehru

169. Three Round Table conferences (1930-32) at London were presided over by:
(a) Queen Victoria
(b) British Prime Minister Ramsay Mc Donald
(c) Dr. Ambedkar
(d) None of these

170. In which plan a Constitutional body was offered to the Indian immediately after the World War I?
(a) August Offer (b) Cripps' Plan
(c) August Plan (d) none of them

171. On which ground Congress rejected the Cripps' Plan?
(a) because it did not gave assurance that the Governor-General would act as a constitutional head
(b) because it gave more rights to the Muslims
(c) because Muslims could gain more power under this plan
(d) without any ground

172. Who rejected the Cripps' Plan because the the clause of non-accession of the provinces and the separate electorate system of the election of the members of the Constituent Assembly.
(a) Hindus (b) Sikhs
(c) Congress (d) all of them

173. Why Muslim League opposed the Cripps' Plan?
(a) because idea of Pakistan was rejected in the plan
(b) because Muslim League was not consulted
(c) because the proposals held out the prospects of a single Union of India
(d) Hindus were obliged in the Plan

174. After the failure of Cripps' Plan the passed:
(a) Agitation Resolution
(b) Quit India Resolution
(c) Freedom Resolution
(d) all of them

175. In 1945 the British offered was made by the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India:
(a) Lord Wavell (b) Lord Linglintho
(c) Sir Simon (d) Cyril Radcliffe

176. The main feature(s) of Wavell Plan were:
(a) The Governor-General's Executive Council was to be enlarged with immediate effect
(b) All the members of Governor-General's Executive Council, except the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief, were to be Indians
(c) The Executive Council of the Governor-General was to contain equal number of caste Hindus and Muslims and Responsible Government was to be restored in the Provicnes
(d) All of the above

177. The Congress accepted the Wavell Plan whereas Muslim League rejected it. Why?

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(a) It delayed the partition of India for another decade
(b) It offered Interior Ministry to Congress in the Executive Council
(c) It did not give league the sole right to nominate the Muslim members to the Executive Council
(d) None of the above

178. The Gandhi-Jinnah talks of 1944 proved fruitless because Gandhi wanted that the Muslim should join the Congress and that the two communities should settle their differences after the withdrawal of the British. The Quaid, on the other hand, demanded that the:
(a) Muslims will not join Congress
(b) settlement must proceed independence
(c) both of them
(d) none of them

179. Who was the last viceroy of Iindo-Pak subcontinent?
(a) Lord Wavell
(b) Lord Linglintho
(c) Lord Mount Batten
(d) Cyril Radcliffe

180. In the election of 1945-46, seats in central legislature Muslim League won:
(a) all seats
(b) all except five seats
(c) half seats
(d) two third seats

181. After the election of 1945-46 the British government sent a Mission of three Cabinet ministers. What was its mission?
(a) Hindu, Muslims agreement on communal issue
(b) Hindu, Muslims agreement on partition issue
(c) Hindu, Muslims agreement on representation issue
(d) Hindu, Muslims agreement on the constitutional

182. In 1946 the mission sent by British government is called:
(a) Cabinet Plan (b) Cabinet mission
(c) special mission (d) British mission

183. Under the Cabinet mission 'compromise formula' India was to remain united and the right of self-determination was apparently conceded to the:
(a) Sikhs (b) Anglo-Indians
(c) Muslims (d) Kashmiris

184. The Muslim League accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan in the hope that it would ultimately lead to the establishment of Pakistan. The Congress, on the other hand, accepted the long-term part of the Plan but:
(a) refused to join the interim government
(b) refused to short term part
(c) refused to join government
(d) protested against the Plan

185. Why Muslim League withdrew of the acceptance of Cabinet Mission Plan and decided to resort to direct action to achieve Pakistan?
(a) the British government refused the partition of India
(b) the British government postpone the partition of India
(c) The Cabinet Mission Plan refused the establishment of a new government
(d) The Cabinet Mission Plan postponed the establishment of a new government

186. What was the reaction of Congress when the Muslim League withdrew acceptance of the Cabinet Mission Plan?
(a) it accepted the Plan
(b) it joined the Muslim League
(c) it completely rejected the Plan
(d) it started agitation

187. After the joining of Congress when Muslim League join the interim government?
(a) October 1946 (b) October 1942
(c) October 1940 (d) October 1936

188. When the British Prime Minister Attlee announced that Britain would withdraw from the subcontinent by June 1948 at the latest?
(a) 20 February 1947
(b) 10 February 1947
(c) 25 February 1947
(d) 29 February 1947

189. For actual transfer of power who was replaced with Viceroy Wavell?
(a) Lord Dilhousie
(b) Radcliffe
(c) Lord Mountbatten
(d) none of them

190. How many boundary commission(s) were appointed to demarcate the bnoundaries between the new states of Pakistan and India?
(a) five (b) ten
(c) nine (d) two

191. When the Indian Independence Bill was moved in the British Parliament?
(a) 4 July 1947 (b) 10 July 1947
(c) 2 July 1947 (d) 8 July 1947

192. When the Indian Independence Bill became an Act?
(a) 15 July 1947 (b) 18 July 1947
(c) 28 July 1947 (d) 30 July 1947

193. Which of the following leaders had helped Quaid-i-Azam in the preparation of his Fourteen Points in 1929?
(a) Allama Iqbal
(b) Sir Agha Khan
(c) Hakim Ajmal Khan
(d) Mualana Muhammad Ali Jauhar

194. "Waddia Mander Educational Scheme" was prepared in 1937 by:
(a) Vallabhai Patel
(b) Rajendra Prasad

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(c) Mualan Abu-al-Kalam Azad
(d) Dr.Zakir Hussain

195. Which of the following leaders resigned from the Indian National Congress in 1928 as a protest against Nehru Report 1928?
(a) Quaid-i-Azam
(b) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
(c) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
(d) Allama Muhammad Iqbal

196 During the freedom movement, weekly "Paisa Akhbar" was published by:
(a) Munshi Mahboob Aalam
(b) Syed Hasan Riaz
(c) Abdul Haleem Sharar
(d) None of the above

197. Under the partition plan 1947, referendum was held in NWFP and former East Pakistani territory of:
(a) Rajshahi (b) Sylhet
(c) Khulna (d) Chittagong

198. Before the partition of India, Sylhet was the part of:
(a) Assam (b) Bengal
(c) Utter Perdesh (d) Punjab

199. Which of the following personalities was the member of Punjab Boundary Commission 1947, on behalf of Pakistan?
(a) Justice Din Muhammad
(b) Justice Abu Saleh Muhammad,
(c) Justice M.Akram,
(d) Justice S.A Rehman.

200. When Pakistan Muslim League was founded in 1947, its first President was:
(a) Quaid-i-Azam
(b) Liaquat Ali Khan
(c) Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman
(d) Khawaja Nazimuddin

201. The first country recognized Pakistan after independence was:
(a) America (b) Indonesia
(c) Iran (d) Afghanistan

202. Pinpoint the contribution of Titu Mir in the history of Indo- Pak Sub- continent:
(a) he diligently worked for the independence and renaissance of the Muslims of east Punjab
(b) He stood against the British customs, practices and way of life
(c) He started Fraizi Movement in the province of Bihar
(d) he fought against the elimination of Hindu rituals

203. "The British Government passed this act to introduce better provision for the Governor General's Council and for Local government. According to this Act, the Indian people were included in the Governor General's Council for the first time in the history of India." It was:
(a) Legislative Councils Act 1860
(b) Indian councils Act 1892
(c) Indian Legislative Council Act 1860
(d) British Indian councils Act 1859

204. "The provincial legislative councils will have four-fifth elected members and one-fifth as nominated members." This recommendation was envisaged in:
(a) Indian Legislative Council Act 1860
(b) Lucknow pact
(c) Montague–Chelmsford Reforms 1919
(d) Gandhi Irwin Pact

205. "The system of Dyarchy was scrapped in the provinces and introduced in the centre." This reform was introduced by:
(a) Montague–Chelmsford Reforms 1919
(b) Minto-Morley reforms
(c) Government of India Act 1935
(d) Gandhi Irwin Pact

206. "Chaudhary Rehmat Ali's map of Pakistan showed three independent Muslim units forming a triple alliance." Pinpoint the unit proposed by him among the following which he called as 'Bang - e – Islam'.
(a) Kashmir (b) Bengal
(c) NWFP (d) Punjab

207. Who participated in all the three sessions of the Round Table Conference (1930 -1932)?
(a) Fatima Jinnah
(b) Annie Besant
(c) Jahan Ara Gul
(d) Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz

208. The Radcliffe Award was announced on:
(a) 17th June 1947 (b) 18th July 1947
(c) 15th August 1947 (d) 17th August 1947

209. The membership of Pakistan in the UNO was opposed by:
(a) India (b) Afghanistan
(c) Israel (d) None of these

210. Who was the Viceroy of India from 1889 to 1905?
(a) Lord Curzon
(b) Lord Mountbatten
(c) Lord Irwin
(d) Lord Attlee

211. Who was not a member of the 1st Cabinet of Pakistan?
(a) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(b) Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy
(c) Jogindar Nan Mandal
(d) Malik Ghulam Muhammad

212. Who coined the name of All India Muslim League?
(a) Sir Zaffar Ullah Khan
(b) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(c) Nawab Saleem Ullah Khan
(d) Sir Muhammad Shafi

213. Who was the first viceroy of India?
(a) Lord Ripon (b) Lord Canning
(c) Lord Curzon (d) Lord Mayo

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214. Who was the first President of Pakistan Muslim League?
(a) Nawab Khaliq-u-Zaman
(b) Sir Agha Khan III
(c) Nawab Waqar ul Mulk
(d) Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk

215. Khilafat movement was ended with the abolition of khilafat in:
(a) 1922 (b) 1923
(c) 1924 (d) None of the above

216. All India Muslim League was joined by Jinnah at Agra in:
(a) 1913 (b) 1914
(c) 1915 (d) 1916

217. How Many Members Were In Objective resolutions committee?
(a) 24 members (b) 26 members
(c) 36 members (d) None of the above

218. How many members were in the first Constituent Assembly?
(a) 69 (b) 79
(c) 89 (d) 100

219. Jalian wala Bagh incident took place in the year
(a) 1918 (b) 1919
(c) 1920 (d) 1921

220. The princely states in India at the time of independence?
(a) 540 (b) 562
(c) 570 (d) 590

Answer Key

1.	c	29.	a	57.	b	85.	a	113.	d	141.	b	169.	b	197.	b
2.	b	30.	d	58.	d	86.	b	114.	c	142.	c	170.	b	198.	a
3.	b	31.	c	59.	a	87.	a	115.	d	143.	a	171.	a	199.	a
4.	d	32.	b	60.	c	88.	c	116.	a	144.	a	172.	a	200.	c
5.	c	33.	c	61.	b	89.	b	117.	d	145.	c	173.	c	201.	c
6.	a	34.	a	62.	a	90.	a	118.	c	146.	a	174.	b	202.	d
7.	b	35.	a	63.	b	91.	d	119.	c	147.	b	175.	a	203.	a
8.	d	36.	a	64.	c	92.	b	120.	d	148.	c	176.	d	204.	b
9.	c	37.	a	65.	b	93.	a	121.	b	149.	a	177.	c	205.	c
10.	b	38.	b	66.	a	94.	d	122.	a	150.	c	178.	b	206.	b
11.	c	39.	c	67.	a	95.	a	123.	b	151.	b	179.	c	207.	d
12.	c	40.	a	68.	b	96.	d	124.	c	152.	b	180.	a	208.	d
13.	c	41.	d	69.	c	97.	b	125.	b	153.	a	181.	d	209.	b
14.	a	42.	d	70.	b	98.	d	126.	a	154.	c	182.	b	210.	a
15.	c	43.	a	71.	c	99.	d	127.	b	155.	a	183.	c	211.	c
16.	b	44.	a	72.	b	100.	a	128.	a	156.	c	184.	a	212.	d
17.	d	45.	c	73.	a	101.	a	129.	b	157.	d	185.	d	213.	b
18.	a	46.	b	74.	b	102.	b	130.	c	158.	d	186.	a	214.	b
19.	a	47.	b	75.	a	103.	b	131.	b	159.	c	187.	a	215.	c
20.	c	48.	d	76.	b	104.	d	132.	a	160.	a	188.	a	216.	a
21.	b	49.	d	77.	d	105.	b	133.	d	161.	a	189.	c	217.	a
22.	d	50.	c	78.	b	106.	b	134.	a	162.	a	190.	d	218.	b
23.	b	51.	a	79.	a	107.	d	135.	d	163.	a	191	a	219.	b
24.	b	52.	d	80.	b	108.	b	136.	a	164.	c	192	b	220.	b
25.	c	53.	c	81.	c	109.	c	137.	a	165.	c	193.	d		
26.	b	54.	d	82.	a	110.	d	138.	c	166.	a	194.	d		
27.	a	55.	b	83.	a	111.	b	139.	a	167.	c	195.	c		
28.	d	56.	c	84.	b	112.	d	140.	b	168.	d	196.	a		

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ISLAMIC STUDIES

ENGLISH MEDIUM

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)

1) Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was in 571 A.D 22nd April.
2) Prophet Muhammad (PpBUH) was born in the Islamic month of Rabi ul Awaal.
3) Prophet was born in 1st Year of Elephant.
4) Year 570 AD known as year of Elephant or Amal Fil.
5) Father's name, Hazrat Abdullah.
6) 545 Birth of Abdullah, the Holy Prophet's father.
7) Six months before the Prophet's birth his father died.
8) Mother' Name, Hazrat Amna (RA).
9) Hazrat Amna (RA) belonged to Bani Zohra.
10) 577 AD The Holy Prophet visits Madina with his mother. Death of his mother.
11) Amina was buried at Abwa between Makkah & Madina.
12) Maternal Grand Father's name Wahib bins Abdul Munnaf.
13) Maternal Grandmother, Batarah.
14) Muhammad PBUH is the messenger of Allah is stated in Surah Al-Fath.
15) The name Muhammad (PBUH) has been mentioned 4 times in the Holy Quran.
16) The name "Muhammed" occurred once in each of the following *Surahs* (Chapters) and verses:
    - *Surat Aal Imran* (Chapter 3, Verse 144)
    - *Surat Al Ahzaab* (Chapter 30, Verse 40)
    - *Surat Muhammed* (Chapter 47, Verse 2). Note that this same Surah (Chapter) is also called Muhammed.
    - *Surat Al Fatih* (Chapter 48, Verse 29).
17) The name Ahmed (PBUH) was mentioned only once in the Quran.
18) The name "Ahmed" occurred in *Surat As-Saff*, (Chapter 71, Verse 6).
19) The name Muhammad was proposed by Abdul Muttalib while the name Ahmed was proposed by Bibi Aminah.
20) Grandmother name, Fatima.
21) Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) belonged to Hashmi family.
22) Name the foster mother(s) of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) hazrat Halima (RA), Hazrat Sobia (RA), Hazrat Khola (RA).
23) Real name of Abdul Mutalib was Shaba.
24) 580 AD Death of Abdul Muttalib, the grandfather of the Holy Prophet.
25) 586 AD The Holy Prophet participates in the war of Fijar.
26) 595 AD The Holy Prophet marries Hadrat Khadija.
27) Holy prophet made first trade journey at the age of 9year.
28) Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) went to Syria with Abu-Talib at the age of 12 years.
29) In Ramzan-ul-Mubarik Islamic month, first Wahi was descended.
30) In first wahi Surah Al-Alaq the first verse (ayat) in the holy Qur'an revealed.
31) 9 is the number of uncles and 6 aunts.
32) Hazrat Hamza (RA) did embrace Islam in 6th Nabavi.
33) Sayyid-ush-Shohadah was the title of Hazrat Hamza (RA).
34) Hazrat Hamza (RA) was also foster brother of Muhammad (PBUH).
35) Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) had 3 sons, 4 daughters.

1.	Qasim ibn Muhammad	(AD 598 – 601)
2	Zainab bint Muhammad	(AD 599 – 629)
3	Ruqayyah bint Muhammad	(AD 601 – 624)
4	Umm Kulthum bint Muhammad	(AD 603 – 630)
5	Fatimah bint Muhammad	(AD 605 – 632)
6	Abdullah ibn Muhammad	(AD 615)
7	Ibrahim ibn Muhammad	(AD 630-632)

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36) Sheema was the foster sister of Holy Prophet.
37) Abdualih Bin Abu Sheema was the foster brother of Prophet.
38) Hazrat Haleema looked after the holy prophet for 4 years.
39) Surname of Prophet was Abu-ul-Qasim.
40) Da'la of the Prophet was Shifa who was mother of Abdul Rehman bin Auf.
41) First foster mother was Sobia who was mother of Hamza.
42) Foster father of Prophet (PBUH) was Haris.
43) For two years Abdul Mutalib took care of Prophet.
44) Qaswa is the name of camel which the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was riding in the migration of Madina.
45) Prophet Muhammed (SAWS) performed a total of four Umrahs and one Hajj.
1) First Umrah (6th Hijri) 2) Second Umrah (7th Hijri) 3) Third Umrah (8th Hijri)
4) Fourth Umrah (10th Hijri) 5) Hajj (10th Hijri)
46) 1 Lac companions accompanied Prophet at last Hajj.
47) Nafeesa carried Khadija's message of marriage to Prophet.
48) Holy Prophet demised at the age of 63.
49) Zaid Bin Haris (R.A) was the adopted son of the Holy Prophet.
50) Kuniyaat of the Holy Prophet was Abul Qasim.
51) Prophet was staying at the house of Umme-e-Hani on the night of Miraj.
52) Seal of Prophet was made of Silver.
53) Allah, Rasool, Muhammad was written on the Holy Prophet (SAW) seal.
54) Islamic official seal started on 1st Muharram, 7 A.H
55) The flag colour of the Holy Prophet was white and yellow at the time of conquest of Makkah.
56) The camel driver of Prophet at the fall of Mecca was Usama bin Zaid bin Haris.
57) Prophet issued order of killing Abdul Uza bin Khatal at the fall of Mecca.
58) Prophet was buried in the hujra of Ayesha.
59) After 6 years of the birth of Holy prophet Bibi Aamna died.
60) After 8 years of the birth of Prophet Abdul Muttalib died.
61) Prophet prayed 2 years in cave Hira before first revelation.
62) The name of Ibadat done by Prophet in Hira was Tahanas.
63) Cave of Hira is in Jabal-e-Noor Mountain.
64) Prophet spent his last days in Ayesha's house.
65) Prophet stayed in Ayyub Ansari's house for 7 months.
66) Prophet did covert messaging at House of Arkam upto 3 Nabvi. (i:e for 3 years)
67) Prophet offered congregational prayer in Kaaba in 6th Nabvi.
68) The day when Prophet delivered his last Khutab was Juma.
69) The grave of the Prophet was prepared by Hazrat Abu Talha
70) Holy prophet labored in the formation of Masjid-e-Quba.
71) The name of sword used by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) at the time of war was Zulifqar.

The Life of Prophet Muhammad in Makkha and Madina:

72) Prophet (PBUH) stayed at Makkha for 53 years and in Madina 10 years.
73) At age of 40 holy Prophet received first Wahi.
74) The first 'Wahi "was revealed upon the Holy Prophet Muhammad in 610 AD.
75) 5 verses (Ayats) were in first Wahi.
76) Varqa Bin Naufal verified Prophet for the first time.
77) Varqa bin Naufal was Follower of religion of Hazrat Ibrahim (AS).
78) First Wahi was descended in Hira Cave.
79) 6 month gap between first and second wahi.
80) The Economic and Social Boycott of the Banu Hashim (A.D. 616-619)
81) 7th year of Nabvi the event of the social boycott of Banu Hashim take place.
82) The meaning of Shi'b is valley.
83) The 10th year of the Prophethood (Nabuwat) was called the year of grief (Aam-ul-Hazan) for Holy Prophet (PBUH) on account of the death of Hazrat Abu Talib and Hazrat Khadija.
84) The Holy prophet preach Islam 3 year secretly.
85) Prophet preached openly in 4th Nabvi.
86) Makkah conquest occurred in 8th year of Hijra.
87) Prophet (PBUH) recited surah Al-Fatha at the conquest of Makkah.
88) Prophet stayed at Makkah for 15 days after its conquest.
89) At Koh-e-Safa, Prophet addressed after conquest of Makkah.
90) Prophet spent his last days in Ayesha's house.
91) Abu Jehl the worst enemy of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) at Makkah.
92) Omer bin Hisham was the original name of Abu Jehl.
93) Abu-al-Hakim is the title of Abu Jehl.
94) Hazrat Samiya (RA) was martyred by Abu Jehl.
95) The first migration of the Companions and relatives of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was to

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Abyssinia (Ethopia) in 615 AD.

96) The total number of migrated people to Abyssinia was 15 (11 men and 4 women)
97) 616 Hazrat Umer (R.A) accepts Islam.
98) Second migration to Habshah took place in 616 AD.
99) Second migration to Abyssinia 101 people with 18 females.
100) Through sea route migration to Habshah was made.
101) Najashi was the king of Habshah at the time of migration.
102) 619 Lifting of the boycott. Deaths of Abu Talib and Hazrat Khadija.
103) 620 Journeys to Taif.
104) In 622 A.D Holy Prophet migrated to Madina.
105) The Islamic Calendar (hijra) started in the year 622 AD.
106) 624 Battle of Badr. 625 Battle of Uhud.
107) 626 Expedition of Banu Mustaliq. 627 Battle of the Trench. 628 Truce of Hudaibiya.
108) 629 The Holy Prophet performs the pilgrimage at Makkah.
109) 630 Conquest of Makkah.
631 Expeditions to Tabuk.
110) 632 Farewell pilgrimage at Makkah.
111) 632 Death of the Holy Prophet.
112) 10th Nabvi is called the year of Sorrow.
113) Prophet visited Taif in 10th Nabvi.
114) Taif is located 94 km from Makkah.
115) Prophet with Zaid bin Haris, went Taif and stayed for 10 days.
116) Al-Lat was the name of the idol that was worshiped by Ahl-e-Taif.
117) The cave of Hira is also known as Jabal-e-Noor.
118) The cave of Hira 3 miles away situated from Makkah.
119) The Cave of Soar is located near Makkah 5 miles.
120) Medina is 338 km from Makkah. (210 miles)
121) Quba is 3 miles away from Madina.
122) Rakkana was the great wrestler of the Quraish who was defeated three times by Holy Prophet (PBUH).
123) The Cave of Soar takes refuge during migration of the Prophet (PBUH).
124) Asma-bint-Abi Bakr was to provide food for Holy Prophet (PBUH) in the Cave of Soar.
125) Lady named Zainab tried to poison the Holy Prophet.
126) Third son-in-law of Prophet was Abul A'as.
127) Namaz-e-Juma became Farz in Medina.
128) The old name of Madina was Yasrab.
129) Idols in Kaba before Islam numbered 360. The largest idol named Habal.
130) Meaning of Hurrairah is cat.
131) The camel of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) sits at Medina near the house of Hazrat Abu Ayyub Ansari (R.A).
132) The Hajj of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) is also called Hajja-tul-Widah.
133) Khutaba-e-Hajja-tu-Widah delivered in Arafat.
134) Jannat-ul-Baq'ee is a graveyard.
135) Jannat-ul-Baq'ee is located in Medina.
136) Hazrat Dhea bin Kalbi (RA) brought the letter to Qaiser-e-Room.
137) Hazrat Abdullah bin Hazafa (RA) took the message of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) to the Persian king.
138) Hazrat Hateeb bin Abi Balaqa (RA) took the message of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) to the Egyptian king.
139) Hazrat Umer bin Ummaya (RA) took the message of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) to the Ethiopia king.
140) Hazrat Umer bin A'as (RA) took the message of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) to the king of Oman.
141) Hazrat Abai bin Ka'ab (RA) wrote the message for the king of Oman.
142) Only sahabi without seeing Prophet "Awais Karni".

Shab E Meraj Events:

143) On 27th Rajab, 10 Nabvi the event of Miraj took place.
144) Incident Miraj is also known as Waqiah Assraa.
145) The meaning of Assraa is "ascension".
146) Prophet narrated the event of Miraj first of all to Umm-e-Hani (real sister of Ali RA).
147) Umm-e-Hani was the daughter of Abu Talib.
148) Prophet was staying at the house of Umme-e-Hani on the night of Miraj.
149) In Miraj Prophet traveled from Baitul Muqadas to Sidratul Mantaha.
150) Sidratul Mantaha means "Tree of Noor".
151) At the night of Miraj, Holy Prophet (PBUH) was gifted with 50 Salats.
152) On 10th Nabvi the five prayers became Farz.
153) Nine times Holy prophet (PBUH) went to Allah with the request to reduce the number of Salats – until these remained only five.
154) In Miraj Jibrael called Aazan in Baitul Muqadas.
155) Prophet (PBUH) led all the prophets in a prayer in Miraj at al-Aqsa.
156) Hzarat Adam met with Holy Prophet (PBUH) on the 1st heaven.
157) Hzarat Isa and Hazrat Yahya met with Holy Prophet (PBUH) on the 2nd heaven.
158) Hzarat Yousaf met with Holy Prophet (PBUH) on the 3rd heaven.
159) Hzarat Idress met with Holy Prophet (PBUH) on the 4th heaven.
160) Hzarat Haroon met with Holy Prophet (PBUH) on the 5th heaven.
161) Hzarat Musa met with Holy Prophet (PBUH) on

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the 6th heaven.

162) Hzarat Ibrahim met with Holy Prophet (PBUH) on the 7th heaven.

(Importants event from 1st A.H to 11 A.H)

1 A.H

163) Charter of Madina was issued on 1 A.H it had 57 Article.
164) The charter of Madina was concluded between Muslims and Jews & other non-Muslims.
165) First Ghazwah of Islam was Widan (Abwa), fought in 12th month of First Hijrah.
166) First Azan was calledout in 1st Hijra.
167) Prophet addressed Khutba-e-Jum'aa for first time in 1st Hijra.
168) Construction of Masjid-e-Nabvi started in Rabiulawal, 1Hijra.
169) Meesaq-e-Medina took place in 1 Hijra.
170) Holy Prophet PBUH offered 1st Eid prayer in 1 Hijra.

2nd A.H

171) Change of Qibla occurred on 15 Shaban, 2 A.H (Monday, during Zuhr).
172) Jang Badr occurred in 2 A.H.
173) Moawakhat (the brotherhood) took place in 2nd Hijra.
174) Jihad was allowed in 2nd Hijra.
175) Soam became obligatory in 2nd Hijra.
176) Zakat became Farz in 2nd Hijra.
177) Hazrat Hamza bin Abdul Mutalib (R.A) appointed as a Commander-in-Chief of the Islamic Army in 2nd Hijra.
178) First Eid Fitar is the important event of first Shawal, 2nd Hijra.
179) Ali married Fatima in 2nd Hijra.
180) Ghazwa Badr was an important event that took place in 2nd Hijra.

3rd A.H

181) The laws about orphans were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3rd A.H.
182) The laws of Inheritance were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 3rd A.H.
183) Ghazwa Ohad took place in 3rd Hijra.

4th A.H

184) Jewish tribe of Banu Nazir expelled from Madina in 4th Hijra.
185) Wine prohibited in 4th Hijra.
186) The command of Hijab was revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 4 A.H.
187) Gambling was banned in 4th Hijra.

5th A.H

188) Ablution made obligatory in 5th A.H.
189) The battle of Trench was fought in 5th A.H.
190) The clash of Banu-al-Mustaliq occurs in 5th A.H.
191) The laws about rape were revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 5 A.H.

6th A.H

192) Bait-e-Rizwan took place in 6th Hijra.
193) Bait-e-Rizwan was made under the tree of Babou.
194) Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed 1st Umirah.
195) The treaty of Huddaibiah is the most important event of 6th Hijra.
196) Hazrat Usman RA went to Makkah as an ambassador of Muslims in 6th hijra.

7th A.H

197) Ambassadors sent to Arab and other countries in 7th Hijra.
198) Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed 2nd Umirah.
199) King of Iran tore away the message of Prophet (PBUH).
200) Hazrat Amer bin Al-Aas (RA) embrace Islam in 7th Hijra.
201) Islamic official seal started on 1st Muharram, 7th A.H.
202) The Battle of khayber was fought in 7th A.H.
203) Boycott and Confinement by makkah Infidels at Shi'bi Abi Talib.

8th A.H

204) The victory of Makkah took place in 8th Hijra.
205) Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed 3rd Umirah.
206) Abu Sufyan embraces Islam in 8th Hijrah.
207) Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A) embraced Islam in 8th Hijra.
208) The final command about the prohibition of interest revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 8th Hijra.

9th A.H

209) Hajj was made compulsory in the 9th Hijra.
210) Year of Deputation is 9th Hijrah.
211) 9th Hijra is known as Aam-ul-wafood.

10th A.H

212) Prophet (PBUH) performed Hajj in 10th Hijra.
213) Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed 4th Umirah.

11th A.H

214) The death of Holy Prophet (PBUH) occurred on 12th Rabi ul-Awwal of 11th Hijra.

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Kalafat-e-Rashada is called that Government which is run on national or international scale, according to the method of Nabvi. In other words, Kalafat-e-Rashada means completely Islamic type of Government which is according to Qur'an and Sunnah.

Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA): (632-634)

215) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) was born in 573 AD and died in August 23, 634.
216) Abdullah is the real name of Hazrat Abu Bakr RA.
217) Abu Kahlfa Usman bin Amer (RA) is the father of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA).
218) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) was the first male to accept Islam.
219) Siddique was the title of Abu Bakr (RA).
220) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) traded in cloth.
221) The verification of Miraj entitled Hazrat Abu Bakr RA to the title of siddique.
222) Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) and Hazrat Abu Baker (RA) take refuge in cave Soar.
223) 11 A.H (632 AD) Abu Bakr RA elected as Caliph.
224) Hazrat Abu Bakr was the first Ameer-ul-Hajj appointed by the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
225) The duration of Khilafat of Abu Bakr Siddique RA 2 years 3 months 11 days.
226) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) gave the collection of Quran to Hazrat Hafsa.
227) Hazrat Abu Bakr RA purchased the land for Masjid e Nabvi.
228) 5 Ashra Mubashra embrased Islam on the guidance of Hazrat abu Bakr.
229) In the Khilafat of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) Banu Asad, Banu Ghatfan, and Banu Murrah refused to Pay Zakat.
230) Musalima was the false prophet who sent a letter to the Holy Prophet (SAW) demanding the division of Arabian peninsula into two halves.
231) Hazrat Abu Bakr RA had knowledge of dreams.
232) Syria was conquered on 12 A.H (633 AD).
233) Hercules was the king of Syria.
234) Hazrat Abu Bakr RA died on 13th Hijra.
235) The first Person to make Ijtihaad was Abu Bakr Siddique RA.
236) Hazrat Abu Bakr RA is buried near the Holy ...nhet SAW.
237) Hazrat Umer (RA) was the Imam of Salat-e-Janaza of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA).
238) At the time of death the age of Hazrat Abu Bakr RA was 63 year.

Hazrat Umer (RA): (634-644)

239) Hazrat Umar RA was born in 581 AD.
240) Farooq was the title of Hazrat Umar RA.
241) Hazrat Umar RA father name was Khatab bin Nafeel.
242) Hazrat Umar RA remained Khalifa for 10.5 years.
243) Hazrat Umar RA belonged to the trihe Banu Addi.
244) Hazrat Umar RA got the title of Ameer ul Momineen for the first time.
245) Hazrat Usman RA is called Jami-a-ul-Quran.
246) In Hazrat Umar RA Khilafat, Iraq came under the Muslim dynasty.
247) Hazrat Umar RA established Islamic Calendar.
248) Hazrat Umar RA made a mind to embrace Islam after the recitation of Surah Al Taha by his sister.
249) Hazrat Umar RA embraced Islam in 6th Nabvi.
250) 33 was the age of Hazrat Umar RA when he accepted Islam.
251) Hazrat Umar RA establish jail department.
252) Hazrat Umar RA establish Police department.
253) Hazrat Umar RA establish education department.
254) Hazrat Umar RA establishes the department of finance.
255) The name given for the department of finance was Dewan.
256) A system of old age pension was established in the reign of Hazrat Umar RA.
257) A system of census of the population of the Muslim state was made in the reign of Hazrat Umar RA.
258) Hazrat Umar RA gave a proper shape to the public treasury, Bait ul Maal.
259) Ba Jamat Taravih Salat was started in the reign of Hazrat Umar RA.
260) Hazrat Umer RA was the first person to perform Janazah Salat in Jamaat with four Takbeers.
261) Hazrat Umar RA had divided the Islamic Empires into 10 provinces.
262) Hazrat Umar RA placed half of his wealth at the disposal of the Holy Prophet SAW at the occasion of the Tabook expedition.
263) Hazrat Umar RA embracing Islam the Holy Prophet SAW openly went to the House of Allah to observe prayers with other Muslims.
264) Abu Lo'loo Feroze was the killer of Hazrat Umar.
265) Hazrat Umar RA died on 23 Hijra.

Hazrat Usman (RA): (644-656)

266) Hazrat Usman RA was born in 577 AD.
267) Hazrat Usman RA was born in 6th year of Elephant.
268) Father name of Hazrat Usman RA was Affan.
269) Grandfather name of Hazrat Usman RA was Abul-A'as.
270) Hazrat Usman RA belonged to the Banu Ummya Tribe.
271) Hazrat Usman RA was the third Caliph.
272) Hazrat Usman RA has the longest tenure as caliph.
273) Hazrat Usman RA khilafat period was 12 years.
274) Hazrat Usman RA was the fourth person who embraced Islam.
275) Abu Amar was the surname of Hazrat Usman RA.
276) Hazrat Usman RA is called Zunnurain.
277) "of two Noor" is the literal meaning of Zunnurain.

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278) Hazrat Ruqiya RA (daughter of Prophet Muhammad PBUH) died on the day of the victory of battle of Badr, she was the wife of Usman.
279) After Ruqia's death Ummay Kalsoom RA (daughter of Prophet Muhammad PBUH) married Usman RA.
280) Ghani was the title of Hazrat Usman RA.
281) Hazrat Usman RA made official copies of Quran.
282) Hazrat Usman RA added 2nd Azan for Friday prayers.
283) Hazrat Usman RA is called Malik-ut-Tajjar.
284) Abdul Malik Marwan applied the dots in the Holy Quran.
285) Hazrat Usman RA two times migrated for the sake of Islam.
286) Hazrat Usman RA donated 1/3 army expenditures of Ghazwa-e-Tabook.
287) Hazrat Usman RA denoted one thousand camels and seventy horses for the Ghazwa-e-Tabook.
288) Bait-e-Rizwan was taken for Hazrat Usman RA.
289) Hazrat Usman RA was built a dam to protect Madina from floods.
290) In 35 year of Hijra Hazrat Usman RA was martyred.
291) At the time of Shahadat age of Hazrat Usman RA was 83 year.
292) Hazrat Usman RA was buried in Hash kaukab (Garden of Flower).

Hazrat Ali (RA): (656-661)

293) Hazrat Ali RA was born in 30th year of the Elephant.
294) Hazrat Abu Talib RA was the father of Hazrat Ali RA.
295) Hazrat Fatima bint Asad RA was the mother of Hazrat Ali RA.
296) Hazrat Talib, Hazrat Aqeel RA, Hazrat Jaafer Tayyar RA the brothers of Hazrat Ali RA.
297) 4 years 9 months was the duration of Khilafat of Hazrat Ali RA.
298) Haider-e-Qaraar was the title of Hazrat Ali RA.
299) Abul-Ahsan and Abu Turab is the surname of Hazrat Ali RA.
300) Hazrat Alj RA was called the Gate of knowledge by the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
301) 10 years was the age of Hazrat Ali RA when embraced Islam.
302) Hazrat Ali RA embraced Islam on the second day of [illegible] of the Holy Prophet PBUH.
303) Hazrat Ali RA gave Ghusl to the dead body of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH).
304) Hazrat Ali RA was the 4th Caliph.
305) Hazrat Fatima (daughter of Muhammad PBUH) was Hazrat Ali RA wife.
306) Hazrat Ali RA conquered the last Fort of Khyber.
307) The Holy Prophet PBUH awarded his sword "Zulfiqar" to Hazrat Ali RA.
308) Hazrat Ali RA mother gave him name "Haider".
309) Hazrat Ali RA did not participate in the battle of Tabook.
310) Hazrat Ali RA was martyred in 40 Hijra.
311) Abdur Rehman Abn-e-Muljim was the murderer of Hazrat Ali RA.
312) 63 years was the age of Hazrat Ali RA at the time of his death.
313) Hazrat Hassan RA led Salat-e-Janaza of Hazrat Ali RA.
314) The mausoleum of Hazrat Ali RA situated in Najaf (Iraq).
315) Hazrat Hassan RA killed Abn-e-Muljim.

Pillars of Islam (Arkan ul Islam):

There are five fundamentals of Islam namely:-
1) Touheed (believe in Oneness of Allah) 2) Salat (Namaz) 3) Fasting/Saum (Roza) 4) Zakat 5) Hajj

KALIMAHS:

There are six Kalimas
1) Kalimah Tayab 2) Kalimah Shahdat
3) Kalimah Tamjeed 4) Kalma Tauheed
5) Kalimah Istighfar 6) Kalimah Rad-e-Kufr

First Kalimah:

316) Name the 1st Kalimah? Kalimah-e-Tayyaba
317) .....is the meaning of Tayyab." Purity
318) Name the Kalimah which necessary for Muslim to recite? Kalimah-e-Tayyaba
319) "There is no god but Allah, Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) is the messenger of Allah". It is a Translation of.....Kalimah-e-Tayyaba
320) There are....words in First Kalimah. Seven
321) How many dots are there in First Kalimah? Nil
322) There are..... Letters in the First Kalimah. 48

323) How many times Kalima tayyiba is mentioned in The Holy Quran? 2
324) The Recitation of "1st kalima" is called Tahleel

Second Kalimah:

325) Name the 2nd Kalimah? Kalimah-e-Shahadat
326) What is called a person who recites Kalimah of Islam verbally but disbelieve heartly? Munafiq

Third Kalimah:

327) Name the 3rd Kalimah? Kalimah-e-Tamjeed
328) ....is the meaning of Tamjeed. Glorification
329) Who is called Muratad?
A person who leaves Islam after accepting it

Fourth Kalimah:

330) Name the 4th Kalimah? Kalimah-e-Tauheed
331) .....is the meaning of Tauheed. Unity
332) Which among the following recited during Hajj on

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the way to Mina? **Kalimah-e-Tauheed**

333) A person who does not follow any religion is called.....**Atheist**

FIFTH KALIMAH:

334) Name the 5th Kalimah?
a) Kalimah-e-Tauheed b) Kalimah-e-Tauba
c) Kalimah-e-Shadat d) **Kalimah-e-Astaghfa**

335) .....is the meaning of Astaghfar. **Penitence**

SIXTH KALIMAH:

336) Name the 6th Kalimah? **Kalimah-e-kufr**

337) .....is the meaning of Rad-I-Kufr. **Repudication of infidelity**

SALAT / NAMAZ:

338) Five Salat made compulsory? **10th Nabvi**

339) Salat is the.....pillar of Islam. **2nd**

340) How many times Salah and Zakat come together in Quran? **32**

341) How many times commands to offer Salah or Quran Verses about Prayer? **700**

342) There are...prayers mentioned with name in Quran. **3**

343) The parts of Salat which are compulsory are called?**Farz**

344) For Salat, Muslims must face in the direction of **Khana kaba**

345) Qa'ada is? **Farz**

346) Jalsa is? **Wajib**

347) Salat Ul Juma became farz in? **Madina**

348) How many persons are required for Jamat Prayer? **2 Persons**

349) Takbeer-e-Tehrima is required to be said in Salat? **Once**

350) There are..... conditions of salat? **7**

351) How many items are wajib in prayer? **13**

352) How many items are Sunnat in prayer? **20**

353) Namaz-e-Juma is? **Farz**

354) Takbeer-e-Tashrreq is recited in...**Eid-Ul-Azha**

355) There are .....types of Sunnah. **2**

356) How many Nafli Salat is there? **5**

357) In Ghusal, Farz are...& Sunnah are ....? **3,5**

358) In Wazu, Farz are.....& Sunnah are **4,14**

359) Person who performs prayers alone is .....? **Munfarid**

360) Standing straight during Ruku is? **Qaumaa**

361) Sitting straight in Salat? **Qa'ada**

362) Qa'ada is..... **Farz**

363) How many time(s) Takber-e-Tahreema is (are) to be said the Salat? **1**

364) Short pause between two (2) Sajdaas .....**Jalsa**

365) Jalsa is.....**Wajib**

366) A person comes after pasing one Rakat is **Mushaq**

367) Person who starts prayer with Imam?**Madurak**

368) How many times Salam is performed in the Salat? **2**

369) There are.....Farz Raka'at are in five prayers in a day. **17**

370) How many prayers were Farz initially in the history of Islam? **2**

371) Eid Namaz is..... **Wajib**

372) Holy Prophet offered 1st Eid prayer in? **1st A.H**

373) Holy Prophet offered 1st Juma Prayer?**2nd A.H.**

374) Namaz-e-Istisqa is for? **Rain**

375) Namaz-e-Khisoof is for? **Lunar Eclipse**

376) Namaz-e-Kisoof is for? **Solar Eclipse**

377) Total Rakat in Farz Prayers are.....**48**

378) Total Farz in Namaz / Salat are.... **17**

379) How many Sajdahs are in Salat-e-Janaza? **0**

380) .....is performed at the occasion of luner eclipse. **Salat-e-Khisoof**

381) .....is performed at the occasion of solar eclipse eclipse. **Salat-e-Kisoof**

382) Salat-e-Istasqa is performed at the occasion of.....**Shortage of rain**

383) ....is offered for coming Hajat.**Salat-e-Istakhara**

384) Which was the first Mosque of Muslims?**Quba**

385) There are .....Takbeers in funeral prayer? **4**

SAUM / FAST / ROZA

386) Saum is Farz in? **2 A.H**

387) Saum is the .....fundamental pillar of Islam. **3**

388) What is the literal meaning of Soam? **To stop**

389) First ashra of Ramzan is .....**Rahmat**

390) Second Ashra of Ramzan is..... **Maghfirat**

391) 3rd Ashra of Ramzan is .....**Nijat**

392) Itikaf is a .....? **Sunna**

393) Wajib means .....**Ordained**

394) Ramadan is also known as. **Sved-us-Shuhoor**

395) Tarawih means .....**To rest**

396) Battle of Badar fought in Ramadan on ...**17th**

397) Name of Baab-ul-Jannat fixed for Fast observers? **Baab-e-Rayan**

398) Atonment of breaking Fast is to feed ... people. **60**

399) Ramazan is the...month os Islamic calendar. **9th**

400) Which Rukn-e-Islam is called a Sheld? **Roza**

401) Fasting is commended in? **Al-Baqarah**

402) The cash equal to Kaffarah is also called..... **Sadaqa-e-fitr**

ZAKAT:

403) Meaning of Zakat?**To purify**

404) Zakat become obligator in .....**2 A.H.**

405) Al Gharmain means.....**Debtors**

406) Ushar on artificially irrigated land is ...**1/20th**

407) Zakat on produce of mines is **1/10th**

408) Fay is income from? **Land**

409) Spoils of war.....**Khiraj**

410) The word Zakat is mentioned in Quran?**32 times**

411) Nisab of Zakat for Camels. **5**

412) Nisab of Zakat for Goats.....**40**

413) Nisab of Zakat for Cows.....**3**

414) In Quran, Zakat in mentioned along with Namaz. **32 times**

415) Heads for distributions of Zakat are? **8**

416) Injunctions for utilization of Zakat is

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in..... Surah Tauba
417) Nisab for gold is ..... tola. 7 1/2
418) Nisab for silver is ..... tola. 52 1/2

HAJJ

419) Dhul-hulaifah is away from Madinah. 5.6 miles
420) Talbiah is stopped after? Rami
421) Rami is held at? Mina
422) Jamarat-al-Sughra is ..... Jamara: Shortest
423) Jamarat nearest to Makkah? Jamarat-al-Uqba
424) Pebbles are collected from? Muzdalfa
425) Maghrib & Isha prayers offered together at.....Muzdalfa
426) In Quran, ... is called Scared monument. Muzdalfa
427) Muzdalfa is.....miles away from Mina. 3
428) Muzdalfa is .....miles away from Makah. 6
429) Muzdalfa is a .....Plain
430) After performing Say'ee, Hajjaj goes to...Mina
431) ...is commenced from Safa and ends at Marwa. Say'ee
432) Portion between the door of Kaaba & Hajar-e-Aswad. Multazim
433) Multazim means? Place of Holding
434) Haji goes to multazim after completing 7 rounds.
435) There are .....types of tawaf. 5
436) The place where offering Salat is same as offering salat in Kaaba is called .....Hateem
437) Actual color of Hajar-e-Aswad was? White
438) Hajar-e-Aswad means ..... Black Stone
439) In Nooh's time Kaaba was disappeared due to Flood
440) .....build Kaaba first in the Universe? Angels
441) Kaaba was constructed before .....years of creation of Adam? 2000 years
442) In Mawaqeet, non-one can get in without Ahraam
443) Mawaqeet is .....circle around Kaaba. 4th
444) Makkah Mukarmah is.....circle around Kaaba. 2nd
445) First & inner most circle around Kaaba is ..... Masjid-e-Haram
446) ...said, Hajj is greatest for all worships. Imam Malik
447) Hajjaj stay at Mina for a day & then at Arafaat and at Muzdalfah in the end, these stays are called .....Waqaf

HOLY BOOKS

448) There are four Holy books.

HOLY TAURAT:------HAZRAT MUSA AS----------
LANGAUGE----------HEBREW

449) Taurat was the First revealed book.
450) The law is the meaning of Taurat.
451) Taurat is written in Hebrew language.
452) The Holy Book Taurat was revealed to Prophet "Musa" (AS).
453) The word Tourat occurs eighteen times in the Quran.
454) The Holy book Taurat is called the Old Testament.
455) A Taurat Scroll is the holiest book within Judaism, made up of the five books of Musa (AS).
456) There are 304,805 letters in a Taurat Scroll.

HOLY ZUBUR:------HAZRAT MUSA AS----------
LANGAUGE----------HEBREW

457) In Zubur divine book the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was called as Farooq.
458) Zubur is written in Hebrew language.
459) The Arabic word zahūr means "book" or "writing."
460) The Holy Book Zubur was revealed to Prophet Dawood (A.S).
461) In the Qur'an, the Zubur is mentioned by name only three times.

HOLY INJIL:------HAZRAT ISSA (A.S)----------
LANGAUGE----------ABRANI

462) The Holy book Injil is called the New Testament.
463) The Injeel or Bible was revealed on Hazrat Issa (A.S).
464) The Holy book Injil is called the Gospal.
465) In Injil book the Holy Prophet (PBUH) is named as Farqaleet.
466) Holy book Injil was revealed in Abrani.
467) The meaning of Injil is "Good News".

HOLY QURAN: HAZRAT MUHAMMAD (PBUH)
LANGAUGE------ARABIC

468) The Holy Quran was revealed on Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH).
469) First revealed surah was Al Alaq, 96 in arrangement
470) Quran was reveled in 23 year 5 months and 14 days.
471) The word Quran means read one.
472) 114 total number of Surah. 86 Makki Surah. 28 Madine Surah.
473) Surah means city of Refuge.
474) Total 558 Rukus in Quran.
475) Al-Baqtah is the longest Surah.
476) Al- Kausar is the shortest Surah.
477) Al-Nass is the last surah. & 14 bows are in Quran.
478) First bow occurs in 9th Para i.e Al-Inaam Surah.
479) Five verses were reveled in the first wahy.
480) Namaz commanded in quran for 700 times.
481) The word Islam occurs 6 times in the Quran.
482) Kalima Tayyaiba is mentioned in Quran for 2 times.
483) 12 Ghazawahs described in Holy Quran.
484) 25 prophets mentioned in holy Quran.
485) Angles mentioned in Quran are 7.
486) Names of Quran mentioned in Quran is 55.
487) Word surah has occurred in Quran 9 times.
488) Only Sahabi mentioned in Quran Zaid bin Haris.(surah ahzab)
489) Paradise is mentioned in Quran for 150 times.
490) Jibrael is mentioned in Quran for three times.
491) Al-Imarn is the surah in which Hajj is commanded.
492) Al-Mudassar 2nd Revealed Surah.
493) Al-Muzammil 3rd Revealed Surah.

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494) Al-Tauba does not start with Bismillah.
495) Al-Namal contains two Bismillahs.
496) Three surah starts with curse.
497) 6666 is the number of Ayats.
498) 29 total number of Mukata't.
499) Hazrat Usman was the first Hafiz of the Holy Quran.
500) Hazrat Khalid Bin Saeed, the first writer of Wahy.
501) In surah Al-Saf, Holy prophet is addressed as Ahmed.
502) Ghar-e-Sor is mentioned in Surah Al-Tauba.
503) 5 Surhas start with Qul.
504) Hazrat Umar RA proposed the compilation of Holy Quran.
505) Al- Nasr is known as Surah Widah.
506) Abdul Malik Marwan applied the dots in the Holy Quran.
507) Hajjaj bin yousuf applied diacritical points in Quaran.
508) 8 Siparas starts with Bismillah.
509) 37 total number of surah in last parah.
510) Al- Baqrah and Surah Al-Nissa is spread over 3 Parahs.
511) Al-Falq and Al-Nas revealed at the same time.
512) 3 Surah stats with "Ya Ayananabiyau".
513) City of Rome is mentioned in Holy Quran.
514) Surah Yaseen is known as Heart of Quran.
515) Surah Rehman is known as beauty of Quran.
516) Last Surah reveled in Al-Nasr.
517) Risalat means to convey message.
518) Holy Quran consist 105684 words and 3236700 letters.
519) 6 Surah start with the name of prophets.
520) Surah maryam wholly revealed for a woman.
521) There are 7 stages in Holy Quran.
522) Number of Aayats in al-Bakar is 286.
523) Longest Makki Surah is Aaraf.
524) Second longest Surah is Ashrah/Al-Imran.
525) Surah Kausar has 3 Aayats.
526) First Surah compilation wise is Surah Fatiha.
527) Fatiha means opening.
528) Fatiha contains 7 aayats.
529) Fatiha is also called Ummul Kitab.
530) First surah revealed in Madina was surah Fatiha.
531) Surah Fatiha revealed twice in Makkah & Madina.
532) Meaning of Aayat is Sign.
533) Stone mentioned in Quran is ruby (Yaakut).
534) First Sajda occurs in 9th Para, Al-Inaam Surah.
535) Longest Surah (al-Bakr) covers 1/12th of Quran.
536) Madni Surahs are generally longer.
537) Madni Surahs consist of1/3rd of Quran.
538) Makki Surahs consist of2/3rd of Quran.
539) Surah Ikhlas is 112 Surah of Quran.
540) First complete Madni Surah is Baqarah.
541) Surahs named after animals are 4 in number.
542) Namal means Ant.
543) Surah Inaam means Camel.
544) Surah Nahl means Honey bee.
545) Surah Ankaboot means spider.
546) The major part of Quran is revealed at night time.
547) Generally aayats of Sajida occur in Makki Surahs.
548) Surah Anfal means Cave.
549) In Naml two bismillah occur.
550) Surah Kahf means the cave.
551) Muzammil means Wrapped in garments.
552) Kausar means Abundance.
553) Nasr means Help. Ikhlas means Purity of faith.
554) Falak means Dawn. Un-Nass means Mankind.
555) Surah Rahman is in 27th Para.
556) Bride of Quran is Rahman Surah.
557) Surah Yasin is in 22th and 23rd Para.
558) Present shape of quran is Taufeeqi.
559) Quran is the greatest miracle of Prophet.
560) First seven aayats of quran are called Tawwal.
561) Quran is also regarded as a manual of Science.
562) Surah Alq is both Makki and Madni.
563) Name of Muhammad is mentioned in Quran for 4 times.
564) Adam is mentioned in Surah Aaraf.
565) first Sindhi translation of Quran by Aakhund Azizullah Halai
566) Torat means light.
567) Zaboor means Pieces/ Book written in big letters.
568) Injeel means Good news.
569) 99 numbers of aayats describe Khatam-e- Nabuwat.
570) Procedure of ablution is present in Surah Maidah.
571) Interest was prohibited in 8th A.H.
572) During ghazwa Banu Mustaliq the command of tayamum was reveled.
573) In Surah Muzzamil verse 73 reading quran slowly and clearly is ordained.
574) 4 Mosque mentioned in Holy Quran.
575) Jibraeel is referred in Quran as Ar-rooh..
576) In Quran Rooh Qudus is Jibrael it means Holy Spirit.
577) In Quran Rooh-al-Ameen is Jibrael.
578) Incharge of Provisions is Mekaeel.
579) The angel who was sent to Prophets as a helper against enemies of Allah was Jibraeel.
580) The Angel who sometimes carried Allah's punishment for His disobedients was Jibraeel.
581) Taharat-e-Sughra is Wuzu.
582) There are two types of Farz.
583) Saloos-ul-Quran is Surah Ikhlas.
584) Aroos-ul-Quran i.e bride of Quran is Al-Rehman.
585) Meaning of Baqarah: The cow
586) Shah Waliullah Translated Holy Quran in Persian and Shah Rafiuddin in Urdu in 1776.
587) Hafiz Lakhvi translated Holy Quran in Punjabi.
588) Ross translated the Holy Quran in to English

PROPHETS OF ISLAM

HAZRAT ADAM (AS):

589) Hazrat Adam (AS) is the first Prophet of Allah
590) Safiullah is the title of Hazrat Adam (AS).
591) Adam is a word of Syriani language.
592) The word "Adam" means "man".
593) Hazrat Adam (AS) was created on Juma day.
594) 10 Sahifas were revealed to Hazrat Adam (AS).
595) Hazrat Adam (AS) landed in Sri Lanka on Adam's Peak Mountain.

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596) Hazrat Adam (AS) had 2 daughters and 3 sons.
597) Kabeel killed Habeel because he wanted to marry Akleema.
598) The first person to be put into hell will be Kabeel.
599) Sheesh was youngest son of Hazrat Adam (AS).
600) Age of Hazrat Adam (AS) at Sheesh's birth was 130 years.
601) Hazrat Hawwa was (were) created to remove the loneliness of Hazrat Adam (AS).
602) Hazrat Adam (AS) is also known as Abu-al-Bashr.
603) Hazrat Adam (AS) from India to Makkah and fortyHajj.
604) Iblees urged Hazrat Adam (AS) to taste the fruit of prohibited tree.
605) Hazrat Adam (AS) was the first agriculture engineer and farmer.
606) Hazrat Adam (A.S) built 1st mosque on earth.
607) Height of Prophet Hazrat Adam (A.S) was 90 feets.
608) Age of Prophet Hazrat Adam (A.S) was 950 years.
609) Prophet Hazrat Adam (A.S) grave in Saudi Arabia.
610) Prophet Sheesh (A.S) passed away at the age of 912 years.

HAZRAT NOAH (AS):

611) Prophet Hazrat Noah (A.S) got prophethood at the age of 40.
612) The title Abu ul Bashr Sani for Hazrat Noah AS.
613) 80 people were with Hazrat Noah (A.S) in boat.
614) Prophet Hazrat Noah (A.S) preached people for 950 years.
615) Nation of Prophet Hazrat Noah (A.S) was exterminated through the Flood.
616) Duration of Tofaan e Noah was 6 month.
617) Grave of Prophet Hazrat Noah (A.S) is in Turkey.
618) Nation of Hazrat Noah (A.S) worships 5 idols.
619) Pigeon was sent for the search of land by Hazrat Nooh.
620) Hazrat Noah (A.S) called predecessor, Naji Ullah, Shaikh ul Ambiya.
621) Abul ul Bashr sani is the title of Hazrat Noah (A.S).

HAZRAT IBRAHIM (AS):

622) Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) born at Amer near Euphrate (Iraq).
623) Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) Prophet was thrown into the fire by the order of Namrud.
624) 40 days Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) was in the fire.
625) Azab of Mosquitoes was sent to the nation of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) Prophet.
626) The title of Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) is Khalil Ullah.
627) Grave of Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) is in Israel.
628) Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) is mentioned by name 69 times in the Holy Quran.
629) Between 10 and 30 Sahifas were revealed to Hazrat Ibraham (AS).
630) Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) was firstly ordered to migrate to Palestine.
631) First wife of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) was Saarah.
632) Second wife of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) was Haajirah.
633) Age of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) at the time of his death 175 years.
634) Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) is buried at Hebron in Jerusalem.
635) Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) intended to sacrifice Ismaeel at Mina on 10th Zul Hajj.
636) Hajra the wife of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) was daughter of Pharoah of Egypt.
637) Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) was the Architect, owing to his construction of the Kaaba.
638) Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) invented comb.

HAZRAT ISMAEEL (AS):

639) Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S) is called Abu-al-Arab.
640) Mother of Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S) was Haajrah.
641) Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) was 86 years old when Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S) born.
642) The title of Prophet Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S) was Zabih Ullah.
643) Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S) discovered Hijr e Aswad.
644) Hazrat Ismail (A.S) is mentioned 12 times in Quran.
645) Aisha is the name of Hazrat Ismail (A.S) Wife.
646) Zam Zam emerged from beneath the foot of Hazrat Ismaeel (A.S).
647) Zam Zam emerged in the Valley of Batha.
648) Hazrat Ismail (A.S) was buried in Makkah.

HAZRAT LOOT (AS):

649) Hazrat Loot (AS) was maternal grandfather of Hazrat Ayub (AS).
650) Hazrat Loot (A.S) is mentioned 17 times in the Quran.
651) Hazrat Loot (A.S) was the Naphew of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S).
652) Hazrat Loot (A.S) was the first to migrate.
653) Hazrat Loot (A.S) migrated to Sodom and Gomorrah.
654) Hazrat Loot (A.S) was a historian. He is the father of all the travellers.
655) Sarah, the wife of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) and mother of Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) was sister of Hazrat Loot (A.S).
656) Grave of Prophet Hazrat Loot (AS) is in Iraq.

HAZRAT IDREES (AS):

657) Hazrat Idrees (A.S) was born in Babylon, a city in present-day Iraq.
658) Hazrat Idrees (A.S) expert in astronomy.
659) 2 times Hazrat Idrees (A.S) is mentioned in Holy Quran.
660) 722 languages were understood by Prophet Hazrat

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Idrees (A.S).

661) 30 Sahifas were revealed to Hazrat Idris (AS).
662) Hazrat Idrees (A.S) met with Holy Prophet (SAW) on the 4th heaven.
663) Hazrat Idrees (A.S) was directed by Allah to migrate to Egypt.
664) Hazrat Idrees (A.S) was the first who learnt to write.
665) Hazrat Idrees (A.S) was the first to invent the needle.
666) Hazrat Idrees (A.S) set up 180 cities.
667) Hazrat Idrees (A.S) died in the wings of the angel.

HAZRAT YOUNUS (AS):

668) Hazrat Younus (A.S) is mentioned 4 times in the Holy Quran.
669) Hazrat Younus (A.S) lived in Nineveh, Iraq.
670) Hazrat Younus A.S was born in 9th century BCE.
671) Younus prayed { لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ سُبْحَانَكَ إِنِّي كُنْتُ مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ } in the belly of fishoh
672) Zun-noon, Lord of Fish and Sahib-ul-Hoot is the title of Hazrat Younus (A.S).
673) Hazrat Younus (A.S) was a Hebrew Prophet.
674) Hazrat Younus (A.S) was selected as a messenger of Allah at the age of 30 years.
675) Whale swallowed Hazrat Younus (A.S).

HAZRAT ISHAQ (AS):

676) Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) is mentioned 16 times in Quran.
677) Hazrat Ibarahim (A.S) was the Father of Ishaq (A.S).
678) Sarah Was the Mother of Hazrat Ishaq (A.S).
679) Rebecca was the wife of Hazrat Ishaq (A.S).
680) Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) lived in Palestine with his Father Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) and built the boundaries of Masjid-e-Aqsa.
681) Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) was a shepherd.
682) Ishaq (A.S) is knows as the fore-father of Jews.
683) Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) was the younger brother of Hazrat Ismael (A.S).
684) Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) lost his eye sight in old age.
685) 100 years age of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) at the time of birth of Hazrat ishaq (A.S).
686) 90 years the age of Hazrat Sarah at the time of birth of Hazrat Ishaq (A.S).
687) Hazrat Sarah, the mother of Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) was sister of Hazrat Loot (A.S).
688) Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) was sent to Jews

HAZRAT DAWOOD (AS):

689) Hazrat Dawood (A.S) could mould iron easily with his hand.
690) Prophet Hazrat Sulaiman and Prophet Hazrat Dawood (A.S) understood the language of birds.
691) Prophet Dawood (A.S) has the title Najeeb Ullah.
692) Grave of Hazrat Dawood (A.S) is in Israel.
693) Adam & Dawood are addressed as Khalifa in Quran.

HAZRAT MOOSA (AS):

694) The Title of Prophet Hazrat Moosa (A.S) was Kaleem Ullah.
695) Prophet Hazrat Moosa (A.S) was granted 9 Miracles.
696) Prophet Hazrat Moosa (A.S) crossed the Red Sea.
697) Elder brother of Hazrat Moosa (A.S) was Haroon.
698) Prophet Hazrat Moosa (A.S) had only one brother.
699) Tur-e-Sina was the mountain where Prophet Hazrat Moosa (A.S) recevied Allah message.
700) Teacher of Hazrat Moosa (A.S) was Shoib.
701) An Egyptian was killed by Hazrat Moosa (A.S).
702) Hazrat Moosa (A.S) had impediment in his tongue.
703) Hazrat Moosa (A.S) died on Abareem Mountain.
704) Grave of Hazrat Moosa (A.S) is in Israel.
705) Hazrat Moosa (A.S) married the daughter of Shoaib.

HAZRAT SHOAIB (AS):

706) Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) is mentioned 11 times in the Holy Quran.
707) Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) was an Arab Prophet.
708) Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) is also known as Khateeb-ul-Ambiya.
709) Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) was send to the people of Madyan.
710) Hazrat Musa (A.S) married the daughter of Hazrat Shoaib (A.S).
711) Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) was also an agriculturalist.
712) Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) lived between the time of Hazrat Loot (A.S) and Hazrat Moosa (A.S).
713) People of Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) worshiped a tree called Al-Aykah.
714) The grave of Hazrat Shoaib (A.S) is in Jordan.

HAZRAT AYUB (AS):

715) Hazrat Ayub (A.S) was famous for his Patience.
716) Hazrat Ayub (A.S) is mentioned 4 times in the Holy Quran.
717) Hazrat Ayub (A.S) is said to have lived close to either the Dead Sea or Damascus.
718) Hazrat Ayub (A.S) suffered from Skin Disease.
719) Hazrat Ayub (A.S) suffered from Skin Disease for 18 years.
720) The grave of Hazrat Ayuob (AS) is in Amman.
721) Four Prophets send to Bani Israil.

HAZRAT SALEH (AS):

722) Prophet Hazrat Saleh (A.S) invented Soap.
723) Hazrat Saleh (A.S) is mentioned 9 times in Holy Quran.
724) Hazrat Saleh (A.S) was an Arab prophet.
725) Hazrat Saleh (A.S) was send to the people of Samood.
726) Miracle of Dromedary (camel) is concerned with Hazrat Saleh (A.S).
727) Miracle of pregnant female camel was sent to the nation of Samood.

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728) People of Samood lived in an area known as Al-Hijr.

HAZRAT ESA (AS):

729) Baitul Laham is the birth place of Prophet Esa (A.S) is situated in Jerusalaem.
730) Hazrat Esa (AS) will return to earth near the Day of Judgement in order to fight in a battle against Dajal.
731) Holy Book Injil was revealed to Hazrat Isa (AS).
732) Injil was bestowed on Hazrat Isa (AS) on 12 Ramadan.
733) Hazrat Esa (AS) was born without a father.
734) Hazrat Maryam is the name of Hazrat Isa (AS) mother.
735) Hazrat Esa (AS) was sent to preach the message of Allah to the people of Israel.
736) Reviving the Dead miracle given to Hazrat Esa (AS) by Allah.
737) Prophet Esa (A.S) was the cousin of Prophet Yahya (A.S).
738) Prophet Esa (A.S) has the title Rooh Ullah.
739) Prophet Esa (A.S) was carpenter by profession.
740) Hazrat Isa (A.S) met with Holy Prophet (SAW) on the 2nd heaven.
741) Hazrat Esa (A.S) lifted alive.

HAZRAT YOUSUF (AS):

742) Prophet Yousuf (A.S) was the son of Hazrat Yaqoob (A.S).
743) Prophet Yousuf (A.S) is a prophet who first invented the clock and first to establish an office for agricultural products, and who stocked in abundance and distributed to public in scarcity.
744) Mother of Yousuf was Rachel.
745) Yaqoob lost his eye-sight in memory of Yousuf.
746) Real brother of Yousuf was Bin Yamen.
747) Yousuf's family was called the Israeelites.
748) Prophet Yousuf (A.S) was sold as a slave in Egypt.
749) Prophet Yousuf (A.S) had 11 brothers.
750) Prophet Yousuf (A.S) and Prophet Yaqoob (A.S) met each other after 40 years.
751) Prophet Yousuf (A.S) is famous for his beauty.
752) Prophet Yousuf (A.S) knew facts about dreams.

GHAZWAT: (غزوات)

The Muslims fought the total of twenty eight (28) battles during the life of the Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) from which some were fought by the Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) himself and from which some were lead and/or participated by the Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) which are:

THE BATTLE OF BADR: (غزوہ بدر)

753) Another name of the Battle of Badr is Ghazwa Kubra.
754) Ghazwa Badr was an important event that took place on the 17th Ramazan, 2nd Hijrah.
755) Ghazwa Badr is named as Youm-ul-Furqan.
756) The Battle of Badr took place in 624 AD.
757) There were 1000 infidels in the Battle of Badr.
758) 70 infidels were killed in the Battle of Badr.
759) 70 prisoners were captured in the Battle of Badr
760) There were 313 Muslims in the Battle of Badr.
761) The colour of the flag of the Islamic army in Ghazwa Badr was white.
762) In the Battle of Badr, Abu Jehl was killed.
763) Badr is a Valley.
764) Badr is located near the Madina.
765) Badr is 80 miles away from Madina.
766) In Battle Badr the heavy rain helped Muslims by Allah.
767) Hazrat Ubaidah (RA) was the oldest in age and was in the front line in Battle of Badr.
768) The Battle of Badr is mentioned in Surah Aal-e-Imran of the Holy Quran.
769) Aqel Bin Abi Talib was the brother of Hazrat A (RA) who was taken as prisoner in the Battle of Badr.
770) Abbas was the uncle of the Holy Prophet (PBUH who was taken as prisoner in the Battle of Badr.
771) Abul Aas was the son-in-law of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) who was taken as prisoner in the Battle o Badr.
772) Abu Jehl was the leader of pagans in the Battle of Badr.

THE BATTLE OF UHAD: (غزوہ أحد)

773) Ghazwa-e-Ohad took place in 3 Hijrah.
774) Ohad is located 3 miles away from Madina.
775) Ohad is a Hill.
776) In North direction of Madina, Ohad is located.
777) 1000 Muslims participated in the Battle of Ohad.
778) 300 persons were accompanianied with Abdullah Bin Ubai.
779) Abdullah Bin Ubai was Munafiq.
780) 70 Muslims were martyred in the Battle of Ohad.
781) 40 Muslims were injured in the Battle of Uhad.
782) In the Battle of Uhad 3000 pagans of Makkah participated.
783) In Ohad Battle, Muslim ladies provided first aid to the Muslim fighters.
784) Hazrat Hamza (RA) was martyred in the Battle of Ohad.
785) Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (RA) was the leader of "Teer Andaz Dasta" at Jabal-e-Yahene in the Battle of Ohad.
786) The leader of the enemy cavalry, in the Battle of Ohad was Khalid Bin Waleed.
787) The daughter of Utba was Hinda who accompained the army of pagans in the Battle of Ohad.
788) The teeth of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) were martyred in the Battle of Ohad.
789) 50 Muslims were posted to protect the pass in the Ohad Mountain.
790) In the Battle of Ohad, Abu Sufyan was the

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commander in chief of infidels.

791) Ohad was the Battle in which Muslims suffered heavy losses.

THE BATTLE OF TRENCH: (غزوہ خندق)

792) The Battle of Trench was fought in 5 A.H.
793) The Battle of Trench took place in 627 AD.
794) Trench is also called Ghazwa Ahzab.
795) Battle of Trench took place after the Battle of Ohad.
796) 3000 Sahabas (RA) worked along with Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) to dig up the trench.
797) 6 Muslims were martyred in the Battle of Trench.
798) The strength of the pagens armies is estimated around 10,000 men with three hundred horses and one thousand camels.
799) 10 pagans were killed in the Battle of Trench.
800) In Ghazwa-e-Khandaq the length of trench was about 4 miles, width 15 feet and depth 15 feet.
801) 20 days took to dig the Khandaq.
802) The Holy Prophet (PBUH) ordered to digging of trench on the border of Syria.
803) The tribe which broke the treaty with the Holy Prophet (SAW) in the Battle of Trench was Banu Quraizah.
804) Hazrat Salman Farsi (RA) proposed to dig a trench.
805) The piercing blast of cold wind blew in the Battle of Ahzab.
806) The surah which describes Ghazwa-e-Khandaq is Surah-al-Ahza.
807) In Ghazwa Ahzab Hazrat Safia (RA) killed a Jew.
808) The meaning of Ahzab is Groups.
809) The religion of Banu Quraizah was Judaism.
810) The diplomatic efforts of Naeem bin Masood were successful in the battle of Khandaq.
811) After the Battle of Trench, the Banu Quraizah agreed to abide by the decision of the man of their own tribe namely Hazrat Sa'ad Bin Ma'az (RA).
812) In Khandaq battle many salats were missed and offered later on.

THE BATTLE OF KHAYBAR: (غزوہ خیبر)

813) The Battle of Khaybar was fought in 7 A.H.
814) The battle of Khyber was fought in the year 628 AD.
815) Khyber is located near Madina.
816) The tribe of Jews which broke the treaty was Banu Qainqa.
817) Khyber is situated 96 miles from Madina.
818) The center of Jewish population in Arabia was Khyber.
819) 1600 companions (RA) accompained the Holy Prophet (SAW) against the Jews of Khyber.
820) In the Battle of Khyber a famous wrestler Marhab was murdered by Hazrat Ali (RA).
821) The Tribe which settled in Khyber after leaving Madina was Banu Nuzair.
822) Khyber was captured in 20 days.
823) The Jews agreed to give 50% of produce to the Muslims after the Khyber expedition.
824) Munafiqeen tried to create disruption between the two main tribes of Madina, the Aos and the Khazraj.
825) The Slogan of Muslims in Battle of Khayber was "Allah Akbar".
826) There are 20 women are participated in the battle of Khayber.from Muslims side.
827) Ummul Momineen Hazrat Um-e-Salma was participated in Battle of Khayber.

FATH MEKKAH: (فتح مکہ)

828) In 8th Hijra, the conquest of Makkah took place.
829) Holy Prophet (PBUH) recited Surah Al-Fatha at the conquest of Makkah.
830) Prophet stayed at Makkah for 15 days after its conquest

THE BATTLE OF AL-TA'EF: (غزوہ طائف)

831) Ta'ef is one of the fertile country towns of the Hijaz.
832) The siege of Taef was laid in 9 A.H.
833) The Arabs of Saqif tribe was amongst those people, who fought against Islam in the Battle of Hunayn.

THE BATTLE OF TABOOK (غزوہ تبوک)

834) Tabook expedition took place in 9 A.H.
835) 30,000 Muslims were in Battle of Tabook.
836) For 20 days the Holy Prophet (PBUH) stayed at Tabook.
837) Tabook expedition was the last expedition in which the Holy Prophrt (PBUH) personally took part.
838) In Ghazwa Tabook Muslims came back without fight.
839) The age of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in the Battle of Tabook was 61 years.
840) Ghazwa Tabook was fought against Romans.
841) The main reason of the battle of Tabook was Mischief of Romans.
842) Tabook is situated between Madina & Damascus.
843) The Battle after which the siege of Taif was laid was Tabook Expedition.
844) The flagman of Islamic army was Hazrat Umar (RA).

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اُردو

جماعت چہارم

اُردو زبان کا تعارف

(1) اُردو ترک زبان کے لفظ "اوردو" یا "اوردا" سے نکلا ہے۔ جس کا مطلب لشکر، فوج یا چھاؤنی ہے۔ اسی سے انگریزی لفظ Horde (جرگہ، لشکر، گروہ) کا ظہور ہوا ہے۔

(2) اُردو زبان ترکی، فارسی، عربی، ہندی اور سنسکرت زبانوں کا مجموعہ ہے۔

(3) اُردو پاکستان کی قومی زبان جبکہ بھارت کی 23 سرکاری زبانوں میں سے ایک ہے۔

(4) اُردو پاکستان کی قومی زبان ہے۔

(5) اُردو (بولنے والوں کی تعداد کے لحاظ سے) دُنیا کی تمام زبانوں میں بیسویں نمبر پر ہے۔

(6) اُردو کا لفظ سب سے پہلے بابر نے "تزک بابری" میں استعمال کیا ہے۔

(7) مغل شہنشاہوں کے زمانے میں شاہی لشکر یا لشکر گاہ کو "اُردو معلیٰ" کہا جاتا تھا۔

(8) مغل شہنشاہوں کے زمانے میں جس بازار میں فوج کے سپاہی خرید و فروخت کے لئے جاتے تھے۔ اُسے "اُردو بازار" کہا جاتا تھا۔

(9) اُردو زبان کی سب سے پہلی تحریر امیر خسرو دہلوی کی ملتی ہے۔ جو 653 ہجری کا زمانہ ہے۔ وہ اپنی کتاب میں اُردو کلام کو ہندی کلام کے نام سے موسوم کرتے ہیں۔

(10) اُردو کے پہلے شاعر کا نام امیر خسرو ہیں۔

(11) اُردو کے سب سے پہلے غزل گو شاعر ولی دکنی ہے۔

(12) قرآن مجید کا پہلا اُردو لفظی ترجمہ شاہ رفیع الدین نے کیا۔

(13) قرآن پاک کا اُردو میں پہلا بامحاورہ ترجمہ شاہ عبدالقادر نے کیا۔

(14) اُردو نثر میں علامہ اقبال کی پہلی باقاعدہ تصنیف کا نام علم الاقتصاد ہے۔

(15) اُردو نثر کی پہلی کتاب کا نام سب رس ہے۔

(16) اُردو ناول نگاری میں مزاح نگاری کی بنیاد رتن ناتھ سرشار نے رکھی۔

(17) اُردو ادب کا پہلا تنقید نگار مولانا الطاف حسین حالی کو کہا جاتا ہے۔

(18) سب سے پہلے ہندوستان کے راجندر ناتھ ٹیگور ادیب کو ادب کا نوبل انعام دیا گیا۔

(19) جب کوئی شاعر اپنے کسی دوست، محبوب ہستی، سیاسی یا مذہبی شخصیت کی وفات پر نظم میں اظہار غم کرے تو ایسی نظم کو مرثیہ کہتے ہیں۔

(20) اُردو کا پہلا اخبار جام جہاں نما تھا۔

(21) جام جہاں نما 1822 میں شائع ہوا۔

(22) جام جہاں نما اُردو کا ہفت روزہ کلکتہ سے شائع ہوا۔

(23) ماہنامہ مخزن 1901 میں جاری ہوا۔

(24) ماہنامہ مخزن لاہور سے جاری ہوا۔

(25) ناول اطالوی زبان کا لفظ ہے۔

(26) ڈرامہ یونانی زبان کا لفظ ہے۔

(27) غزل کے لغوی معنی ہیں عورتوں سے باتیں کرنا۔

(28) قصیدہ کا پہلا شعر، غزل کا پہلا ہم قافیہ شعر کو مطلع کہتے ہیں۔

(29) "بیت الغزل" غزل کے پہلے شعر کو کہتے ہیں۔

(30) مطلع کے بعد والے شعر کو حسن مطلع کہتے ہیں۔

(31) آخری شعر جس میں شاعر اپنا تخلص استعمال کرے اسے مقطع کہتے ہیں۔

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علم زبان

(32) حروف: سادہ آوازوں کی تحریری علامات کا نام حروف ہے۔ حروف سے الفاظ بنتے ہیں۔ اور زبان وجود میں آتی ہے۔

(33) حروف تہجی: اردو زبان کے حروف تہجی "الف تا یے" 37 بنتے ہیں۔ "آ" سمیت 38 ہیں۔

(34) حروف ابجد: پہلے عربی حروف تہجی کی موجودہ شکل اور ترتیب اس سے بالکل مختلف تھی۔ اور یہ حروف آٹھ مختلف ناموں کے تحت یکجا کئے گئے تھے۔ چونکہ اس حروف تہجی کا پہلا لفظ ابجد تھا۔ اس لئے یہ حروف تہجی "حروف ابجد کے نام سے جانے پہچانے گئے۔

ابجد				ہوز				حطی				کلمن			
ا	ب	ج	د	ہ	و	ز		ح	ط	ی		ک	ل	م	ن

قرشت				سعفص				فقط				قرشت			
ق	ر	ش	ت	س	ع	ف	ص	ث	خ	ز		ض	ظ	غ	

(35) حروف قمری: وہ حروف جن پر "ال" عربی آتا ہے۔ اور پڑھا بھی جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً القمر، البدر، العید، عبدالکریم وغیرہ

(36) حروف شمسی: وہ حروف جن پر "ال" عربی آتا ہے۔ مگر پڑھا نہیں جاتا۔ مثلاً الشمس، الناصر، السلام، عبدالرشید وغیرہ

(37) حروف منقوطہ: وہ حروف جن پر نقطہ ہو۔ مثلاً ب، پ، ج، ش، ن، ق وغیرہ

(38) حروف غیر منقوطہ: وہ حروف جن پر نقطہ نہ ہو۔ مثلاً د، ر، ح، س، ل، ک، ی وغیرہ

ہ کی قسمیں:

(39) ہائے ملفوظی: وہ "ہ" ہے۔ جو کھل کر پڑھی جائے۔ جیسے گناہ، بیاہ، سیاہ، گوارہ وغیرہ

(40) ہائے مختفی: وہ "ہ" جو کھل کر نہ پڑھی جائے۔ جیسے راستہ، پیالہ، دیوانہ، مستانہ، کزیانہ وغیرہ

الف کی قسمیں:

(41) الف ممدودہ: وہ الف ہے۔ جو کھینچ کر پڑھا جائے۔ جیسے آم، آج، آپ، آرام، اور آسائش وغیرہ

(42) الف مقصورہ: وہ الف ہے۔ جو کھینچ کر نہ پڑھا جائے۔ جیسے اب، اشرف، اکبر، انور اور اصغر وغیرہ

ی کی قسمیں:

(43) یائے معروف: وہ "ی" جو کھل کر پڑھی جائے۔ یائے معروف کہلاتی ہے۔ جیسا کہ رشید، رقیب، جدید، نیم، قدیم وغیرہ

(44) یائے مجہول: وہ "ے" جو کھل کر نہ پڑھی جائے۔ یائے مجہول کہلاتی ہے۔ جیسا کہ دیر، کھیل، میل، جیل، بیل وغیرہ

واو 'و' کی قسمیں:

(45) واو معروف: واو معروف سے مراد ایسی واو ہے۔ جو خوب کھل کر پڑھی جائے۔ جیسا کہ خوب، دُور، حُور، نُور وغیرہ

(46) واو مجہول: واو مجہول وہ واو ہے۔ جو واضح طور پر نہ پڑھی جائے۔ جیسا کہ زور، چور، شور، مور، گور وغیرہ

(47) واو معدولہ: واو معدولہ سے مراد وہ 'واو' جو لکھنے میں آئے مگر پڑھنے میں نہ آئے۔ جیسا کہ خوش، خواہش، خود، خوب وغیرہ

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گرامر (صرف ونحو)

ہر زبان کے لیے کچھ اصول اور قوانین ہوتے ہیں، جن سے اس زبان کو صحیح طور سے سیکھا اور استعمال کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ زبان کی درستی اور اس کی خوبصورتی کو برقرار رکھنے کے لیے ان قوانین پر عمل درآمد کرنا ضروری ہوتا ہے۔ اردو زبان کے بھی کچھ اصول ہیں، جنہیں قواعد یا گرامر کہا جاتا ہے۔ ان کے جاننے سے اردو زبان کو ٹھیک طریقے سے بولا اور سمجھا جاسکتا ہے۔ انگریزی میں قواعد کو grammar کہتے ہیں۔ قواعد یا گرامر، لسانیات کی ایک اہم شاخ ہے اور اس کا مطالعہ زبان پہ دسترس حاصل کرنے کے لیے نہایت ضروری ہے۔ یہ مضمون اردو زبان کے قواعد کے متعلق ہے۔

اردو قواعد کے دو حصے ہیں: 1- حصہ صرف 2- حصہ نحو

ان کی تفصیلات ذیل میں درج ہیں:

حصہ صرف:

صرف، قواعد کا وہ حصہ ہے جس میں جملوں اور مرکبات کی بجائے، فقط الفاظ کے بارے میں بحث کی جاتی ہے؛ ان کی ساخت، بناوٹ اور معانی کی وضاحت کی جاتی ہے اور صرف الفاظ کو موضوع بحث بنایا جاتا ہے۔

■ لفظ

✓ انسان اپنے منہ سے جو کچھ کہتا ہے اس کی بنیادی اکائی لفظ ہوتی ہے۔ اسے انگریزی میں word کہتے ہیں۔

✓ **لفظ کی اقسام:** لفظ کی دو اقسام ہیں ا۔ کلمہ ۲۔ مہمل

کلمہ کا مفہوم: وہ الفاظ جو کچھ معنی رکھتے ہوں اور سننے والے کی سمجھ میں آسانی سے آجائیں کلمہ کہلاتے ہیں۔

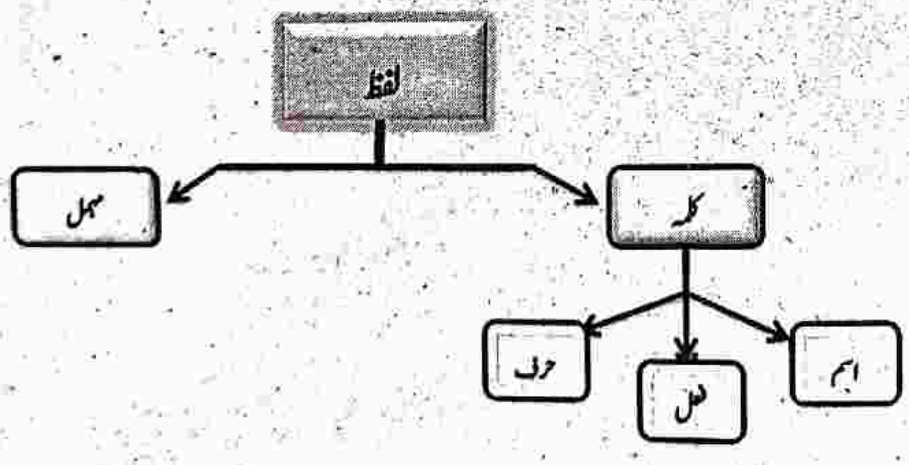
یا

کلمہ بامعنی لفظ ہوتا ہے یعنی ایسا لفظ جس کے کچھ معنی ظاہر ہوں اُسے کلمہ کہتے ہیں۔

کلمہ کی مثالیں: سیاہ، سفید، پانی، برف، سچ، جھوٹ، سورج، چاند، ستارے، زمین، آسمان وغیرہ

مہمل کا مفہوم: ایسا لفظ جس کا اپنا کوئی معنی نہ ہو لیکن ایسا لفظ جو کسی بامعنی لفظ کے ساتھ بات میں خوبصورتی پیدا کرنے کے لیے بولا جائے اُسے مہمل کہتے ہیں۔

مہمل کی مثالیں: پانی وانی، بات چیت، جھوٹ موٹ، سودا سلف، کوڑا کرکٹ وغیرہ ان میں وانی، چیت، موٹ، سلف، کرکٹ مہمل ہیں جو کوئی معنی نہیں رکھتے۔



کلمہ کی اقسام:

کلمہ کی تین اقسام ہیں۔

✓ 1) اسم: وہ کلمہ ہے جو کسی شخص، جگہ یا چیز کے لیے استعمال ہو۔ مثلاً: پاکستان، کراچی، لاہور، اسلام آباد، فصیح، ثاقب، شاہدہ، منتظر، حنا، پہاڑ، دریا، سمندر، زمین، آسمان، کرسی، میز، قلم، دوات، کھڑکی، کمپیوٹر وغیرہ

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✓ 2) فعل: وہ کلمہ ہے جس میں کسی کام کا کرنا، ہونا یا سہنا زمانے کے لحاظ سے پایا جائے۔ مثلاً: ہوتا ہے، سوئے گا، کھائے گا، کھاتا ہے، پیتا ہے، پیئے گا، پڑھا لکھا ہے، پڑھے گا، وہ آتا ہے، اسلم آیا، عرفان گیا وغیرہ۔

✓ 3) حرف: وہ کلمہ ہے جو نہ تو اسم ہو اور نہ ہی فعل ہو مگر اسم اور فعل کو آپس میں ملا کر مطلب پورا کرے۔ مثلاً: کی، کا، کے، کو، تک، پر، سے

یہاں پہلے اسم کو تفصیلاً بیان کریں گے اس کے بعد فعل اور حرف کو۔

✓ **اسم کی اقسام:**

1) **اسم بلحاظ تعداد:** گنتی کے لحاظ سے اسم کی دو قسمیں ہیں۔

i. واحد: واحد وہ اسم ہے۔ جو کسی اسم کے صرف ایک عدد کو ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً: مکان، طوطا، دوا، مسجد، وغیرہ

ii. جمع: جمع وہ اسم ہے۔ جو کسی اسم کے ایک سے زیادہ تعداد کو ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً: مکانات، تحائف، ادویہ، مدارس، مساجد وغیرہ

جمع الجمع: جمع الجمع اس اسم کو کہتے ہیں۔ جو جمع کا جمع ہو۔ مثلاً: ادویات، صحابیات وغیرہ

2) **اسم بلحاظ جنس:** جنس کے لحاظ سے اسم کی دو قسمیں ہیں

i. مذکر: مذکر وہ اسم ہے جو نر کے لیے بولا جائے۔ یعنی نر جنس والے اسم کو مذکر کہتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:- مرد، بادشاہ، بیٹا، نوکر، ہاتھی، نانا، لوہار، اونٹ وغیرہ۔

ii. مونث: مونث وہ اسم ہے جو مادہ کے لئے بولا جائے۔ یعنی مادہ جنس والے اسم کو مونث کہتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:- عورت، بہن، بیٹی، نوکرانی، نانی لوہارن، اونٹنی، وغیرہ

3) **اسم بلحاظ معنی:** معنوں کے لحاظ سے اسم کی دو قسمیں ہیں۔

i. اسم معرفہ: اس اسم کو کہتے ہیں جو کسی خاص شخص، خاص جگہ یا خاص چیز وغیرہ کا نام ہو۔ اسم معرفہ کو اسم خاص بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:- سید علی گیلانی، مولانا عمر فاروق، دہلی، آسٹریلیا، مسجد الحرام وغیرہ۔

اسم معرفہ کی قسمیں: اسم معرفہ کی چار قسمیں ہیں۔

a. اسم علم: اسم علم وہ خاص نام ہے جس سے کوئی شخص، یا جگہ یا چیز مشہور ہو۔ مثلاً:- علامہ اقبال، کوہ طور، تاج محل، سرسید احمد خان، وغیرہ عبدالحق دسویں جماعت میں پڑھتا ہے۔ سرینگر جہلم کے کنارے آباد ہے۔ پیر پنجال کشمیر کا پہاڑ ہے۔ اوپر کے فقروں میں عبدالحق ایک لڑکے کا نام ہے۔ سرینگر ایک خاص مشہور شہر ہے۔ جہلم ایک خاص دریا کا نام ہے۔ ایسے ناموں کو علم کہتے ہیں۔

اسم علم کی پانچ قسمیں ہیں۔

❖ خطاب: وہ وصفی نام ہے جو کسی شخص کو حکومت کی طرف سے عزت افزائی کے لیے دیا جاتا ہے۔ اور وہ پھر اسی نام سے مشہور ہو جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:- سرسید احمد خان، سر محمد اقبال، شمس العلماء محمد حسین آزاد وغیرہ۔

ان مثالوں میں 'سر' کا خطاب سرسید احمد خان اور علامہ اقبال کو، 'شمس العلماء' کا خطاب محمد حسین آزاد کو ملا ہے۔ وغیرہ۔

❖ لقب: لقب وہ وصفی نام ہے جو کسی خاص صفت کی وجہ سے لوگوں میں مشہور ہو جائے۔ یہ وصفی نام لوگوں کی طرف سے مل جاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:- 'خلیل اللہ' لقب ہے حضرت ابراہیم علیہ سلام کا، اور 'قائد اعظم' لقب ہے محمد علی جناح کا، 'مہاتما' لقب ہے گاندھی جی وغیرہ۔ حضرت موسیٰ کلیم اللہ تھے، سید الشہداء جمعہ کے دن شہید ہوئے، خدا نے خلیل اللہ کو نمرود کی آگ سے بچایا پہلی مثال میں حضرت موسیٰ کو کلیم اللہ کہا گیا ہے۔ سید شہدا امام حسین کا نام ہے جو کربلا کے میدان میں شہید ہوئے، اسی طرح خلیل اللہ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ سلام کا نام ہے جو خدا کے پیارے تھے۔ پس ایسے نام جو خاص وصف کے باعث مشہور ہو جائیں ان کو لقب کہتے ہیں۔

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عرف: وہ مختصر سا نام ہے جو محبت یا حقارت کی وجہ سے اپنوں اور پرایوں میں مشہور ہو جائے۔ مثلاً:- حسن علی عرف چھوٹے میاں۔ میر عسکری عرف میر کلو۔ عبدالرشید عرف جھنڈا اعلیٰ درجے کا ادیب ہے۔ کرتار سنگھ عرف دیالہ پان فروش ہے۔

اوپر کی مثالوں میں حسن علی، میر عسکری، عبدالرشید، کرتار سنگھ، اصلی نام ہیں۔ اور چھوٹے میاں، میر کلو، جھنڈا، دیالہ یوں ہی مشہور ہو گئے ہیں۔ ایسے نام عرف کہلاتے ہیں۔ اکثر اوقات اصلی نام ہی بگڑ کر عرف ہو جاتا ہے۔

کنیت: کنیت کسی شخص کا وہ نام ہے جو باپ، یا ماں، یا بیٹے کی نسبت سے رکھا جاتا ہے اور پھر اسی نام سے مشہور ہو جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:- ابو حنیفہ، ابن عمر، ام سلیم، ابن مریم، ابو بکر۔

حقیقت میں یہ اہل عرب کا دستور ہے کہ اصلی نام کے علاوہ ایک اور نام بھی رکھتے ہیں جس میں کسی کا باپ یا بیٹا یا ماں یا بیٹی ہونا پایا جائے۔ مگر ہندوستان میں میاں بیوی کا نام نہیں لیتا۔ بیوی میاں کا نام نہیں لیتی جب ان کے اولاد ہوتی ہے تو اس کے نام کی نسبت سے ایک دوسرے کو پکارتے ہیں۔ جیسے قادر کی ماں، مجید کا باپ، بس یہی کنیت ہے۔

تخلص: یہ وہ مختصر نام ہے جو شعرا اپنے اشعار میں اپنے اصلی نام کے بدلے استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ اور پھر اسی نام سے مشہور ہو جاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:- سر محمد اقبال اردو کے عظیم شاعر ہیں، محمد حسین آزاد محمد ابراہیم ذوق کے شاگرد تھے، عبدالرحمن راہی یونیورسٹی کے پروفیسر ہیں، عبدالصمد صاحب ہمارے محبوب استاد ہیں، غلام نبی فراق ایس۔ ایس کالج کے پروفیسر ہیں۔

اوپر کی مثالوں میں محمد اقبال، محمد حسین، محمد ابراہیم، عبدالرحمن، عبدالصمد، غلام نبی شاعروں کے نام ہیں۔ جنہوں نے اقبال، آزاد، ذوق، راہی، صاحب، اور فراق اپنے چھوٹے نام رکھے ہیں جن کو وہ اپنے شعروں میں لاتے ہیں۔ انہی کو تخلص کہا جاتا ہے۔

اسم ضمیر: اسم ضمیر وہ کلمہ ہے جو کسی اسم کی جگہ استعمال کیا جائے۔ مثلاً:- ماسٹر رفیق حسین ہمیں اردو پڑھاتا ہے۔ وہ بہت محنتی ہے۔ ہم اس کو پسند کرتے ہیں۔ ان جملوں میں۔ وہ، ہم، اس، ہمیں، اسا ئے ضمیر ہیں کیونکہ یہ اسموں کے بدلے استعمال ہوئے ہیں۔

مرجع: جس اسم کی جگہ اسم ضمیر استعمال کیا جائے اسے مرجع کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے اسد نیک لڑکا ہے۔ وہ ہمیشہ سچ بولتا ہے۔ اس میں "وہ" ضمیر ہے۔ جبکہ "اسد" مرجع ہے۔

ضمیر کی چار قسمیں ہیں۔

ضمائر شخصی: وہ ضمیر ہے جس میں کسی شخص کے بارے میں ذکر کیا جائے۔

مثلاً:-

۱- میں نے دو گھوڑے خریدے۔ ہم لاہور سے آئے۔

۲- تو کہاں جائے گا؟ تم اس جگہ مکان بناؤ

۳- وہ یہاں نہیں رہتے۔ وہ کدھر گیا۔

نمبر ۱ کے فقروں میں "میں اور ہم" سے وہ شخص مراد ہے جو باتیں کر رہا ہے اور اس سے متکلم کہتے ہیں۔

نمبر ۲ کے فقروں میں "تو اور تم" سے وہ شخص مراد ہے جس سے بات ہو رہی ہے اور اس سے مخاطب کہتے ہیں۔

نمبر ۳ کے جملوں میں "وہ" سے وہ شخص مراد ہے جس کے بارے میں ذکر ہو رہا ہے اسے غائب کہتے ہیں۔

ضمیر شخصی کی تین قسمیں ہیں۔

- ضمیر متکلم: ضمیر متکلم وہ ضمیر ہے جو کلام کرنے والا اپنے لیے استعمال کرتا ہے۔
- ضمیر مخاطب: ضمیر مخاطب وہ ضمیر ہے جو کلام کرنے والا مخاطب کے لیے استعمال کرتا ہے۔
- ضمیر غائب: ضمیر غائب وہ ضمیر ہے جو اس شخص کے لئے آئے جس کا ذکر ہو رہا ہے اور جو حاضر نہیں ہوتا۔

ضمیر موصولہ: ضمیر موصولہ وہ ضمیر ہے جس کے ساتھ ہمیشہ ایک جملہ یعنی صلہ ہوتا ہے۔ ضمائر موصولہ یہ ہیں۔ جو، جو جو، جو کہ، وہ جو، جو کوئی، جو چیز، جو کچھ، جو نسی، وغیرہ۔ ہیں۔

آیئے سمجھتے مثالوں سے

جو لڑکا محنت کرتا ہے کامیابی حاصل کرتا ہے۔ جونسا قلم چاہو لے لو۔ جو کچھ تم نے سنا صاف صاف بتا دو۔

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ان مثالوں میں جو، جو نسا، جو کچھ ایسے کلمے ہیں کہ جب تک ان کے ساتھ ایک اور جملہ نہ ملے پورے معنی نہیں دیتے ہیں۔ ایسے کلموں کو موصول کہتے ہیں۔ اردو جملوں ان کے ساتھ ملایا جاتا ہے اسے 'صلہ' کہتے ہیں۔ موصول اور صلہ مل کر پوری بات نہیں ہوتی بلکہ صلہ اور موصول بلکر کلام کا جزو ہوتے ہیں۔ اگر صرف 'جو محنت کرتا ہے' کہا جائے تو نتیجے کا ذکر باقی رہتا ہے۔ اسی طرح 'جو نسا قلم چاہو'۔ 'جو کچھ تم نے سنا'۔ ان سے پوری بات سمجھ میں نہیں آتی۔ پس موصول اور صلے کے بعد ایک اور جملے کا آنا ضروری ہے تاکہ بات پوری ہو جائے۔

❖ ضمائر استفہامیہ: استفہامیہ اس ضمیر کو کہتے ہیں جو پوچھنے کے موقع پر بولی جاتی ہے۔

آیئے مثالوں سے سمجھتے ہیں۔

تم کیا کر رہی ہو؟ میں نے کسے پکارا ہے؟

اس لڑائی میں کتنے مرے؟ تم نے کتنا کھایا؟ یہ کونسا بیٹ تمھیں کونسی پسند ہے؟

اوپر کی مثالوں میں کیا، کون، کسے، کتنے، کتنا، کونسی، وغیرہ سب کلمے سوال پوچھنے کے موقع پر استعمال کیے ہیں اور کسی اسم کی جگہ آئے ہیں پس جو کلمے پوچھنے کے موقع پر کسی اسم کے لیے استعمال کیے جاتے ہیں ضمائر استفہامیہ کہلاتے ہیں۔

❖ ضمائر اشارہ: ضمیر اشارہ وہ ضمیر ہے جو بطور اشارہ کے استعمال ہوتی ہے یعنی ضمیر اشارہ وہ ضمیر ہے جس سے کسی چیز کی طرف اشارہ کیا جائے۔

آیئے مثالوں سے سمجھتے ہیں۔

یہ میرا ہے، وہ آپکے لیے ہے، وہ زاہد کی ہے، وہ دیکھو چاند نکل رہا ہے، یہ دیکھو سانپ جا رہا ہے۔

ان مثالوں میں "وہ" اور "یہ" سے کسی اسم کی طرف اشارہ کیا گیا ہے۔ قریب کے لیے "یہ" اور بعید کے لیے "وہ" کے الفاظ سے اشارہ کیا گیا ہے۔ پس "یہ" اور "وہ" اشارہ ہیں اور جس چیز کی طرف اشارہ کیا جائے اسے "مشارالیہ" کہتے ہیں۔

c. اسم اشارہ: اسم اشارہ وہ کلمہ ہے جس سے کسی شخص یا جگہ یا چیز کی طرف اشارہ کیا جائے۔ مثلاً:- وہ پہاڑ، یہ میز، وہ دریا، یہ لڑکا وغیرہ۔ ان کلمات میں "وہ" اور "یہ" اسماء اشارہ ہیں۔

۔ قریب کے اشارے کے لیے "یہ" اور بعید کے لیے "وہ" کے الفاظ ساتھ اشارہ کیا جاتا ہے۔

مشارالیہ: جس شخص یا جگہ یا چیز کی طرف اشارہ کیا جائے اس سے مشارالیہ کہا جاتا ہے۔ اوپر کی مثالوں میں پہاڑ، میز، دریا، لڑکا، مشارالیہ ہیں۔

❖ اشارہ قریب: بعض ایسے کلمے ہیں جو قریب کے کسی شخص، جگہ یا چیز کی طرف اشارہ کرتے ہیں۔ ان کو اسم اشارہ قریب کہتے ہیں۔

مثلاً یہ گھر میرا ہے۔ اس لڑکے کی ذہانت قابل داد ہے۔

❖ اشارہ بعید: بعض ایسے کلمے ہیں۔ جو دور کے کسی شخص، جگہ یا چیز کی طرف اشارہ کرتے ہیں۔ ان کو اسم اشارہ بعید کہتے ہیں۔

مثلاً وہ لڑکا بہت نیک ہے اُس مکان کے پاس میرا مکان ہے۔

d. اسم موصول: وہ اسم ہے جس کے ساتھ جب تک کوئی دوسرا جملہ نہ ملایا جائے تو پورا معنی نہیں دیتا۔ مثلاً:- جو محنت کرتا ہے عزت پاتا ہے۔ آپ جو کچھ کرتے ہیں ٹھیک ہے۔ جونہی ہم سکول پہنچے گھنٹی بج گئی۔ ان جملوں میں جو، جو کچھ، جونہی اسماء موصول ہیں۔

صلہ: جو جملہ اسم موصول کے بعد آتا ہے اسے صلہ کہتے ہیں۔ مندرجہ بالا مثالوں میں عزت پاتا ہے، ٹھیک ہے، گھنٹی بج گئی، صلہ ہیں۔

وضاحت: اسم ضمیر، اسم موصول، اسم اشارہ، بذات خود معرفہ نہیں ہوتے لیکن جن اسموں کے ساتھ استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔ انہیں معرفہ بنا دیتے ہیں۔ مثلاً یہ لڑکا، وہ عورت، یہ مکان، وہ گھر وغیرہ۔

ii. اسم نکرہ: اس اسم کو کہتے ہیں جو کسی عام شخص، عام جگہ، عام چیز، کے نام کو ظاہر کرے۔ اسم نکرہ کو اسم عام بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:- قلم، طالب علم، ڈاکٹر، گائے، دریا، پہاڑ، گھڑی، مدرسہ، مسجد وغیرہ۔

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اسم نکرہ کی اقسام: اسم نکرہ کی دس قسمیں ہیں۔

a. اسم فاعل: وہ اسم ہے جو اس کام کرنے والے کو ظاہر کرے جو مصدر سے نکلا ہو۔ مثلاً:۔ لکھنے والا، پڑھنے والا، پینے والا، دوڑنے والا، کھانے والا۔ ان کلموں میں لکھنے والا اس شخص کو ظاہر کرتا ہے جس سے لکھنے کا کام وقوع میں آیا۔ یعنی جو لکھے اسی طرح پڑھنے والا اس کو جو پڑھے، دوڑنے والا اس کو جو دوڑے، کھانے والا جو کھائے، پینے والا جو پیے، اور یہ وہ کام ہیں جو ان مصدروں کے معنوں میں پائے جاتے ہیں۔ ایسے اسم اسم فاعل کہلاتے ہیں۔

اسم فاعل کی دو قسمیں ہیں۔

❖ اسم فاعل سماعی: وہ اسم فعل ہے جو ہر فعل سے نہیں بنایا جا سکتا۔ جس طرح لوگ استعمال کرتے ہیں یا اہل زبان نے استعمال کیا ہے ویسے ہی استعمال کیا جائے۔ سماعی اسم فاعل کے آخر میں والا، ہارا، ایرا، یاادا، اک، ڑی وغیرہ لگاتے ہیں۔ جیسے لکڑہارا، سنار، لوہار، سپیرا، کھلاڑی وغیرہ۔

❖ اسم فاعل قیاسی: وہ اسم فاعل ہے جس کو ایک مقررہ قاعدے سے بنایا جائے۔ مصدر کا الف ہٹا کر اس کے آگے یائے مجہول لگاتے ہیں اور پھر والا، والے، والی، والیاں، میں سے ایک لفظ لگا کر بنایا جاتا ہے۔ جیسے کھانا سے کھانے والا، کھانے والے، کھانے والی، کھانے والیاں وغیرہ۔

b. اسم مفعول: اسم مفعول وہ اسم نکرہ ہے جو اس بات کو ظاہر کرے جس پر کام (فعل) واقع ہوا ہو اسم مفہول بھی مصدر سے مشتق (نکلا ہوا) ہوتا ہے۔ مثلاً:۔ لکھا ہوا، پڑھا ہوا، دھویا ہوا، ٹوٹا ہوا، مجبور، محکوم، مظلوم، وغیرہ یہ سب اسماء مفعول مصدروں سے نکلے ہیں۔

اسم مفعول کی دو قسمیں ہیں۔

❖ اسم مفعول قیاسی: وہ اسم ہیں جو وہ اس قاعدے کے مطابق بنایا گیا ہو۔

❖ اسم مفعول سماعی: وہ اسم ہے جس کو عام قاعدے سے بنایا گیا ہو۔

c. اسم معاوضہ: اسم معاوضہ وہ اسم نکرہ ہے جو کسی کام کی اجرت یا معاوضہ کو ظاہر کرے۔ اسم معاوضہ مصدر سے نکلا ہوتا ہے۔
مثلاً:۔ رنگائی، سلائی، دھولائی، کٹائی، بنوائی وغیرہ۔ یہ اسم بلترتیب ان مصدروں سے نکلے ہیں۔ رنگنا، سینا، دھونا، کٹانا، بنانا۔

d. اسم مصدر: اسم مصدر وہ اسم ہے جو کسی کام کے کرنے یا ہونے کے نام کو بلا تعلق زمانہ ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً:۔ لکھنا، کرنا، توڑنا، پڑھنا، گرانا، لوٹنا، سلنا، دھونا، ہنسنا وغیرہ۔ کام کے نام کو اسم مصدر کہتے ہیں۔

اسم مصدر کے آخر میں 'نا' ہوتا ہوتا ہے۔ مگر ہر وہ لفظ جس کے آخر میں 'نا' ہو کسی کام کے نام کو ظاہر کرے اور اگر 'نا' گرایا جائے تو فعل امر بن جائے۔ مثلاً لکھنا اسم مصدر ہے کیونکہ یہ لفظ کسی کام کے نام کو ظاہر کرتا ہے اور اگر اس کا 'نا' گرایا جائے تو یہ لفظ لکھ بنتا ہے جو فعل امر ہے۔ مگر چونا اسم مصدر نہیں ہے اگرچہ اس کے آخر میں 'نا' ہے کیونکہ یہ لفظ کسی کام کے نام کو ظاہر نہیں کرتا ہے اور اگر اس کا 'نا' گرایا جائے تو یہ فعل امر نہیں بنتا ہے۔ لہذا چونا اسم ذات ہے اسم مصدر نہیں۔

مصدر کی قسمیں:

❖ بناوٹ کے لحاظ سے مصدر کی دو قسمیں ہیں۔

- مصدر وضعی یا اصلی: وہ مصدر ہے جو صرف مصدری معنوں کے لیے وضع کیا گیا ہو۔
- مصدر غیر وضعی یا جعلی: مصدر ہے جو دوسری زبانوں کے الفاظ پر مصدر یا علامت مصدر زیادہ کر کے بنائے گئے ہوں۔

مثلاً ۱۔ انصاف کرنا، خریدنا، وغیرہ۔ کھانا، پینا، اٹھنا، بیٹھنا ۲۔ انصار کرنا، روشن کرنا، دھوکا دینا، بھیک مانگنا، لگچر دینا، ایکٹ کرنا۔
۳۔ لٹیانا، لرزنا، خریدنا، آزمانا، ہتھیانا۔

نمبر ۱ کی مثالوں میں ایسے مصادر ہیں جو صرف مصدری معنوں ہی کے لیے وضع کیے گئے ہیں یعنی جب سے زبان بنی ہے تب سے اسی طرح بولے جاتے ہیں ایسے مصدر، مصدر اصلی کہلاتے ہیں۔

نمبر 2 کے مصادر ایسے ہیں کہ فارسی، عربی، ہندی، انگریزی الفاظ پر مصدر زیادہ کر کے بنائے گئے ہیں۔

نمبر 3 کے مصدر فارسی اور اردو لفظوں میں کچھ تبدیلی کر کے بنائے گئے ہیں ایسے مصدر، مصدر جعلی کہلاتے ہیں۔

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معنی کے لحاظ سے مصدر کی قسمیں

- مصدر لازم:- مصدر لازم وہ مصدر ہے جس کا فعل صرف فاعل کو چاہیے۔
- مصدر متعدی:- مصدر متعدی وہ مصدر ہے جس کا فعل۔ فاعل اور مفعول دونوں کو چاہے۔

دونوں کی مثالیں

۱۔ عجیب بیٹھا، خادمہ اٹھی، مینہ برسا، بجلی گری۔

۲۔ رشید نے گھوڑا خریدا، فاطمہ نے امتحان پاس کیا، دھوبی نے کپڑے دھوئے، اس نے روٹی کھائی۔

نمبر ۱ کے فقروں میں بیٹھا، اٹھی، برسا، گری فعل ہیں بیٹھنا، اٹھنا، برسنا، گرنا مصدروں سے بنائے گئے ہیں۔ عجیب، خادمہ، مینہ، بجلی فعلوں کے فاعل ہیں۔ فعل اور فاعل مل کر بات پوری ہو گئی ہے اور کسی مفعول کی ضرورت نہیں۔ ایسے فعلوں کے مصدروں کو مصدر لازم کہتے ہیں۔

نمبر ۲ کے فقروں میں خریدا، پاس کیا، دھوئے، کھائی، فعل ہیں۔ اور ان کے فاعل رشید، فاطمہ، دھوبی رشید ہیں۔ لیکن صرف فعل اور فاعل ملنے سے ان جملوں کا مطلب پورا نہیں ہوتا۔ "خریدا" کے لیے اس چیز کا ہونا بھی ضروری ہے جو خریدی گئی ہو۔ "پاس کیا" کے لیے وہ چیز جو پاس کی گئی ہو اور "دھوئے" کے لیے وہ چیز جو دھوئی گئی ہو اور "کھائی" کے لیے وہ چیز جو کھائی گئی ہو۔ جب تک ایسی چیزوں کا ذکر نہ ہو بات پوری نہیں ہوتی اور وہ چیزیں ان جملوں میں گھوڑا، امتحان، کپڑے، روٹی ہیں۔ پس ایسے فعل جو مفعول کو چاہیں ان کے مصادر متعدی کہلاتے ہیں۔

e. حاصل مصدر:- حاصل مصدر وہ اسم ہے جس میں مصدر کی کیفیت یا اثر پایا جائے۔ یہ اسم مصدر سے حاصل ہوتے ہیں یا بنتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:- ہنسی، جھگڑا، لوٹ، پکائی، بکری۔

دیکھو اوپر کے الفاظ سب حاصل مصدر ہیں اور ہنسنا، جھگڑنا، پکانا، لوٹنا، بکنا مصدروں سے بنائے گئے ہیں۔ ایسے اسموں کو حاصل مصدر کہا جاتا ہے۔ کیونکہ یہ مصادر کے کیف اور اثر کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔

f. اسم کیفیت:- اسم کیفیت وہ اسم ہے۔ جو کسی چیز کا اثر اور نتیجہ ہو لیکن کسی مصدر سے حاصل نہ ہو۔ اسم کیفیت مصدر کی بجائے اسم سے بنا ہوتا ہے۔ مثلاً لڑکا سے لڑکپن، انسان سے انسانیت، امیر سے امارت، خلیفہ سے خلافت وغیرہ

g. اسم حالیہ:- اسم حالیہ وہ اسم نکرہ ہے جو فاعل یا مفعول کی حالت کو ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً:- وہ لڑکا ہنستے ہوئے چل رہا تھا۔ آپ کھیلتے کھیلتے گر گئے۔ ان جملوں میں روتے ہوئے، ہنستے ہوئے اور کھیلتے کھیلتے اسمائے حالیہ ہیں۔

h. اسم استفہام:- یہ وہ اسم ہے۔ جو سوال کرنے یا کچھ معلوم کرنے کے موقع پر استعمال کیا جائے۔ جیسے کس نے مجھے بلایا ہے؟ آپ کون ہے؟ اس کرسی کی کتنی قیمت ہے؟

درج بالا فقروں میں "کس نے" "کون" اور "کتنی" اسم استفہام ہیں۔

اسم استفہام کی اقسام:

- استفہام اقراری:- یہ اس کی بے وقوفی نہیں تو اور کیا ہے؟ یہ میری نادانی کی وجہ نہیں تھی کیا؟

درج بالا جملوں میں "بے وقوفی" اور "نادانی" استفہام اقراری ہیں کیونکہ ان دونوں جملوں سے استفہام کے باوجود "اثبات اور اقرار" ظاہر ہوتا ہے۔

- استفہام استخباری:- میاں نمبرداری منھی میں کیا ہے؟ آخر وہ کون تھا؟ ان فقروں میں "کیا" اور "کون" استفہام استخباری ہیں۔
- استفہام انکاری:- میں نے یوں کب کہا تھا؟ تم نے کہاں مجھ سے وعدہ لیا تھا؟ ان فقروں میں "کب" اور کہاں سے "استفہام انکاری ظاہر ہے۔

i. اسم صفت:- اسم صفت وہ اسم ہے۔ جو کسی دوسرے اسم کی خصوصیات، اچھائی، برائی، مقدار، یا تعداد کو ظاہر کرے۔ سفید، سیاہ، ٹھنڈا، سچا، طاقتور، کمزور، گرم، جھوٹا وغیرہ

موصوف:- جس اسم کی صفت بیان کی جائے۔ اسے "موصوف" کہتے ہیں۔

علی دلیر لڑکا ہے۔ نیک آدمی نے قربانی دی۔ استاد نے سبز جھنڈا لہرایا۔

درج بالا فقروں میں "دلیر" "نیک" اور "سبز" صفت ہیں۔ جبکہ "لڑکا" "آدمی" اور "جھنڈا" موصوف ہیں۔

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صفت کی پانچ قسمیں ہوتی ہیں۔

❖ **صفت ذاتی یا تفصیلی:** صفت ذاتی وہ صفت ہے جو کسی چیز یا شخص کی ذاتی حالت کو ظاہر کرتی ہو۔ یعنی صرف ذاتی وہ صفت ہے جس جس سے کسی چیز کی حالت بیرونی یا اندرونی ظاہر ہوتی ہو۔ مثلاً:- بہادر لڑکا، اچھی کتاب، ہوشیار استاد۔

اوپر کے مرکبات کو پڑھنے سے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ یہ کلمات لڑکا، کتاب، اور استاد کی ذاتی حالت کو ظاہر کر رہے ہیں۔ پس ایسی صفت جو کسی کی ذاتی صفت کو ظاہر کرے صفت ذاتی کہلاتی ہے۔

❖ **صفت نسبتی:** صفت نسبتی وہ الفاظ ہیں جن کا کسی دوسری چیز سے لگاؤ یا نسبت ظاہر ہوتی ہے۔ جیسے: کشمیری، پنجابی، شورش کاشمیری کابلی بادام، پنجابی سپاہی، میں کشمیری، پنجابی، کابلی وغیرہ الفاظ صفت نسبتی ہیں۔

آیئے مثالوں سے سمجھتے ہیں۔

کشمیری شال اچھا ہوتا ہے۔ میرے استاد محترم محمد حسین جموی ہیں۔

اوپر کی مثالوں میں کشمیری، جموی۔ یہ سب صفتیں نسبت سے حاصل ہوئی ہیں۔ نسبت کے معنی لگاؤ کے ہیں اس لئے ایسی صفتیں نسبتی کہلاتی ہیں اور جس چیز کی طرف نسبت دی جاتی ہے اسے منسوب الیہ اور جس کی نسبت کی جاتی ہیں اسے منسوب کہتے ہیں۔

اوپر کی مثالوں میں کشمیر، جموں، بدخشاں، منسوب الیہ اور شال، محمد حسین، محمود حسین، منسوب ہیں

❖ **صفت عددی:** صفت عددی وہ صفت ہے جس میں تعداد کے معنی پائے جائیں۔ یعنی صفت عددی وہ الفاظ ہوتے ہیں جن سے کسی اسم کی تعداد معلوم ہوتی ہے۔ جیسے دو آدمی، پانچ مرغے، تین گز زمین، وغیرہ میں دو، پانچ، تین صفت عددی ہیں اسی طرح سب لوگ، سارے کھیت، تمام دنیا، میں سب، سارے، اور تمام، صفت عددی کہلاتے ہیں۔

آیئے مثالوں سے سمجھتے ہیں۔ تین شال خریدے گئے۔ سات آدمی آئے۔ تیسری جماعت کہاں ہے؟

آج چاند کی چودھویں تاریخ ہے۔ تمام آدمی حاضر ہیں۔ یہ آم اس سے دوگنا ہے۔ یہ دروازہ اس دروازے سے تگنا چوڑا ہے۔

اوپر کی مثالوں میں لفظ تین، سات، تیسری، چودھویں، تمام، دوگنا، تگنا۔ سب صفت کے معنی دیتے ہیں لیکن ہر ایک سے کچھ تعداد معلوم ہوتی ہے اس لئے یہ سب صفت عددی کہلاتے ہیں۔

صفت عددی کی دو قسمیں ہیں۔

- **عدد معین:** وہ صفت عددی ہے جس سے کسی شے کی تعداد ٹھیک ٹھیک معلوم ہو۔ جیسے:- پانچ، سات، بیس، سو، وغیرہ۔
- **عدد غیر معین:** وہ صفت عددی ہے جس سے کسی شے کی تعداد ٹھیک ٹھیک معلوم نہ ہو۔ جیسے:- چند، کئی، بعض، کم، کچھ، سب، کل، بہت وغیرہ۔

❖ **صفت مقداری:** صفت مقداری وہ صفت ہے جو کسی چیز کی مقدار کو ظاہر کرتی ہو۔ یعنی صفت مقداری وہ صفت ہے جس میں کسی اسم کی مقدار معلوم ہوتی ہو۔ جیسے چمچہ چائے، بہت دھن، تھوڑی رقم، وغیرہ میں چمچہ، بہت، تھوڑی، صفت مقداری ہیں۔

آیئے مثالوں سے سمجھتے ہیں۔

میں نے کچھ دودھ پیا۔ اسے زیادہ درد ہے۔ تھوڑا سا پانی پی لو۔ سیر بھر کھانڈ لاؤ۔

اوپر کی مثالوں میں کچھ، زیادہ، تھوڑا سا، سیر بھر، صفت کی مقدار ظاہر کر رہے ہیں۔ اس لئے ایسے لفظوں کو صفت مقداری کہتے ہیں۔

❖ **صفت ضمیری:** صفت ضمیری وہ الفاظ ہیں جو صفت کا کام دیتے ہیں۔ جیسے:- یہ شخص میرا دوست ہے، وہ کتاب میری ہے، کون جانا چاہتا ہے، ان مثالوں میں یہ، وہ، کون۔ وغیرہ الفاظ صفت ضمیری کہلاتے ہیں۔

ز. **اسم ذات:** اسم ذات وہ اسم ہے جو کسی چیز کا ذاتی نام ہو۔ یہ نام اس چیز کو دوسری چیزوں سے الگ دکھاتا ہے۔ یہ اسم ایک چیز کی حقیقت دوسری چیز کی حقیقت سے فرق ظاہر کرتا ہے۔
مثلاً:- گھوڑا چالاک جانور ہے، بلی میاؤں میاؤں کرتی ہے، کتاب، قلم، پنسل، سلیٹ، محنتی بازار سے خریدو، گائے دودھ دیتی ہے۔

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اوپر کی مثالوں میں گھوڑا، بلی، گائے، کتاب، قلم، پنسل، سلیٹ، محنتی، ہر ایک چیز دوسری ذات سے جدا ہے۔ ہر ایک چیز کا نام الگ لیتے ہیں۔ ہم یہ بھی جانتے ہیں کہ ایک چیز دوسری چیز سے جدا ہے۔ یعنی جنس اور ذات کے لحاظ سے یہ چیزیں ایک دوسرے سے مختلف تھا۔ ایسے اسم، اسم ذات کہلاتے ہیں۔

اسم ذات کی چھ قسمیں ہیں۔

❖ **اسم تصغیر:** اسم تصغیر وہ اسم ہے جس کے معنوں میں چھوٹا پن پایا جائے۔

مثلاً:- ہمارا باغیچہ پھولوں سے سجا ہوا ہے، صندوقچہ میں کیا ہے، ڈبیا ادھر لاؤ، ڈھولک کس کی ہے، پیالی میں پانی ہے۔ وغیرہ

اوپر کی مثالوں میں باغیچہ، صندوقچہ، ڈبیا، ڈھولک اور پیالی۔ سب چیزوں کے نام ہیں اور ان میں چھوٹائی کے معنی پائے جاتے ہیں ایسے اسم، اسم تصغیر کہلاتے ہیں۔

❖ **اسم مکبر:** اسم مکبر وہ اسم ہے جس کے معنوں میں کسی قسم کی بڑائی پائی جائے۔

مثلاً:- صدر کی سواری شہر میں نکلے جا رہی ہے۔ سر پر پگڑ بندھا ہوا ہے۔ ایک خادم چھتر کا سایہ کیے ساتھ جا رہا ہے۔

اوپر کی عبارت میں پگڑ میں پگڑی کی نسبت اور چھتر میں چھتری کی نسبت بڑائی پائی جاتی ہے۔ جس چیز کے نام میں اس چیز کی نسبت بڑائی پائی جائے اس سے اسم مکبر کہتے ہیں۔

❖ **اسم آلہ:** اسم آلہ وہ اسم ہے جس میں اوزار یا ہتھیار کے معنی پائے جائیں۔

مثلاً:- ڈھال، تلوار، بلم، چھکلی، ڈوئی، چاقو، جھولا، اور چھلنی۔ اوپر کے دیے ہوئے الفاظ سب کے سب اسم آلہ ہیں۔ یہ سب اوزار اور ہتھیار ہیں۔

❖ **اسم ظرف:** اسم ظرف وہ اسم ہے جس میں وقت یا کسی جگہ کے معنی پائے جائیں۔

۱ جس اسم میں وقت کے معنی پائے جائیں اسے **ظرف زماں** کہتے ہیں

۲ جس اسم میں جگہ کے معنی پائے جائیں اسے **ظرف مکان** کہتے ہیں

مثلاً:- ہم کل عیدگاہ سیر کے لیے گئے، مدرسہ کھل گیا ہے۔ قلمدان میں قلم رکھ دو، مسجد میں لوگ نماز ادا کرتے ہیں، آج عید ہے، چار بج چکے ہیں،

اوپر کے فقروں میں کل، آج، چار بجے، سے وہ زمانہ معلوم ہوتا ہے جس میں فعل واقع ہوا ہو۔ جس اسم میں وقت کے معنی پائے جائیں اسے ظرف زماں کہتے ہیں۔ اور عیدگاہ، مدرسہ، قلمدان، بت خانہ، اور مسجد سے وہ جگہ پائی جاتی ہے جہاں فعل یعنی کام واقع ہوا ہے پس ایسے اسم ظرف مکان کہلاتے ہیں

❖ **اسم صوت:** اسم صوت وہ اسم ہے جس میں کسی طرح کی آواز کے معنی پائی جائیں۔

مثلاً: دھوبی پانی میں کپڑا چھپ چھپ کر رہا ہے، کوا کائیں کائیں کرتا ہے، بارش چھم چھم برستی ہے، بلی میاؤں میاؤں کرتی ہے،

اوپر کی مثالوں میں چھپ چھپ، کائیں کائیں، چھم چھم، اور میاؤں میاؤں آوازوں کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ ایسے اسم اسم صوت کہلاتے ہیں۔

❖ **اسم جمع:** اسم جمع وہ اسم ہے جس میں جمع کی کوئی علامت نہ ہو مگر معنی جمع کا دے۔

مثلاً:- محفل علم و ادب کا دفتر شہر کے وسط میں ہے۔، دشمن سے لڑنے کے لیے فوج میدان جنگ میں جا رہی ہے، ہماری جماعت کا مانیٹر عبدالمجید ہے،

اوپر کی مثالوں میں فوج، محفل، دفتر، جماعت ایسے الفاظ ہیں جو بظاہر واحد ہے مگر معنی جمع کا دیتے ہیں۔ یعنی ایک مجمع کو ظاہر کر رہے ہیں۔ ایسے اسم، اسم جمع کہلاتے ہیں۔

4) **اسم بلحاظ بناوٹ:** بناوٹ کے لحاظ سے اسم کی تین قسمیں ہیں:۔

a) **اسم جامد:** اسم جامد وہ اسم ہے جو نہ کسی کام کا نام ہو، نہ خود کسی مصدر سے بنا ہو اور نہ ہی اس سے اور کلمے بن سکتے ہوں۔

مثلاً:- پتھر، چونا، میز، کتاب، قلم وغیرہ۔

b) **مصدر:** اسم مصدر وہ اسم ہے جو کسی کام کے نام کو زمانہ کے تعلق کے بغیر ظاہر کرے۔ ایسے اسم خود کسی کلمے سے نہیں بنتے ہیں لیکن ان سے بہت سے کلمے بنتے ہیں۔ ان اسموں کے آخر میں 'نا' ہوتا ہے۔ مثلاً:- لکھنا، سمجھنا، سکھانا، تیرنا، اڑنا، دھونا، کھانا، پینا وغیرہ

c) **مشتق:** اسم مشتق وہ اسم ہے جو کسی مصدر سے بنا ہو۔ مثلاً پکڑنا سے پکڑ، پکڑنے والا وغیرہ۔ لکھنے سے لکھائی، لکھنے والا، لکھا ہوا وغیرہ۔

آیئے مثالوں سے سمجھتے ہیں

۱۔ حامد، دوات، درخت، میز، ۲۔ جانا، لکھنا، پڑھنا، کھانا، بولنا، ۳۔ پڑھنے والا، کھانے والا، بولنے والا، پڑھائی، بول،

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نمبر ۱ میں حامد، دوات، درخت، اور میز ایسے اسم ہیں جو نہ تو کسی اور کلمے سے بنے ہیں اور نہ ہی ان سے کوئی اور کلمہ منفرد بن سکتا ہے ایسے اسم اسم جامد کہلاتے ہیں

نمبر ۲ میں جانا، نکلنا، پڑھنا، اور بولنا ایسے اسم ہیں جو خود تو کسی لفظ سے نہیں بنے مگر ان سے اور کلمے بنائے جاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً: جانا، سے جاتا ہے، جائے گا، ایسے اسم ہیں جن سے اور کلمے بنائے جائیں۔ ایسے اسم اسم مصدر کہلاتے ہیں

نمبر ۳ میں پڑھنے والا، کھانے والا، اور بولنے والا، پڑھائی اور بول ایسے اسم ہیں جو پڑھنا، کھانا اور بولنا مصدروں سے بنے ہیں۔ ایسے اسم جو مصدر سے بنائے جائیں اسم مشتق کہلاتے ہیں۔ مصدر سے فعل بھی بنائے جاتے ہیں۔

معروضی سوالات

48) کلمے کی کتنے اقسام ہیں؟
الف۔ تین ب۔ چار ج۔ پانچ د۔ چھ

49) کلمہ ــــــــــ لفظ کو کہتے ہیں۔
الف۔ بامعنی ب۔ بے معنی ج۔ الف، ب د۔ کوئی نہیں

50) مہمل ــــــــــ لفظ کو کہتے ہیں۔
الف۔ بامعنی ب۔ بے معنی ج۔ الف، ب د۔ کوئی نہیں

51) اسم اور فعل کو ملاتا ہے۔
الف۔ لفظ ب۔ کلمہ ج۔ حرف د۔ کوئی نہیں

52) بناوٹ کے لحاظ سے اسم کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں۔
الف۔ دو ب۔ تین ج۔ چار د۔ پانچ

53) معنوں کے لحاظ سے اسم کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
الف۔ دو ب۔ تین ج۔ چار د۔ پانچ

54) وہ اسم جو کسی خاص چیز یا جگہ کو ظاہر کرے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
الف۔ اسم معرفہ ب۔ اسم نکرہ ج۔ اسم مصدر د۔ اسم جامد

55) وہ اسم جو کسی عام چیز، جگہ، یا شخص کو ظاہر کرے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
الف۔ اسم مصدر ب۔ اسم مشتق ج۔ اسم معرفہ د۔ اسم نکرہ

56) جنس کے لحاظ سے اسم کی کتنی قسمیں ہے؟
الف۔ دو ب۔ تین ج۔ چار د۔ پانچ

57) جو اسم نر ذات کے لئے استعمال کیا جائے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
الف۔ جمع ب۔ واحد ج۔ مذکر د۔ مونث

58) جو اسم مادہ ذات کے لئے استعمال کیا جائے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
الف۔ واحد ب۔ جمع ج۔ مذکر د۔ مونث

59) گنتی کے لحاظ سے اسم کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
الف۔ دو ب۔ تین ج۔ چار د۔ پانچ

60) جو اسم تعداد میں صرف ایک عدد کو ظاہر کرے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
الف۔ جمع ب۔ واحد ج۔ جمع الجمع د۔ کوئی نہیں

61) جو اسم ایک سے زیادہ تعداد کو ظاہر کرے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
الف۔ جمع ب۔ واحد ج۔ جمع الجمع د۔ کوئی نہیں

62) وہ اسم جو کسی مجموعے کو ظاہر کرے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
الف۔ جمع الجمع ب۔ اسم مشتق ج۔ اسم جامد د۔ جمع

63) وہ اسم جو نہ کسی سے بنا ہو اور نہ ہی اس سے کوئی کلمہ بنایا جا سکے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
الف۔ اسم مصدر ب۔ اسم مشتق ج۔ اسم جامد د۔ کوئی نہیں

64) لکھنا، سمجھنا، تیرنا، اڑنا وغیرہ یہ کس کی مثالیں ہیں؟
الف۔ صفت ب۔ اسم مشتق ج۔ اسم جامد د۔ اسم مصدر

65) لکھائی، پڑھائی، لکھنے والا وغیرہ کس کی مثالیں ہیں؟
الف۔ اسم مصدر ب۔ اسم مشتق ج۔ اسم جامد د۔ کوئی نہیں

66) مسجد الحرام، آسٹریلیا، اسلام آباد وغیرہ کس کی مثالیں ہیں؟
الف۔ اسم معرفہ ب۔ اسم نکرہ ج۔ اسم جامد د۔ اسم مصدر

67) اسم معرفہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
الف۔ چھ ب۔ پانچ ج۔ چار د۔ تین

68) وہ خاص نام جس سے کوئی شخص یا چیز مشہور ہو اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
الف۔ اسم اشارہ ب۔ اسم ضمیر ج۔ اسم علم د۔ اسم موصول

69) وہ کلمہ جو اسم کی جگہ استعمال کیا جائے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
الف۔ ضمیر ب۔ موصول ج۔ حرف د۔ صفت

70) جس سے کسی شخص یا جگہ کی طرف اشارہ کیا جائے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
الف۔ اسم ضمیر ب۔ اسم موصول ج۔ اسم اشارہ د۔ کوئی نہیں

71) "عادل ایک ذہین لڑکا ہے۔ وہ ہماری کلاس کا مانیٹر ہے" اس جملے میں اسم ضمیر کونسا ہے؟
الف۔ وہ ب۔ ذہین ج۔ عادل د۔ ہماری

72) "یہ کتاب میز پر رکھو" اس فقرے میں اسم اشارہ کون سا ہے؟
الف۔ یہ ب۔ رکھو ج۔ میز د۔ کتاب

73) جو، جو کچھ، جہاں، جنہیں، جیسے، جو کوئی وغیرہ کس اسم کی مثالیں ہیں؟
الف۔ اسم موصول ب۔ اسم ضمیر ج۔ اسم اشارہ د۔ کوئی نہیں

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74) اسم علم کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
الف۔ پانچ ب۔ چار ج۔ تین د۔ دو

75) وہ نام جو حکومت کی طرف سے عزت افزائی کے لئے دیا جاتا ہے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
الف۔ خطاب ب۔ لقب ج۔ عرف د۔ کنیت

76) وہ نام جو کسی خاص صفت کی وجہ سے لوگوں میں مشہور ہو جائے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
الف۔ خطاب ب۔ تخلص ج۔ لقب د۔ عرف

77) وہ مختصر نام جو محبت یا حقارت کی وجہ سے لوگوں میں مشہور ہو جائے۔ اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
الف۔ لقب ب۔ خطاب ج۔ کنیت د۔ عرف

78) وہ نام جو ماں یا باپ یا بیٹے کی نسبت سے رکھا جاتا ہے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
الف۔ عرف ب۔ لقب ج۔ کنیت د۔ خطاب

79) وہ نام جو شاعر اپنے اشعار میں استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
الف۔ خطاب ب۔ تخلص ج۔ لقب د۔ کنیت

80) شمس العلماء محمد حسین آزاد، ڈاکٹر سر محمد اقبال، سر سید احمد خان وغیرہ کس کی مثالیں ہیں؟
الف۔ لقب ب۔ خطاب ج۔ عرف د۔ کنیت

81) خلیل اللہ، سید الشہداء، کلیم اللہ وغیرہ کس کی مثالیں ہیں؟
الف۔ خطاب ب۔ کنیت ج۔ لقب د۔ عرف

82) چھوٹے میاں، میر کلو، منو بھنو وغیرہ کس کی مثالیں ہیں؟
الف۔ عرف ب۔ لقب ج۔ تخلص د۔ کنیت

83) ابو حنیفہ، ابن عمر، ام سلیم، ابن مریم، ابو بکر وغیرہ کس کی مثالیں؟
الف۔ خطاب ب۔ لقب ج۔ عرف د۔ کنیت

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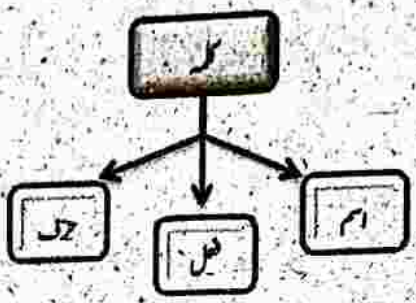
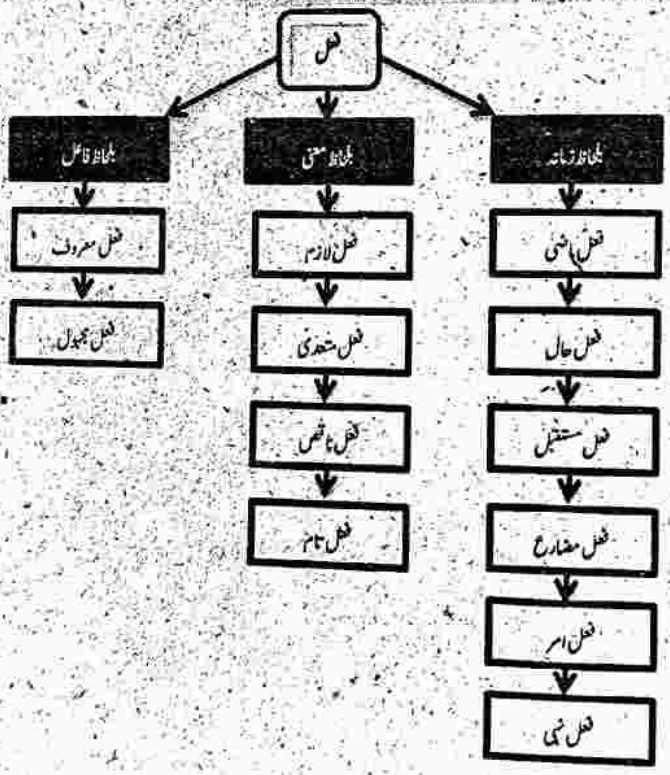


اوپر اسم کے بارے میں ہم تفصیل کے ساتھ پڑھ چکے ہیں۔ اب فعل کو سمجھنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں۔



فعل: وہ کلمہ ہے جس میں کسی کام کا کرنا، ہونا یا سہنا زمانے کے لحاظ سے پایا جائے۔ مثلاً: سوتا ہے، سوئے گا، کھائے گا، کھاتا ہے، پیتا ہے، پیئے گا، پڑھا لکھا ہے، پڑھے گا، وہ آتا ہے، اسلم آیا، عرفان گیا وغیرہ۔

مصدر اور فعل میں فرق: مصدر میں زمانہ نہیں پایا جاتا ہے۔ مگر فعل میں زمانہ پایا جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً جانا، آنا، کھانا، یہ کام ہیں مگر ان میں زمانہ نہیں پایا جاتا۔ لہٰذا مصدر ہیں۔ جبکہ جاتا ہے۔ آتا ہے۔ آتا ہے۔ کھاتے ہوں گے۔ ان سب میں زمانہ پایا جاتا ہے۔ لہٰذا فعل ہیں۔ فعل مصدر سے بنایا جاتا ہے۔ جبکہ مصدر کسی سے نہیں بنتا۔

فعل کی اقسام: فعل کی کل بارہ اقسام ہیں۔ فعل ماضی، فعل حال، فعل مستقبل، فعل مضارع، فعل امر، فعل نہی، فعل لازم، فعل متعدی، فعل معروف، فعل مجہول، فعل تام، فعل ناقص

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فعل کی اقسام بلحاظ بناوٹ یا زمانہ:

❖ فعل ماضی: وہ فعل ہے جس میں کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا گزرے ہوئے زمانہ میں ہوتا ہے۔ مثلاً:- جاوید اقبال مدرسہ گیا، رشید نے روٹی کھائی، احمد بازار جاتا تھا۔
دیکھو اوپر کی مثالوں میں جاوید، رشید اور احمد گزشتہ زمانے میں کام کرتے ہیں۔ اور ان افعال میں فعل ماضی پایا جاتا ہے۔ ایسے افعال جن کا ہونا یا کرنا یا سہنا گزشتہ زمانے میں پایا جائے فعل ماضی کہلاتے ہیں۔

❖ فعل حال: وہ فعل ہے جس میں کسی کام کا ہونا یا کرنا موجودہ زمانہ میں سمجھا جائے۔
مثلاً:- بچے میدان میں کھیلتے ہیں، بجلی چمکتی ہے، بادل گرجتا ہے، احمد کھانا کھاتا ہے۔
دیکھو اوپر کی مثالوں میں کھیلتے ہیں، چمکتی ہے، گرجتا ہے، اور کھاتا ہے۔ ایسے فعل ہیں کہ ان میں موجودہ زمانہ پایا جاتا ہے۔ ایسے فعل حال کہلاتے ہیں۔

❖ فعل مستقبل: وہ فعل ہے جس میں کسی کام کا ہونا یا کرنا آئندہ یعنی آنے والے زمانہ میں سمجھا جائے۔
مثلاً:- لڑکے سیر کو جائیں گے، پرسوں ہم فلم دیکھنے آئیں گے، ہم موسم گرما میں گلگت روانہ ہوں گے۔
اوپر کی مثالوں میں " جائینگے، آئینگے، روانہ ہونگے، " میں زمانا آئندہ پایا جاتا ہے جن فعلوں میں زمانہ آئندہ پایا جاتا ہے وہ فعل مستقبل کہلاتے ہیں۔

❖ فعل مضارع: جس فعل میں حال اور مستقبل دونوں پائے جائیں اس کو فعل مضارع کہتے ہیں۔
مثلاً:- وہ چراغ روشن کرے تو میں جاؤں، وہ کھانا کھائیں تو ہمیں خوشی حاصل ہو، دیکھو اوپر کے جملوں میں "کرے، جاؤں، کھائیں، حاصل ہو" ایسے فعل ہیں کہ ان میں حال اور مستقبل دونوں زمانے پائے جاتے ہیں۔
پس ایسے افعال جن میں حال اور مستقبل دونوں پائے جائیں اس کو فعل مضارع کہتے ہیں۔

❖ فعل امر: فعل امر وہ فعل ہے جس کے ذریعے کسی کام کے کرنے کا حکم دیا جائے۔ مثلاً:- اے خط لکھو یا لکھ، بچ پر بیٹھو، اپنی کتاب کھولو، اپنا سبق یاد کرو۔
اوپر کے فقروں میں لکھو، لکھ، بیٹھو، کھولو، اور کرو۔ ایسے فعل ہیں جن کے ذریعے کسی کام کے کرنے کا حکم دیا گیا ہے۔ ایسے فعل جن کے ذریعے کسی کام کے کرنے کا حکم دیا جائے فعل امر کہلاتے ہیں۔

❖ فعل نہی: فعل نہی وہ فعل ہے جس کے ذریعے کسی کام کے کرنے سے روکا جائے۔ مثلاً:- نئی کتاب خراب نہ کرو، کسی کو گالی مت دیں، جانوروں کو مت ستاؤ۔
اوپر کی مثالوں میں "نہ کرو" اور "مت ستاؤ" ایسے فعل ہیں جن کے ذریعے کسی کام کے کرنے سے روکا گیا ہے۔ ایسے فعل جن کے ذریعے کسی کام کے کرنے سے روکا جائے فعل نہی کہلاتے ہیں۔

فعل کی اقسام بلحاظ معنی:

❖ فعل لازم: وہ فعل ہے جس میں کسی کام کا کرنا پایا جائے۔ مگر اس کا اثر صرف کام کرنے والے تک رہے۔ یعنی فعل لازم وہ فعل ہے جس میں کام کا اثر صرف کام کرنے والے فاعل تک ہی محدود رہے۔
مثلاً:- "فاروق بولا،" میں، فاروق، فاعل اور بولا، فعل لازم ہے۔ یاد رکھو کام کرنے والے کو فاعل کہتے ہیں۔

❖ فعل متعدی: وہ فعل ہے جس کا اثر فاعل سے گزر کر مفعول تک پہنچے۔
مثلاً:- کرتار سنگھ نے رجسٹر خراب کر دیا۔ یہاں، کرتار سنگھ، فاعل، رجسٹر، مفعول اور خراب کر دیا، فعل متعدی ہے۔
فعل لازم اور فعل متعدی کو فعل تام بھی کہتے ہیں۔ یاد رکھو جس پر کام کیا جائے اسے مفعول کہتے ہیں۔

❖ فعل ناقص: اس فعل کو فعل ناقص کہا جاتا ہے جو کسی پر اثر نہ ڈالے بلکہ کسی اثر کو ثابت کرے۔
مثلاً:- علاؤدین بیمار ہے، لڑکی گم ہو گی، یہ اچھا ہوا، اس پر کیا بیتی؟
افعال ناقصہ اکثر یہ آتے ہیں۔ ہے، اور تھا، کے تمام صیغے ہونا، ہو جانا، بننا، بن جانا، رہنا، پڑنا، نکلنا، نظر آنا، دکھائی دینا، معلوم ہونا، وغیرہ کے تمام صیغے۔

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❖ فعل تام: وہ فعل جو اگر فعل لازم ہے۔ تو فاعل کا ذکر کر دینے کے بعد اس کے معانی مکمل ہو جائیں۔ جیسے "احمد آیا" اس میں "آیا" فعل تام ہے۔ جبکہ احمد "فاعل" ہے۔ اگر فعل متعدی ہے تو فاعل اور مفعول دونوں کا ذکر کر دینے کے بعد معانی مکمل ہو جائے۔ جیسے عبداللہ نے خط لکھا۔ اس میں لکھا فعل تام ہے عبداللہ فاعل جبکہ خط مفعول ہے۔ یہ فعل تام کہلاتے ہیں۔

فعل کی اقسام بلحاظ فاعل:

❖ فعل معروف: فعل معروف وہ فعل ہیں جن کے فاعل ہمیں معلوم ہوں۔

مثلاً:۔ شفیق نے خط لکھا" ۔ میں "لکھا" فعل معروف ہے۔

❖ فعل مجہول: فعل مجہول وہ فعل ہے جس کا فاعل ہمیں معلوم نہ ہو۔

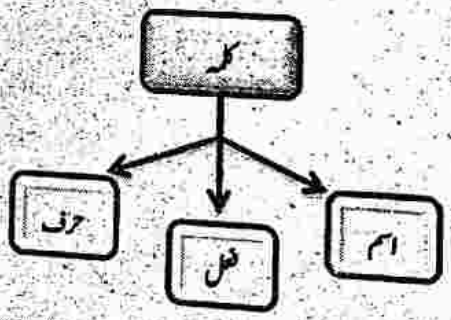
مثلاً:۔ "خط لکھا گیا" میں "لکھا گیا" فعل مجہول ہے۔

فعل کی حالتیں:

❖ مثبت: فعل میں کام کے کرنے یا ہونے کا ذکر ہو جیسے عبداللہ نے سبق پڑھا۔ اسد نے نظم یاد کی ہے۔

❖ منفی: فعل میں کام نہ کرنے یا نہ ہونے کا ذکر ہو۔ جیسے احمد نے نہیں پڑھا۔ علی بازار نہیں گیا تھا۔

❖ سوالیہ: فعل میں کام کے بارے میں سوال کیا گیا ہو۔ جیسے کیا محمد علی نے سبق پڑھا؟ عامر کہاں ہے؟



اوپر اسم اور فعل کے بارے میں ہم تفصیل کے ساتھ پڑھ چکے ہیں۔ اب حرف کو سمجھنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں۔

حرف:

ایسا کلمہ جو اکیلا کوئی معنی نہیں رکھتا۔ یعنی حرف وہ ہے جو نہ تو کسی کا نام ہو۔ اور نہ ہی کسی مصدر سے مشتق ہو بلکہ اسم کو آپس میں ملاتا ہو۔ لیکن اکیلا کچھ معنی نہ دے۔ حرف کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے میں سے، تک، پر، لے، اگر، جب، جو، اوپر، نیچے، ارے، واہ واہ، کا، کے، کی وغیرہ حرف الفاظ کے باہمی ربط کا کام دیتا ہے۔

حروف کی اقسام:

❖ حروف علت: وہ حروف جو کسی امر کا اثر ظاہر کریں حروف علت کہلاتے ہیں۔ آیئے مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

محنت کرنی چاہیے اس لیے کہ یہ ترقی کا پہلا قدم ہے۔

عزیز حاضر نہیں ہو سکتا کیوں کہ وہ مصروف ہے۔

اوپر کی مثالوں میں "کیونکہ، اس لئے کہ" سبب کے لیے آئے ہیں۔ سبب کو علت کہتے ہیں۔ لہٰذا اس قسم کے حروف کو حروف علت کہا جاتا ہے۔ جن جملوں کے ساتھ حروف علت واقع ہو ان جملوں کو علت اور پہلے کو معلول کہتے ہیں۔

❖ حروف عطف: وہ غموں اور مصیبتوں میں پالا گیا ہے۔ پہلے خورشید آیا پھر اشرف آیا۔ خلیل ناکام کر کے گھر جائے گا۔

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دیکھو اوپر کے فقروں میں "اور، پھر، کر کے، بلکہ" ایسے حروف ہیں کہ انہوں نے دو لفظوں یا فقروں کو آپس میں ملایا ہے۔ یا ان کو ایک حکم میں شامل کیا ہے۔ ایسے حروف حروف عطف کہلاتے ہیں۔

حروف عطف سے پہلے جملے یا لفظ کو معطوف علیہ کہتے ہیں۔ حرف عطف کے بعد کے جملے یا لفظ کو معطوف کہتے ہیں۔

❖ حروف تردید: حروف تردید وہ حروف ہیں جو رد کرنے کے مقام پر بولے جائیں۔

آیئے مثالوں سے سمجھتے ہیں۔

تم خواہ کتاب لو یہ کاپی۔ چاہے قلم یا پینسل۔ میں اس لڑکے کو جماعت سے نکال دوں یا رکھوں؟

دیکھو اوپر کے فقروں میں "خواہ، چاہے، یا" ایسے حروف ہیں کہ انہوں نے پہلی چیز کو رد کر کے دوسری چیز پیش کی ہے۔ رد کرنے کو تردید کہا جاتا ہے۔

❖ حروف استدراک: ایسے حروف جو شک اور وہم کو دور کرنے کے لیے استعمال کیے جائیں حرف استدراک کہلاتے ہیں۔

آیئے مثالوں سے سمجھتے ہیں۔

مجید تو دوست تھا مگر بے وفا نکلا۔ چور کو پکڑنے کی کافی کوشش تو کی گئی الا کامیابی نہ ہوئی۔

دیکھو اوپر کے فقروں میں "مگر، الا" اس شک اور وہم کو دور کرتے ہیں جو ان جملوں میں پہلے پائے جاتے ہیں۔ ایسے حروف جو شک اور وہم کو دور کریں حروف استدراک کہلاتے ہیں۔

❖ حروف استثناء: ایسے حروف جو کل سے جز کو الگ کریں حروف استثناء کہلاتے ہیں۔

آیئے مثالوں سے سمجھتے ہیں۔

بشیر کے سوا سب آئے تھے۔ تمام لڑکے بغیر کریم کے جماعت سے باہر چلے گئے۔ سب سوگے الا حمید۔ ساری چیزیں گم ہو گئی مگر قلم بچ گیا ہے۔

دیکھو اوپر کی مثالوں میں "سوا" نے بشیر کو سب آدمیوں سے "مگر" نے ساری چیزوں کو قلم سے "الا" نے حمید کو سب آدمیوں سے جدا کیا ہے۔ ایسے حروف جو کل سے جز کو الگ کریں حروف استثناء کہلاتے ہیں۔

❖ حروف شرط و جزا: ایسے حروف جو جملے میں شرط کے معنی پیدا کریں۔ حروف شرط کہلاتے ہیں۔ اور ایسے حروف جو جزا کے مقام پر استعمال ہوں حروف جزا کہلاتے ہیں۔

آیئے مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

اگر یہ جانتے چن چن کے ہم کو توڑیں گے تو کل کبھی نہ تمنائے رنگ و بو کرتے پشہ سے سیکھیے شیوۂ مردانگی کوئی جب قصد خون کو آئے تو پہلے پکارے

اوپر کے اشعار میں "اگر، جب" ایسے حروف ہیں جو شرط کے معنی پیدا کرتے ہیں۔ اسی طرح "سو، تو" وغیرہ جزا کے معنوں میں استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔

❖ حروف تشبیہ: جن الفاظ سے ایک چیز کو دوسری چیز جیسا ہونا ظاہر ہو وہ حروف تشبیہ کہلاتے ہیں۔

آیئے مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

دوا لو کی طرح گھر سے نکل گیا۔ دنیا میں حاتم جیسا سخی کوئی نہیں۔ مجید کا چہرہ سورج کی مانند چمکتا ہے۔ اشرف ہو بہو حمید ہے۔ اس زمانے میں مجھ سا غریب نہ تھا۔

دیکھو اوپر کے جملوں میں "طرح جیسا، مانند، ہو بہو، سا" ایسے حروف ہیں کہ ان سے ایک چیز کا دوسری چیز جیسا ہونا ظاہر ہوتا ہے۔ ایسے حروف کو حروف تشبیہ کہتے ہیں۔ یاد رکھنا چاہیے جس چیز کو تشبیہ دی جاتی ہے اس کو مشتبہ کہتے ہیں۔ اور جس چیز کے ساتھ تشبیہ دی جائے اس کو مشبہ بہ کہتے ہیں۔

❖ حروف جار: ایسے الفاظ جو اسموں کے ساتھ ملکر فعل کا تعلق اسم کے ساتھ ظاہر کریں۔ حروف جار کہلاتے ہیں اور جن اسموں کے بعد حروف جار آتے ہیں ان کو مجرور کہا جاتا ہے۔ جار مجرور مل کر متعلق فعل ہوا کرتے ہیں۔ بعض فارسی الفاظ بھی حروف جار کا کام دیتے ہیں۔ مثلاً: سوا، جز۔

آیئے ایک مثال دیکھ لیتے ہیں۔

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فاروق گھر میں بیٹھا ہے۔ کتاب الماری پر رکھ دو۔ زاہد سر سے پیر تک پسینے میں ڈوبا ہوا ہے۔

دیکھو اوپر کے فقروں میں لفظ "میں، پر، سے، تک" اسموں کے ساتھ مل کر ان کا تعلق فعل کے ساتھ ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ ایسے الفاظ حروف جار کہلاتے ہیں۔

❖ **حروف اتصال:** وہ حروف جو کلموں اور جملوں کو آپس میں ملائیں حروف اتصال کہلاتے ہیں۔

آیئے مثال سے سمجھتے ہیں۔

رشید اور قادر آئے۔ ناشپاتی لو یا سیب لو۔ قدوس کے سوا سب لڑکے حاضر تھے۔ اگر مجید آتا انعام پاتا۔ رشید گھر میں نہیں ہے کیونکہ وہ سکول گیا ہے۔

اوپر کی سطروں میں "اور، یا، سوا، تو، کیونکہ" یہ سب حروف کلموں اور جملوں کو آپس میں ملاتے ہیں۔ ایسے حروف، حروف اتصال کہلاتے ہیں۔

❖ **حروف اختصاص و شرکت:** ایسے حروف جو تخصیص کے معنی پیدا کریں حروف اختصاص و شرکت کہلاتے ہیں۔

آیئے مثالوں سے سمجھتے ہیں۔

خدا ہی ہمارا رازق ہے۔ صرف اللہ نے ہم کو پیدا کیا۔ دولت محض ڈھلتی چھاؤں ہے۔

اوپر کی مثالوں میں "صرف، ہی، محض" تخصیص کے معنی دے رہے ہیں۔ رازق خاص خدا ہے۔ صرف اللہ ہی پیدا کرنے والا ہے۔ پس ایسے حروف جو تخصیص کے معنی پیدا کریں حروف اختصاص و شرکت کہلاتے ہیں۔

❖ **حروف فجائیہ:** حروف فجائیہ وہ حروف ہیں جو بے ساختہ منہ سے نکل جاتے ہیں۔

آیئے مثالوں سے سمجھتے ہیں۔

آفرین! آپ امتحان میں کامیاب ہو گئے ہیں۔ مرحبا! تم نے اچھا کام کیا۔ شاباش! تم خوب کھیلے۔ اے خدا ہماری حالت پر رحم کر۔ افسوس کہ وہ محنت کا عادی نہیں۔

دیکھو اور کے فقروں میں آفرین!۔ شاباش۔ مرحبا۔ ایسے الفاظ ہیں جو خوشی کے موقع پر بولے جاتے ہیں۔ "اے" پکار کے موقع پر۔ "افسوس" تاسف کے موقع پر بولے جاتے ہیں۔ ایسے حروف کو حروف فجائیہ کہتے ہیں

❖ **حروف ندا:** حروف ندا وہ حروف ہیں جن سے پکارا جائے۔ جسکو پکاریں اسے منادی کہتے ہیں۔

آیئے مثالوں سے سمجھتے ہیں۔

اے خدا! ہماری حالت پر رحم کر۔ اے بھائی نیکی کر دریا میں ڈال۔ ارے! یہ کیا کہتے ہو۔ اجی! ذرا ادھر آیئے۔

اوپر کی مثالوں میں "اے، ارے، اجی" ایسے حروف ہیں جو پکارنے کے لیے استعمال ہوئے ہیں۔ پکارنے کو ندا کہا جاتا ہے۔ اس لئے ایسے حروف حروف ندا کہلاتے ہیں۔

❖ **حروف جواب:** حروف جواب وہ حروف ہیں جو جواب میں بولے جائیں۔

آیئے مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

یاد رکھنا چاہیے کہ جب کسی قریب کے شخص کو بلایا جاتا ہے۔ تو وہ جواب میں ہاں، یا جی۔ کہتا ہے۔ کسی دور کے آدمی کو پکاریں تو وہ جواب میں جی ہاں کہتا ہے۔ سوال کے جواب میں بھی ہاں، آتا ہے۔ سننے والا بولنے والے کی بات کی تائید یا تصدیق کے لیے "درست، ٹھیک، بجا، واقعی" الفاظ میں سے کوئی ایک لفظ کہتا ہے۔ حکم یا کہا کے ماننے کے لیے اچھا، بہت اچھا کہتے ہیں۔ ایسے الفاظ حروف جواب کہلاتے ہیں۔

❖ **حروف انبساط:** حروف انبساط وہ حروف ہیں جو خوشی کے اظہار کے لیے زبان سے نکلیں۔

آیئے مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

سبحان اللہ! کیا سہانا سماں ہے۔ آہا! کیا خوب منظر ہے۔ اوہو ہو! کیا ہی اچھا جانور ہے۔ واہ واہ! لڑکے صاف ستھرے ہیں۔

اوپر کی مثالوں میں "سبحان اللہ!، اہا!، اوہو ہو!، واہ واہ" ایسے کلمات ہیں جو زیادہ خوشی میں زبان پر آئے ہیں۔ خوشی کو انبساط کہتے ہیں اس لیے یہ حروف انبساط ہیں۔

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❖ **حروف تعجب:** حروف تعجب وہ حروف ہیں جو حیرانگی کے موقع پر بولے جائیں۔

آیئے مثالوں سے سمجھتے ہیں۔ اللہ اللہ! کیا چاندنی ہے۔ افوہ! اتنا لمبا خط لکھا ہے۔ اللہ اکبر! کیسا ہی اچھا زمانہ تھا۔ اوہو! آج مدت کے بعد دیکھا۔

ان مثالوں میں "اللہ اللہ! افوہ!، اللہ اکبر! اوہو،" تعجب اور حیرانگی کے موقع پر بولے گئے ہیں۔ اس لئے ایسے کلمات کو تعجب کے کلمات کہتے ہیں۔ تعجب کے معنی حیران ہونا کے ہیں۔

❖ **حروف تاسف وندبہ:** حروف تاسف وندبہ وہ حروف ہیں جو مصیبت، رنج اور افسوس کے موقع پر بولے جائیں۔

آیئے مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

ہائے میرے مجید! تو کدھر ہے۔ افسوس! کہ پھر آنا نصیب نہ ہوگا۔ عمر بھر کا بھی پیمان وفا یاد ہا تو کیا۔ عمر کو بھی تو نہیں ہے پائداری ہائے ہائے

اوپر کی مثالوں میں ہائے افسوس! ہائے ہائے! ایسے حروف ہیں جو رنج اور دکھ کے موقع پر بولے گئے ہیں۔ ان حروف کو حروف تاسف وندبہ کہتے ہیں۔ اور جس کا نام لے کر تاسف یا افسوس کرتے ہیں اسے مندوب کہتے ہیں۔

❖ **حروف تنبیہ:** حروف تنبیہ وہ حروف ہیں جو دھمکانے یا کام کے نہ کرنے پر تاکید کرنے کے موقع پر بولے جائیں۔

آیئے مثالوں میں دیکھتے ہیں۔

ہیں ہیں صدیق کیا ہو گیا۔ خبردار! وہاں نہ جانا۔ ہوں کیا کرنے لگے ہو۔

اوپر کی مثالوں میں "ہیں ہیں، خبردار، اور ہوں" دھمکانے اور خبردار کرنے کے لیے بولے گئے ہیں۔ ایسے حروف حروف تنبیہ کہلاتے ہیں۔

❖ **حروف تحسین:** ایسے حروف جو تعریف کے موقع پر بولے جائیں حروف تحسین کہلاتے ہیں۔

آیئے مثال سے سمجھتے ہیں۔

شاباش! محنت کرتے جاؤ۔ مرحبا! تم اچھے لڑکے ہو۔ چشم بددور! تم بڑے ہی بہادر ہو۔ جزاک اللہ! تم نے غریبوں کی مدد کی۔

اوپر کی مثالوں میں "شاباش، مرحبا، چشم بددور، جزاک اللہ" ایسے حروف ہیں جو تعریف کے مقام پر بولے گئے ہیں۔ پس ایسے حروف جو تعریف کے مقام پر بولے جائیں حروف تحسین کہلاتے ہیں۔

❖ **حروف تمنا:** حروف تمنا وہ حروف ہیں جو آرزو کے موقع پر بولے جائیں۔

آیئے مثالوں سے سمجھتے ہیں۔

کاش! مجید میرے پاس آتا۔ کاش کے تم میرے لیے ہوتے!۔

دیکھو اوپر کی مثالوں میں کاش، کاش کے، ایسے حروف ہیں جو آرزو اور تمنا کے موقع پر بولے گئے ہیں۔ ایسے حروف کو حروف تمنا کہتے ہیں۔

حصہ نحو (SYNTAX)

علم نحو وہ علم ہے جو کلمات کے اعراب، ان کی صحیح املا و استعمال اور پڑھنے کے قواعد و ضوابط سے بحث کرتا ہے۔

نحو کے معنی طریق اور اسلوب کے ہیں اور اصطلاح میں اس سے قواعد کا وہ شعبہ مراد ہوتا ہے جس میں دو باتوں سے بحث کی جاتی ہے۔

الف) جملے کے اجزاء یعنی اسم، ضمیر، صفت، فعل اور حرف اور ان کی جنسی تعداد اور حالت وغیرہ سے، اس طرح کہ ان میں پیدا ہونے والے تبدل و تغیرات واضح ہو جائیں۔

ب) جملے کی ساخت یعنی مختلف کلمات کے جملوں میں استعمال ہونے والے طریقوں اور اس استعمال کی حالت میں واقع ہونے والی تبدیلیوں کا بیان علم نحو کے تحت آتا ہے۔ اسی طرح جملہ بنانے کے لئے مختلف کلمات کو ملانے کے طریقے اور کلموں کے مرکبات سے متعلق بحثیں بھی نحو ہی کے تحت آتی ہیں۔

اس تفصیل سے علم نحو کے دو شعبے معلوم ہوتے ہیں۔

نحو تفصیلی:

نحو تفصیلی وہ شعبہ ہے جس کے تحت جملے کے ہر جزو یعنی اسم، فعل، ضمیر، صفت وغیرہ کا الگ الگ بیان کیا جائے۔ تفصیل کے معنی ہیں الگ الگ کر کے دیکھنا۔

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نوٹ:

نوٹ: علم نحو کا وہ شعبہ ہے جس میں کلموں کو ملانے اور مختلف مرکبات کی قسموں اور ان کی شناخت کے اصولوں کو زیر بحث لایا جائے۔ ترکیب دو یا دو سے زائد چیزوں کو آپس میں ملانے کو کہتے ہیں۔

"علم نحو" کا موضوع "کلام / مرکب" ہے۔

مرکب: جب دو یا دو سے زیادہ کلمات ترکیب پائیں تو اسے مرکب کہتے ہیں۔ اور اس مرکب کو کلام کہتے ہیں۔

مثلاً عمران کا بیٹا، دل و دماغ، خاک کا پتلا، جنت ارضی

مرکب کی دو قسمیں ہوتی ہیں۔

(1) مرکب ناقص (2) مرکب تام

(1) **مرکب ناقص:** مرکب ناقص وہ مرکب ہے جس سے سننے والے کو پورا مطلب سمجھ میں نہ آئے۔

(2) **مرکب تام:** مرکب تام یا جملہ وہ مرکب ہے جس کے سننے سے پورا مطلب سمجھ میں آجائے۔

آیئے ان دونوں کی مثالیں دیکھتے ہیں۔

۱۔ مقبول کا گدھا۔ سات روپے۔ سرخ ٹوپی۔ اسلام آباد۔ الماری اور میز۔

۲۔ مقبول کا گدھا تیز ہے۔ اس نے سات روپے لیے۔ سرخ ٹوپی خراب ہو گئی ہے۔ اسلام خان نے اسلام آباد بسایا ہے۔

نمبر ۱، ۲ کی مثالیں دو یا دو سے زیادہ کلمات سے بنی ہیں۔ ان کلمات کے مجموعہ کو مرکب کہتے ہیں

ذرا غور سے دیکھیے نمبر ۱ کی مثالیں پورا مفہوم ظاہر نہیں کرتی ہیں بلکہ ان مثالوں کے ساتھ اور لفظ ملانے کی ضرورت محسوس کی جاتی ہے۔ ایسے مرکب کو مرکب ناقص کہتے ہیں۔

نمبر ۲ کی مثالیں پورا مطلب ظاہر کرتی ہیں۔ اس لیے ایسے مرکب مرکب تام کہلاتے ہیں۔ اس کو جملہ بھی کہتے ہیں۔

مرکب ناقص کی متعدد قسمیں ہیں۔

(1) **مرکب اضافی:** مرکب اضافی وہ مرکب ہے جو مضاف اور مضاف الیہ سے مل کر بنے۔

آیئے مثالوں سے سمجھتے ہیں

رحیم کی ٹوپی۔ جاوید کا قلم۔ وجے کی کتاب۔ شیشے کی دوات۔

اوپر کی مثالوں میں ٹوپی کو رحیم کے ساتھ۔ قلم کو جاوید کے ساتھ۔ کتاب کو وجے کے ساتھ اور دوات کو شیشے کے ساتھ ایک قسم کا تعلق ہے۔ یاد رکھنا چاہیے کہ اس قسم کے تعلق اور لگاؤ کو اضافت کہتے ہیں۔ اور جس اسم کا لگاؤ ہوتا ہے اسے مضاف اور جس کے ساتھ لگاؤ ہوتا ہے اس سے مضاف الہ کہتے ہیں۔

اوپر کی مثالوں میں ٹوپی، قلم، کتاب، دوات، مضاف ہیں اور رحیم، جاوید، وجے، شیشے، مضاف الیہ ہیں۔

(نوٹ) اردو میں اضافت کی علامتیں یہ ہیں: کا، کے، کی۔ اردو میں مضاف الیہ پہلے آتا ہے اور مضاف پیچھے جیسا کہ اوپر کی مثالوں سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے۔ فارسی کے مرکب اضافی بھی اردو میں عام مستعمل ہیں۔ ان میں مضاف پہلے ہوتا ہے اور مضاف الیہ پیچھے اور مضاف کے آخری حرف کے نیچے زیر ہوتی ہے۔ مثلاً کتابِ موہن، کنارِ دریا وغیرہ۔

(2) **مرکب توصیفی:** ایسے مرکب جو صفت اور موصوف سے مل کر بنیں، مرکب توصیفی کہلاتے ہیں۔

آیئے مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

سفید پھول، بہادر لڑکا، نیک استاد، تیز ہی تلوار۔

اوپر کی مثالوں میں سفید، بہادر، نیک، تیز ہی۔ ایسے الفاظ ہیں جو صفت ہیں۔ اور پھول، لڑکا، استاد، تلوار، ان کے موصوف ہیں۔ ایسے الفاظ کے جوڑوں کو مرکب توصیفی کہا جاتا ہے۔ کیونکہ یہ صفت

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اور موصوف سے بنے ہیں۔

پس جو مرکب صفت اور موصوف سے مل کر بنے مرکب توصیفی کہلاتا ہے۔

نوٹ) یاد رکھنا چاہیے کہ اردو میں صفت پہلے آتی ہے اور موصوف پیچھے، مگر شعر میں یہ ترتیب بدل جاتی ہے۔ فارسی میں موصوف پہلے آتا ہے اور صفت بعد میں۔ جیسے:۔ مرد نیک، جاہل مطلق، خدائے بزرگ۔

(3) مرکب عددی: مرکب عددی وہ مرکب ہے جو اعداد اور معدود سے مل کر بنے۔ یاد رکھنا چاہیے مرکب عددی میں عدد پہلے آتا ہے اور معدود پیچھے مگر نظم میں یہ ترتیب بدل بھی جاتی ہے۔

آیئے مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

سو گھوڑے، چالیس سپاہی، بیس بندوقیں، 34 لڑکے، پانچواں لڑکا۔

اوپر کی مثالوں میں سو، چالیس، بیس، ۳۴، پانچواں۔ تو عدد ہیں اور گھوڑے، سپاہی، بندوقیں اور لڑکے معدود ہیں۔ پس ایسے مرکب مرکب عددی کہلاتے ہیں۔

(4) مرکب اجزائی: مرکب اجزائی وہ اسم ہے جو دو یا دو سے زیادہ لفظ مل کر ایک اسم بن جائے۔

آیئے مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

غلام محمد، کرتار سنگھ، آغا اشرف علی، رام چندر، لال چوک، اشوک نگر۔

اوپر کی مثالوں میں ایسے مرکبات ہیں جو دو یا دو سے زیادہ اسموں سے مل کر بنے ہیں اور پھر سب مل کر ایک اسم بن گئے ہیں۔ دو یا دو سے زیادہ اسموں کو ملا کر ایک کرنے کو اجتراج کہتے ہیں۔

(5) مرکب عطفی: ایسے مرکبات جو معطوف الیہ اور معطوف سے مل کر بنے مرکب عطفی کہلاتے ہیں۔

مثالوں سے سمجھتے ہیں۔

چاند اور ستارے، دریا اور غذا، گھوڑے اور گدھے، علی و دلی۔

اوپر کے مرکبات میں 'اور' 'و' حروف عطف ہیں۔ اور یہ مرکبات معطوف الیہ اور معطوف سے مل کر بنے ہیں اس لیے مرکب عطفی کہلاتے ہیں۔ مرکب عطفی میں جب ایک سے زیادہ اسم کو ملایا جائے تو 'اور' صرف آخری دو اسموں کے درمیان آتا ہے۔ جیسے: رشید، رحیم، موہن اور کمال یہاں آتے ہیں۔

(6) مرکب حال و ذوالحال: حال وہ اسم ہے جو فاعل یا مفعول کی حالت کو ظاہر کرے۔ اور ذوالحال وہ فاعل یا مفعول ہے جس کی حالت ظاہر کی جائے۔

آیئے مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

فرید ہنستا ہوا آیا، اخلاق نے روتا ہوا آدمی دیکھا۔

اوپر کی مثال میں 'ہنستا ہوا' اسم حالیہ ہے اور فرید کی جو فاعل ہے، حالت بیان کرتا ہے۔ دوسری مثال میں 'روتا ہوا' اسم حالیہ ہے اور آدمی کی جو مفعول ہے، حالت کو بیان کرتا ہے۔ پس ایسے مرکب کو حال کہتے ہیں اور جس کی حالت کو بیان کرتا ہو خواہ وہ فاعل ہو یا مفعول اسے ذوالحال کہتے ہیں۔

(7) مرکب اشاری: مرکب اشاری وہ مرکب ہے جو اشارہ اور مشار الیہ سے مل کر بنے۔

مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں

یہ لڑکا، وہ جانور، یہ کتاب، وہ پنسل، وہ قلم، یہ کرسی۔

اوپر کی مثالوں میں 'یہ' اور 'وہ' کلمات اشارہ ہیں۔ اور لڑکا، جانور، کتاب، غیرہ کی طرف اشارہ کیا گیا ہے ان کو مشار الیہ کہتے ہیں۔ اسلیے یہ ایسے مرکب ہیں جو اشارہ اور مشار الیہ سے بنے ہیں۔ پس مرکب اشاری وہ مرکب ہے جو اشارہ اور مشار الیہ سے مل کر بنے۔

(8) مرکب تمیز و ممیز: ایسے لفظ جو شک دور کریں تمیز کہلاتے ہیں اور جس کی نسبت شک دور کریں اس سے ممیز کہتے ہیں۔

مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

ایک سیر گھی، چار من آٹا، تین بوتلیں عرق کی، نو گز لٹھا، گیارہ عدد کلمیں۔

اگر اوپر کی مثالوں میں صرف ایک سیر، چار من، تین بوتلیں، نو گز، گیارہ عدد کہا جاتا تو شک رہتا کہ کونسی چیز ایک سیر یا چار من یا نو گز اور گیارہ عدد ہے۔ جب اس کے ساتھ گھی، آٹا، بوتلیں، لٹھا،

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عرق، لٹھا اور قلمیں مل گئے ہیں تو شک دور ہو گیا۔ پس ایسے لفظ جو شک دور کریں تمیز کہلاتے ہیں اور جس کی نسبت شک دور کریں اسے ممیز کہتے ہیں۔

)نوٹ) یہاں یہ بات یاد رکھنی چاہیے کہ تمیز اور ممیز اور عدد معدود میں فرق یہ ہے کہ تمیز اور ممیز میں وزن یا پیمانے یا گز یا فٹ یا عدد کا لفظ آتا ہے۔ عدد معدود میں یہ لفظ نہیں آتے۔

(9) **مرکب تابع مہمل و متبوع:** ایسے مہمل لفظ جو اسم کے بعد آئیں تابع مہمل کہلاتے ہیں اور جس لفظ کے بعد آئیں اسے متبوع کہتے ہیں۔

مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

رشید اور موسن پانی وانی پئیں گے۔ دھوم دھام سے یوم اقبال منایا گیا۔ ادھر اتنی بھیڑ بھاڑ کیا ہے؟

اوپر کی مثالوں میں پانی وانی، دھوم دھام، بھیڑ بھاڑ۔ ایسے مرکب ہیں کہ ان میں ایک بامعنی لفظ کے ساتھ مہمل لفظ ہے۔ ایسے مہمل لفظ جو اسم کے بعد آئیں تابع مہمل کہلاتے ہیں اور جس لفظ کے بعد آئیں اسے متبوع کہتے ہیں۔

(10) **مرکب تابع موضوع متبوع:** ایسے لفظ جو بامعنی ہوں لیکن زائد ہوں۔ انہیں تابع موضوع کہتے ہیں۔ اور دوسرے کو متبوع کہتے ہیں۔

مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

اب کیا فائدہ رونا دھونا فضول ہے، مجید کی چال ڈھال نرالی ہے، مار پیٹ اچھی نہیں۔

اوپر کی مثالوں میں رونا دھونا، چال ڈھال، مار پیٹ۔ ایسے مرکب ہیں کہ ان میں ایک بامعنی لفظ کے بعد محاورے کے مطابق دوسرا بامعنی لفظ بھی ہے گو یہاں اس کا استعمال زائد ہے۔ ایسے لفظ جو بامعنی ہوں لیکن زائد ہوں۔ انہیں تابع موضوع کہتے ہیں۔ اور دوسرے کو متبوع کہتے ہیں۔ دھونا، ڈھال اور پیٹ تابع موضوع اور رونا، چال اور مار متبوع ہیں۔

(11) **مرکب بدل و مبدل منہ:** اسے مثالوں کے ساتھ سمجھتے ہیں۔

ہمارا بھائی قدیر مدرسہ گیا ہے۔ آج اس کا نوکر فضل گم ہو گیا۔

دیکھو پہلے فقرے میں "ہمارا بھائی قدیر" سے ایک ہی شخص مراد ہے۔ اسی طرح دوسرے فقرے میں "اس کا نوکر فضل" سے ایک ہی شخص مراد ہے۔ اگر ہم کہیں "ہمارا بھائی مدرسہ گیا" یا "قدیر مدرسہ گیا" تو دونوں سے ایک ہی مطلب ہوتا ہے مگر اصل مقصد تو "ہمارا بھائی" اور "اس کا نوکر" ہے۔ قدیر اور فضل صرف وضاحت کے لئے ہیں۔ پس جو اسم اصل مقصود ہو تو اسے بدل کہتے ہیں اور دوسرے کو بدل منہ کہتے ہیں جو وضاحت کے لئے آتا ہے۔

(12) **مرکب عطف بیان و مبین:** اسے مثالوں میں سمجھتے ہیں۔

ڈاکٹر سر محمد اقبال ہندوستان کے اعلیٰ پائے کے شاعروں میں سے ہیں۔ بہادر شاہ ظفر شاہان مغلیہ میں سے تھے۔

اوپر کی مثالوں میں سر محمد اقبال اور اقبال دونوں ایک ہی شاعر کے نام ہیں۔

اسی طرح بہادر شاہ اور ظفر دونوں ایک ہی بادشاہ کے نام ہیں۔

ان دونوں ناموں میں سے دوسرا نام پہلے نام کی نسبت زیادہ مشہور ہے۔ دوسرے نام کے لانے سے پہلے نام کی اچھی طرح تشریح ہو گئی ہے۔ اس قسم کے دوسرے نام کو عطف بیان اور پہلے نام کو جس کی وضاحت ہوتی ہے مبین کہتے ہیں۔

(13) **مرکب تاکید و مؤکد:** تاکید کے الفاظ کو مرکب تاکید کہتے ہیں اور جس اسم کی تاکید کریں اسے مؤکد کہتے ہیں۔

آیئے مثالوں کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

سب کے سب آدمی آ گئے۔ یہ مسئلہ سراسر غلط ہے۔ فاروق اور فرہاد دونوں سونا مر گئے ہیں۔ یہاں خطرہ ہے خطرہ۔

اوپر کی مثالوں میں "سب کے سب، سراسر، دونوں، خطرہ" ایسے الفاظ ہیں جو تاکید کے لیے آئے ہیں اور انہوں نے بالترتیب آدمی، مسئلہ، فاروق اور فرہاد اور خطرہ کی تاکید کی ہے۔

پس تاکید کے الفاظ کو مرکب تاکید کہتے ہیں اور جس اسم کی تاکید کریں اسے مؤکد کہتے ہیں۔

(14) **مرکب مستثنیٰ و مستثنیٰ منہ:** یہ وہ مرکب ہے جو مستثنیٰ اور مستثنیٰ منہ سے مل کر بنے۔ جیسے: سب رشید کے سوا آئے ہیں۔ اس میں 'رشید کے سوا' مرکب مستثنیٰ اور 'سب' مستثنیٰ منہ ہے۔

(15) **مرکب جار مجرور:** وہ مرکب ہے جو حرف جار اور مجرور سے مل کر بنے۔ مثلاً:- کاغذ میز پر رکھ دو۔ اس میں 'میز پر' مرکب جار مجرور ہے 'پر' حرف جار ہے اور 'میز' مجرور ہے۔

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جملہ:-

جملہ: الفاظ کے ایسے مسلسل مجموعے کو جملہ کہتے ہیں جس سے سننے والا بات کو پوری طرح سمجھ لے اور اس کا مفہوم حاصل کرلے چاہے بات تقریر میں ہو یا تحریر میں۔ جملے کے دو اصل عناصر ہوتے ہیں۔

۱۔مبتدا: جب کسی شخص یا چیز کا ذکر کیا جائے تو اسے مبتدا کہتے ہیں۔

۲۔خبر: جو کچھ بھی مبتدا کے بارے میں کہا جائے اسے خبر کہتے ہیں۔

جملے کے دو بڑے جزو:

۱۔مسند الیہ: مسند الیہ جملہ کا وہ جزو ہے کہ جس کی نسبت کچھ کہا جائے۔

۲۔مسند: مسند جملے کا وہ جزو ہے جس میں کسی شخص یا چیز کی بابت کچھ کہا جائے۔

آیئے مسند اور مسند الیہ کو مثالوں سے سمجھتے ہیں۔

چیزیں دکانوں پر سجی ہوئی ہیں۔ رات گزر گئی۔ دن چڑھ آیا۔ چور بھاگ گیا۔ ہوا چل رہی ہے۔

دیکھو اوپر کے جملوں کے دو بڑے جز ہیں۔

چیزیں	دکانوں پر سجی ہوئی ہیں
رات	گزر گئی
دن	چڑھ آیا
چور	بھاگ گیا
ہوا	چل چلی ہے۔

پہلا جزو مثلاً:- چیزیں، رات، دن، چور، اور ہوا ایسی چیزیں ہیں کہ جن کی بابت کچھ کہا گیا ہے ایسے جزو کو مسند الیہ کہتے ہیں

نمبر ۲ کے جزو مثلاً:- دکانوں پر سجی ہوئی ہیں، گزر گئی، چڑھ آیا، بھاگ گیا اور چل رہی ہے ایسے الفاظ ہیں جن میں مسند الیہ کے بارے میں کچھ کہا گیا ہے ایسے جزو کو مسند کہتے ہیں۔

الف) ترکیب یا صورت کے لحاظ سے جملے کی دو قسمیں ہیں۔

(1) مفرد جملہ: مفرد جملہ اس جملہ کو کہتے ہیں جس میں صرف ایک مسند الیہ اور ایک مسند ہو۔ مثلاً:- احمد لکھتا ہے، خواجہ کھاتا ہے وغیرہ۔

(2) مرکب جملہ: مرکب جملہ اس جملہ کو کہتے ہیں جس میں دو یا دو سے زیادہ مفرد جملے ملکر ایک مفہوم یا خیال کو ظاہر کریں۔ مثلاً:- ساجد اگر نہیں گیا تو میں بھی نہیں جاؤں گا۔

مرکب جملہ کی دو قسمیں ہیں۔

(1) مرکب مطلق: اس مرکب جملہ کو کہتے ہیں جس میں ہر مفرد جملہ جداگانہ برابر کی حیثیت رکھتا ہے اور معنی کے لحاظ سے دوسرے کا محتاج نہیں ہوتا۔ مثلاً:- احمد آیا۔ اور شیر چلا گیا۔

(2) مرکب ملتف: اس مرکب جملے کو کہتے ہیں جس میں ایک جملہ اصل ہوتا ہے اور باقی جملے اس کے ماتحت ہوتے ہیں۔ جب تک ذیلی جملہ اصلی جملے سے ملا کر استعمال نہیں ہوتا اس وقت تک پورا مطلب بیان نہیں ہو سکتا۔

مثلاً: وہ کتاب جو گم ہو گئی تھی، مل گئی ہے۔ اس میں "وہ کتاب مل گئی" اصل جملہ ہے اور "جو گم ہو گئی تھی" ذیلی جملہ ہے۔ معنی اور مطلب کے لیے دونوں کا ہونا ضروری ہے۔

ب) معنی کے لحاظ سے جملے کی دو قسمیں ہیں۔

(1) جملہ خبریہ: اس جملہ کو کہتے ہیں جس سے کسی واقعہ کی حالت کی خبر ملے۔ مثلاً:- عادل آگیا۔ فرید چلا گیا۔ خواجہ چالاک ہے۔ وغیرہ۔

(2) جملہ انشائیہ: اس جملے کو کہتے ہیں جو کسی حکم یا استفہام یا انبساط یا تعجب یا تنبیہ اور دعا وغیرہ جیسے جذبات کو ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً:- کاش! وہ آگے آتا۔ یہ کام کرنا اچھا نہیں۔ ماشاءاللہ! کیا خوب بات کہی ہے۔ وغیرہ۔

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ج) مسند کے لحاظ سے جملے کی دو قسمیں ہیں۔

جملہ اسمیہ: اس جملے کو کہتے ہیں جس میں مسند اور مسند الیہ دونوں موجود ہوں۔ مثلاً:۔ رام دین لوٹا ہے۔ اس میں رام (مسند الیہ) اور دین لوٹا (مسند) ہے۔ جملہ اسمیہ کے مسند الیہ کو مبتدا اور مسند کو خبر کہتے ہیں۔

جملہ اسمیہ کے مندرجہ ذیل ارکان ہوتے ہیں۔

۱۔ مبتدا:۔ اس اسم کو کہتے ہیں جس کی طرف کوئی اسم یا فعل منسوب ہوتا ہے۔

۲۔ خبر:۔ اسے کہتے ہیں جو مبتدا کی طرف منسوب ہو۔

۳۔ فعل ناقص:۔ وہ فعل ہے جس سے بات پوری نہ ہو۔

۴۔ مسند اور مسند الیہ کی توسیع یا متعلقات خبر و مبتدا۔

مثلاً:۔ چاند روشن ہے۔ اس جملے میں چاند (مبتدا) روشن (خبر) اور ہے (فعل ناقص) ہے۔

موہن گھر میں نہ تھا۔ اس جملے میں موہن (مبتدا) ہے، نہ تھا (فعل ناقص (ہے، اور گھر میں (متعلق خبر) ہے۔

جملہ اسمیہ کی پہچان کیسے کریں۔

۱۔ اگر فعل ناقص ہے تو جملہ اسمیہ ہو گا۔ اگر فعل تام ہے تو جملہ فعلیہ ہو گا۔

۲۔ جملہ اسمیہ میں دو اسم ہوتے ہیں۔ دونوں اسموں میں ایک اسم معرفہ اور دوسرا اسم نکرہ ہو تو معرفہ کو مبتدا اور نکرہ کو خبر کہتے ہیں۔

۳۔ اگر ایک اسم ذات ہوں اور ایک اسم صفت ہو تو اس ذات کو مبتدا اور صفت کو خبر کہتے ہیں۔

۴۔ اگر دونوں اسم معرفہ ہوں تو پہلے کو مبتدا اور دوسرے کو خبر کہتے ہیں۔

۵۔ اگر دونوں اسم نکرہ ہوں تو جو زیادہ خاص ہو وہ مبتدا اور دوسرے کو خبر کہتے ہیں۔

۶۔ مبتدا عام طور پر پہلے آتا ہے اور خبر بعد میں۔

۷۔ بعض اوقات مبتدا یا خبر یا فعل ناقص حذف ہو جاتا ہے۔

۸۔ خبر کبھی مفرد ہوتی ہے اور کبھی مرکب ہوتی ہے۔

۹۔ بعض اوقات مبتدا کی کئی خبریں ہوتی ہیں۔

۱۰۔ بعض اوقات مبتدا مفرد ہوتا ہے اور کبھی مرکب ہوتا ہے۔

۱۱۔ بعض اوقات مبتدا اور خبر دونوں محذوف ہوتے ہیں۔

جملہ فعلیہ: اس جملہ کو کہتے ہیں جس میں مسند الیہ اسم یا فاعل، اور مسند فعل ہو۔ مثلاً:۔ احمد نے کھانا کھایا۔ اس میں احمد (فاعل یا اسم) کھانا (مفعول) اور کھایا (فعل) ہے۔

جملہ فعلیہ کے مندرجہ ذیل ارکان ہیں۔

۱۔ فاعل:۔ وہ اسم جس کی ذات پر فعل واقع ہو

۲۔ مفعول:۔ وہ اسم ہے جس پر فاعل کا فعل واقع ہو۔

۳۔ فعل:۔ وہ کام جو فاعل سے صادر ہو۔

۴۔ فعل تام:۔ وہ فعل جس سے جملے کی تکمیل ہو۔

۵۔ مفعول اور فعل کی توسیع یا متعلقات فعل۔

آپ یہ جانتے ہیں کہ جس کے بارے میں ذکر کیا جائے اسے مسند الیہ اور جو کچھ ذکر کیا جائے اسے مسند کہتے ہیں۔

افعال تام کے مسند الیہ کو فاعل اور مسند کو مفعول کہتے ہیں۔ افعال ناقص کے مسند الیہ کو مبتدا اور مسند کو خبر کہتے ہیں۔

جملہ فعلیہ کی پہچان کیسے کریں۔

۱۔ سب سے پہلے فعل پر نظر کیجیے اگر فعل تام ہے تو جملہ فعلیہ ہو گا

۲۔ اگر جملہ میں فعل لازم ہو گا تو جملہ فاعل پر ختم ہوتا ہے

۳۔ اگر فعل متعدی ہو تو مفعول ضرور آتا ہے۔

۴۔ بعض اوقات متعدی افعال کے دو مفعول ہوتے ہیں پہلے کو مفعول بہ اور دوسرے کو مفعول ثانی کہتے ہیں۔

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۵۔ جملہ فعلیہ میں اجزا کی ترتیب یوں ہوتی ہے فاعل، مفعول، متعلق فعل، مگر متعلق فعل کبھی مفعول سے پہلے آتا ہے اور کبھی بعد میں۔

۶۔ فعل جب فقروں کے شروع میں آئے تو زور ظاہر ہوتا ہے۔

۷۔ کلام میں زور پیدا کرنے کی غرض سے کبھی مفعول پہلے بھی آسکتا ہے۔

۸۔ بعض اوقات جملے میں فاعل کو حذف کر دیا جاتا ہے۔

۹۔ بعض اوقات جملے میں فاعل اور مفعول دونوں حذف کر دیے جاتے ہیں۔

۱۰۔ کبھی جملہ میں فعل اور فاعل دونوں حذف ہوتے ہیں۔

۱۱۔ فعل مجہول میں فاعل نہیں آتا، بلکہ ہمیشہ مفعول آتا ہے۔

۱۲۔ ترکیب نحوی کے لحاظ سے جملہ فعلیہ میں سب سے پہلے فعل، پھر فاعل پھر مفعول اور آخر میں متعلقات فعل لکھے جاتے ہیں۔

اُردو سابقے:

مرکب الفاظ بناتے وقت جو حرف یا کلمہ لفظ کے شروع میں لگایا جائے اسے سابقہ کہتے ہیں۔ انگریزی زبان میں انہیں (Prefix) کہا جاتا ہے۔ عربی، ہندی اور فارسی تین زبانوں کے سابقے اردو زبان میں مستعمل ہیں۔ ان کی مثالیں درج ذیل ہیں۔

ا ـــ اچھوت، اٹل، امٹ	ان ـــ انمول، ان پڑھ، انگنت	بے ـــ بے عقل، بے ادب، بے ہوش
بد ـــ بدزبان، بدخو، بدظن	با ـــ باہوش، باعزت، باقاعدہ	پُر ـــ پُر مغز، پُر معنی، پُر جوش
تنگ ـــ تنگ نظر، تنگ دلی، تنگ ظرف	خوش ـــ خوش خو، خوشخبری، خوش آمدید	خود ـــ خود آرا، خود نما، خود پسندی
زبر ـــ زبردست	صاحب ـــ صاحب دل، صاحب جائیداد	سر ـــ سربلندی، سرپرستی
لا ـــ لاپرواہی، لاکلام، لاوارث	غیر ـــ غیر حاضر، غیر مقلدین، غیرت	

اُردو لاحقے:

مرکب الفاظ بناتے وقت جو حرف یا کلمہ، لفظ کے آخر میں لگایا جائے اس سے لاحقہ کہتے ہیں۔ انگریزی میں انہیں (Suffix) کہتے ہیں۔ آیئے ان کی کچھ مثالیں دیکھتے ہیں۔

ا ـــ نیلا، پھیلا، پڑھیا	آور ـــ دلآور، زورآور، تنادر	سر ـــ خود سر، ہمسر
فام ـــ گلفام، سیاہ فام، لالہ فام	ک ـــ سماجک، دیدک، سنسارک	کا ـــ اچکا
تر ـــ بہتر، نیک تر	م ـــ سوم، یکم، دوم، چہارم	ور ـــ طاقتور، نامور، نصیب ور
مند ـــ بہرہ مند، عقلمند	ناک ـــ غمناک، خوفناک، عبرتناک	وش ـــ پری وش، ماہ وش، خوروش
ی ـــ سوتی، اونی، مہندی، پہاڑی، بنگالی		

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اُردو

مشق نمبر 1

-1 مرثیے کے حوالے سے سب سے معتبر نام کون سا ہے۔
(A) میر تقی میر (B) جوش ملیح آبادی
(C) میر انیس (D) مصحفی

-2 مثنوی کس نثری صنف کی منظوم شکل ہے۔
(A) ناول (B) ڈرامہ
(C) داستان (D) انشائیہ

-3 اردو زبان میں گیت نگاری کی ابتداء کس شاعر نے کی؟
(A) مرزا رفیع سودا (B) ولی دکنی
(C) امیر خسرو (D) انشاء اللہ خاں

-4 واسوخت کس انداز کی شاعری کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A) فراقیہ (B) طنزیہ
(C) رزمیہ (D) المیہ

-5 ریختی کس انداز کی شاعری ہوتی ہے۔
(A) زنانہ (B) قومی
(C) طربیہ (D) تاثراتی

-6 انگریزوں نے اردو زبان کے فروغ کے لیے کون سا کالج قائم کیا؟
(A) علی گڑھ کالج (B) فورٹ ولیم کالج
(C) ایم اے او کالج (D) کلکتہ کالج

-7 ریختہ کا لفظ اردو زبان کے لیے کس بادشاہ کے عہد میں استعمال ہوا۔
(A) اورنگزیب (B) شیر شاہ سوری
(C) اکبر (D) ہمایوں

-8 انگریزی زبان کے ساتھ اور کن زبانوں کے الفاظ اردو میں داخل ہوئے؟
(A) جاپانی پرتگالی (B) جرمنی فرانسیسی
(C) فرانسیسی (D) ڈچ

-9 شاعری کے پہلے دور کا آغاز کس شاعر سے ہوتا ہے۔
(A) ولی (B) قلی قطب شاہ
(C) امیر خسرو (D) سودا

-10 اردو کا پہلا شاعر کون ہے۔
(A) میر تقی میر (B) امیر خسرو
(C) ولی دکنی (D) قلی قطب شاہ

-11 اردو کی پہلی تنقیدی کتاب کا نام کیا ہے؟
(A) تذکرے (B) غبار خاطر
(C) مقدمہ شعر و شاعری (D) شاعری

-12 "دستک نہ دو" ناول کس نے لکھا ہے؟
(A) الطاف فاطمہ (B) خدیجہ مستور
(C) ہاجرہ مسرور (D) شبانہ الطاف

-13 مشتاق احمد یوسفی کس حوالے سے پہچانے جاتے ہیں۔
(A) مزاح نگاری (B) مرثیہ نگاری
(C) شاعری (D) ناول نگاری

-14 پطرس بخاری کس صنف کے حوالے سے جانے جاتے ہیں؟
(A) گیت نگاری (B) مرثیہ نگاری
(C) مزاح نگاری (D) مضمون نگاری

-15 اردو کا لفظی مطلب کیا ہے؟
(A) باغ (B) میدان جنگ
(C) سمندر (D) لشکر

-15 ولی کس زبان میں شعر لکھتے تھے۔
(A) ہندوی (B) دکنی
(C) فارسی (D) عربی

-16 اردو زبان کا پہلا مرکز کسے کہتے ہیں۔
(A) دہلی (B) لکھنؤ
(C) دکن (D) لاہور

-17 اردو کا پہلا صاحب دیوان شاعر کون ہے۔
(A) مرزا غالب (B) سودا
(C) ولی دکنی (D) قلی قطب شاہ

-18 اردو شاعری کے دوسرے دور کا آغاز کس شاعر سے ہوتا ہے۔
(A) قلی قطب شاہ (B) الطاف حسین حالی
(C) میر تقی میر (D) علامہ اقبال

-19 ان میں سے کونسی ضرب المثل ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) جس کا کام اُس کو ساجے
(B) جس کا کام اُسی کو ساجے
(C) جس کا کام اسی کو ساجے اور کرے تو ٹھینگا باجے
(D) دونوں C,B

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20. ان میں سے کونسی ضرب المثل درست ہے؟
(A) چیل کے گھونسلے میں ماس کہاں
(B) چیل کے گھونسلے میں بوٹی کہاں
(C) چیل کے گھونسلے میں گوشت کہاں
(D) چیل کے گھر میں ماس کہاں

21- اردو کے پہلے صوفی شاعر کون تھے۔
(A) مرا مظہر جان جاناں (B) میر درد
(C) امیر خسرو (D) میر تقی میر

22- کن شعراء کی چپقلش مشہور ہے۔
(A) میر سودا (B) انشاء جرأت
(C) مصحفی و انشاء (D) ولی قلی قطب شاہ

23- اردو شاعری کی تاریخ کے تیسرے دور کا آغاز کس شاعر سے ہوتا ہے۔
(A) جرأت (B) مصحفی
(C) آتش (D) غالب

24- غالب کے ہم عصروں میں کس کا موازنہ غالب سے کیا جاتا ہے۔
(A) مومن (B) ذوق
(C) انشاء (D) غالب

25. تمنا درد دل کی ہو تو کر خدمت فقیروں کی
نہیں ملتا یہ گوہر بادشاہوں کے خزینوں سے
یہ کس کا شعر ہے؟
(A) اقبالؔ (B) درد
(C) حالی (D) ظفر علی خان

26. ترے عشق کی انتہا چاہتا ہوں
مری سادگی دیکھ کیا چاہتا ہوں
یہ کس کا شعر ہے؟
(A) اقبال (B) میر تقی میر
(C) غالب (D) میر درد

27- غالب سے پہلے دربار سے کون سا شاعر وابستہ تھا۔
(A) ذوق (B) مصحفی
(C) انشاء (D) میر درد

27- مثنوی گلزار نسیم کس کی تخلیق ہے۔
(A) دیا شنکر نسیم (B) میر حسن
(C) میر انیس (D) میر تقی میر

28- میر حسن کس صنف کے حوالے سے جانے جاتے ہیں۔
(A) مرثیہ (B) قصیدہ
(C) ہجو (D) مثنوی

29- اردو شاعری کے چوتھے دور کا آغاز کس شاعر سے ہوتا ہے۔
(A) شبلی نعمانی (B) اقبال
(C) الطاف حسین حالی (D) فیض احمد فیض

30- اقبال نے کس صنف کو اپنا ذریعہ اظہار بنایا۔
(A) نظم (B) گیت
(C) مثنوی (D) غزل

31- ترقی پسند تحریک کس ملک سے ہندوستان آئی۔
(A) ترکی (B) تبت
(C) روس (D) چین

32- ترقی پسند تحریک کا آغاز ہندوستان میں کب ہوا۔
(A) 1920ء (B) 1934ء
(C) 1950ء (D) 1936ء

33- اردو شاعری کے پانچویں دور کا آغاز کس شاعر سے ہوتا ہے۔
(A) فیض احمد فیض (B) جوش ملیح آبادی
(C) ناصر کاظمی (D) الطاف حالی

34- "روشنی اے روشنی" کس شاعر کی تصنیف ہے۔
(A) ظفر اقبال (B) جلالی کامران
(C) شکیب جلالی (D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

35- پنجاب کے کس شاعر کو صاحب اسلوب کہتے ہیں۔
(A) ظفر اقبال (B) احمد ندیم قاسمی
(C) شکیب جلالی (D) فیض احمد فیض

36- جنگل کی شہزادی کس کی نظم ہے۔
(A) جوش ملیح آبادی (B) فیض احمد فیض
(C) سلیم کوثر (D) حفیظ جالندھری

37- سیاست دربان، سینی ٹوریم کس شاعر کی نظمیں ہیں۔
(A) مصطفیٰ زیدی (B) عارف جلالی
(C) ناصر کاظمی (D) شبیر احمد

38- اردو شاعری کے بنیادی پیرائے اظہار کا نام بتائیں۔
(A) نظم (B) غزل
(C) مثنوی (D) رباعی

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39- ہجو کس انداز کی صنف سخن ہے۔
(A) تعریفی (B) رزمیہ
(C) برائی اور طعنہ زنی (D) المیہ

40- رباعی کس ادب سے آئی ہے۔
(A) فارسی (B) یونانی
(C) ہندی (D) عربی

41- رباعی کا سب سے بڑا اور مقبول شاعر کون ہے۔
(A) فردوسی (B) عمر خیام
(C) حافظ (D) غالب

42- گیت بنیادی طور پر کس زبان سے تعلق رکھتا ہے۔
(A) ہندی (B) فارسی
(C) عربی (D) پرتگالی

43- غزل ہیئت کے اعتبار سے کس صنف شاعری سے قریب تر ہے۔
(A) مرثیہ (B) مثنوی
(C) قصیدہ (D) گیت

44- مرثیہ کس نوعیت کی شاعری کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A) مزاحیہ (B) المیہ
(C) رزمیہ (D) تحسینی

45- مرثیے کا فروغ کس شہر میں ہوا۔
(A) دلی (B) مراد آباد
(C) علی گڑھ (D) لکھنؤ

46- مغلوں کے زمانے میں سرکاری زبانیں کون سی تھیں؟
(A) ہندی (B) عربی، فارسی
(C) تیلگو (D) سندھی

47- فارسی کس علاقے کی زبان ہے؟
(A) چین (B) افغانستان
(C) ایران (D) مصر

48- اردو کی بنیادی تین زبانیں کون سی ہیں؟
(A) تیلگو، عربی، مدراسی
(B) ہندی، فارسی، عربی
(C) سندھی، پنجابی، فارسی
(D) کشمیری، فارسی، عربی

49- ہندوی کس زبان کو کہتے تھے؟
(A) سنسکرت (B) اردو
(C) سندھی (D) پنجابی

50- ریختہ کا لفظی مطلب کیا ہے؟
(A) ایجاد کرنا (B) جنگ
(C) روشنی (D) ابتداء

51- راجہ گدھ کا مصنف کون ہے؟
(A) اشفاق احمد (B) بانو قدسیہ
(C) رؤف صدیقی (D) خدیجہ مستور

52- مشہور نظم ساقی نامہ کا خالق کون ہے؟
(A) مولانا حالی (B) علامہ اقبال
(C) ظفر علی خان (D) حفیظ جالندھری

53. علامہ اقبال نے نادر شاہ درانی کو کیا خطاب دیا؟
(A) فاتح ہند (B) خاقان ہند
(C) درویش بادشاہ (D) شہنشاہ فتح مند

54. علامہ اقبال نے میکاویلی کو شیطان پیغمبر کہا اور نطشے کو مجدد فرنگی کا خطاب دیا۔ بتائیے کہ انہوں نے سید السادات کا لقب کس مسلم رہنما کو دیا؟
(A) شیخ سعدی (B) علامہ عنائت اللہ مشرقی
(C) امیر افغانستان (D) جمال الدین افغانی

55. علامہ اقبال نے 9 نومبر 1938ء کو اس دار فانی سے کوچ کیا۔ آخری ایام میں وہ کس موذی مرض کا شکار تھے؟
(A) دمہ (B) تپ دق
(C) ہیضہ (D) کالی کھانسی

56. علامہ اقبال کی نماز جنازہ کس عالم دین نے پڑھوائی؟
(A) مولانا محمد اجمل (B) مولانا غلام مرشد
(C) مولوی محمد ابراہیم (D) مولوی ثناء اللہ

57. لاہور میں مزار اقبال کس جگہ واقع ہے؟
(A) میانی صاحب کا قبرستان
(B) لاہور چھاؤنی
(C) بادشاہی مسجد کے سامنے
(D) شاہی قلعہ کے اندر

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58. ان میں سے کونسا جملہ موزوں ہے؟
(A) انسان بنو، دست درازی نہ کرو!
(B) انسان بنو! دست درازی نہ کرو!
(C) انسان بنو اور دست درازی نہ کرو!
(D) انسان بنو، دراز دستی نہ کرو!

59. ان میں سے کونسا فقرہ درست ہے؟
(A) شہر سلطان دریائے چناب پر واقعہ ہے
(B) شہر سلطان چناب دریا پر واقعہ ہے
(C) شہر سلطان دریائے چناب کے کنارے ہے
(D) شہر سلطان دریائے چناب پر واقع ہے

60. آن میں سے کونسا فقرہ درست ہے؟
(A) آج سارا حساب بے باک ہوگا۔
(B) آج مکمل حساب بے باک ہوگا۔
(C) آج سارا حساب کتاب بے باک ہوگا۔
(D) آج سارا حساب بے باق ہوگا۔

61. انگریزی کے فل سٹاپ کے مترادف اردو کی کونسی علامت مستعمل ہے؟
(A) ختمہ (B) وقفہ
(C) سکتہ (D) رابطہ

62. سوالیہ لفظوں، فقروں اور جملوں کے آخر پر کونسی علامت لگائی جاتی ہے؟
(A) وقفہ (B) فجائیہ
(C) سوالیہ (D) ختمہ

63. ''آپ کا جی مہا کاج'' اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) اپنا کام اچھا لگتا ہے
(B) اپنا کام کرنا اچھا ہے
(C) جو کام خود کیا جائے وہی بہتر ہوتا ہے
(D) خود انسان بہت کام کر سکتا ہے

64. ان میں سے کونسا جملہ درست ہے؟
(A) اس آدمی کی حیثیت ایک معمہ کی سی ہے۔
(B) یہ آدمی ایک معمہ ہے۔
(C) اس آدمی کی شخصیت ایک معمہ ہے۔
(D) اس آدمی کی شخصیت ایک معما ہے۔

65. انداز بیاں گرچہ بہت شوخ نہیں ہے
شاید کہ اتر جائے ترے دل میں مری بات
یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) درد (B) غالب
(C) داغ (D) اقبال

66. مانا کہ تیری دید کے قابل نہیں ہوں میں
تو میرا شوق دیکھ، میرا انتظار دیکھ
یہ شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) غالب (B) اقبال
(C) ناصر کاظمی (D) درد

67. ان میں سے کونسا جملہ درست ہے؟
(A) پہلے، بل کی پڑتال کرو، پھر پیسے دو۔
(B) پہلے، بل کی پڑتال کرو، پھر پیسے دو!
(C) پہلے بل کی پرتال کرو، پھر پیسے دو!
(D) پہلے بل کی پڑتال کرد، پھر پیسے دو۔

68. آب گم کس کی تحریر ہے؟
(A) اشفاق احمد (B) مستنصر حسین تارڑ
(C) مشتاق احمد یوسفی (D) پطرس بخاری

69. نسیم حجازی کی وجہ شہرت کیا ہے؟
(A) جاسوسی ناول (B) شاعری
(C) تاریخی ناول (D) افسانہ نگاری

70. نیرنگ خیال کس کی کتاب ہے؟
(A) محمد حسین آزاد (B) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد
(C) کرشن چندر (D) شبلی نعمانی

71. علامہ اقبال کے پہلے مجموعے کلام کا نام کیا ہے؟
(A) ضرب کلیم (B) بال جبریل
(C) بانگ درا (D) پیام مشرق

72. نثر کا لفظی مطلب کیا ہے؟
(A) بکھرا ہوا (B) آسان
(C) تانگہ (D) ہر ایک شے

73. لٹن کا مدیر کون ہے؟
(A) وزیر آغا (B) انور سدید
(C) احمد ندیم قاسمی (D) جلیل احمد

74. ان میں سے کونسا جملہ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) طارق سعید نے بڑھاپے میں داڑھی رکھ لی۔

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(B) طارق سعید نے بڑھاپے میں داڑھی رکھ لی۔
(C) طارق سعید نے بڑھاپے میں داڑھی اپنالی۔
(D) طارق سعید نے بڑھاپے میں ڈاڑھی رکھ لی۔

.75 ان میں سے کونسا جملہ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) سمیرا زریں میرے مطمع نظر کو نہ سمجھ سکی۔
(B) سمیرا زریں میرا مطمع نظر نہ پہچان سکی۔
(C) سمیرا زریں میرا مرجع نظر نہ سمجھ سکی۔
(D) سمیرا زریں میرا مطمع نظر نہ سمجھ سکی۔

.76 ان میں سے کونسا جملہ درست ہے؟
(A) تم نے اس لفظ پر زیر کیوں دی؟
(B) تم نے اس حرف پر زبر کیوں دیا؟
(C) تم نے اس حرف پر زیر کیوں ڈالی؟
(D) تم نے اس حرف پر زیر کیوں دی؟

.77 علامہ اقبال نے سن 1929ء میں مدارس میں جو لیکچر دیے ان کی تعداد کیا تھی؟
(A) تین (B) چار
(C) پانچ (D) چھ

.78 علامہ اقبال 1929ء میں جب ریاست میسور گئے تو انہوں نے سلطان ٹیپو شہید کے مزار پر حاضری دی۔ بتایئے ٹیپو سلطان کا مزار کس شہر میں ہے؟
(A) ٹرانکور (B) حیدرآباد
(C) سرنگاپٹم (D) میسور

.79 1931ء میں علامہ اقبال کس اہم شخصیت کی دعوت پر بھوپال تشریف لے گئے؟
(A) نواب وقار الملک (B) نواب آف بہاولپور
(C) نواب محسن الملک (D) نواب حمید اللہ خاں

.80 علامہ اقبال نے کس سن میں پانی پت کا دورہ کیا؟
(A) 1935ء (B) 1936ء
(C) 1937ء (D) 1938ء

.81 ان میں سے کونسا جملہ درست ہے؟
(A) خوبصورتی پھر صحت، وہ مغرور کیوں نہ ہو۔
(B) خوبصورتی اور صحت، وہ مغرور کیوں نہ ہو۔
(C) خوبصورتی، صحت پھر وہ مغرور کیوں نہ ہو۔
(D) خوبصورتی، صحت، وہ مغرور کیوں نہ ہو۔

.82 قافیہ کیا ہوتا ہے۔
(A) ہم آواز الفاظ (B) تکرار لفظی
(C) متضاد الفاظ (D) لفظ بالفظ

.83 قافیہ شعر میں کیا بات پیدا کرتا ہے۔
(A) وزن (B) موسیقیت
(C) خوبصورتی (D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

.84 قافیہ مطلع کے علاوہ عام طور پر کس مصرعے میں آتا ہے۔
(A) مصرعہ ثانی (B) مصرعہ اولیٰ
(C) تیسرا مصرعہ (D) عام کی بات

.85 ردیف کا لفظی مطلب کیا ہے۔
(A) تکرار (B) رکاوٹ
(C) گھڑسوار کے پیچھے بیٹھا ہوا شخص
(D) سپاہی

.86 شعر میں ردیف کس کام آتی ہے۔
(A) خوبصورتی پیدا کرنے کے لیے
(B) مزاج متعین کرنے کے لیے
(C) قافیے کو سہارا دینے کے لیے
(D) تنوع پیدا کرنے کے لیے

.87 ان میں سے کونسا جملہ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) کیا چیخ و پکار ہے۔
(B) کیا چیخ اور پکار ہے۔
(C) کیا چیخ، پکار ہے۔
(D) کیا چیخ پکار ہے۔

.88 علامہ اقبال کی کتاب ضرب کلیم کس سن میں شائع ہوئی؟
(A) 1936ء (B) 1937ء
(C) 1938ء (D) 1939ء

.89 ضرب کلیم کا تجویز کردہ پہلا نام کیا تھا؟
(A) ضرب مومن (B) ضرب مجاہد
(C) صور اسرافیل (D) اسرار مجاہد

.90 علامہ اقبال کی کتاب ارمغان حجاز سب سے پہلے کس سن میں شائع ہوئی؟
(A) 1938ء (B) 1937ء
(C) 1936ء (D) 1935ء

.91 اقبال کی مشہور نظم بڈھے بلوچ کی نصیحت ان کے کس مجموعہ کلام میں شامل ہے؟
(A) ضرب کلیم (B) بانگ جبریل
(C) ارمغان حجاز (D) بانگ درا

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92. ان میں سے روزمرہ اعتبار سے کونسا جملہ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) میں بے ناغہ کالج جاتا ہوں۔
(B) میں بالناغہ کالج جاتا ہوں۔
(C) میں باناغہ کالج جاتا ہوں۔
(D) میں بلاناغہ کالج جاتا ہوں۔

93. روزمرہ کے اعتبار سے کونسا جملہ درست ہے؟
(A) اب تو دوپٹہ پہننا معیوب ہے۔
(B) اب تو دوپٹہ ڈالنا معیوب ہے۔
(C) اب تو دوپٹہ لینا معیوب ہے۔
(D) اب تو دوپٹہ اوڑھنا معیوب ہے

94. ان میں درست جملہ کونسا ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) تمھارے کرتوتوں نے عاطف کی ناک ڈبوی۔
(B) تمھارے کرتوتوں نے عاطف کی ناک کٹوادی۔
(C) تمھاری کرتوتوں نے عاطف کی ناک کٹوادی۔
(D) تمھارے کرتوت نے عاطف کی ناک کٹوادی۔

95. ان میں سے کونسا جملہ صحیح ہے؟
(A) سنار کا ترازو ٹوٹ گیا۔
(B) سُنار کا ترازو ٹوٹ گیا۔
(C) سُنارے کا ترازو ٹوٹ گیا۔
(D) سُنار کی ترازو ٹوٹ گئی۔

96. سرِوادیِ سینا کس کا مجموعہ کلام ہے۔
(A) علامہ اقبال (B) فیض احمد فیض
(C) ناصر کاظمی (D) جوش ملیح آباد

97. کپاس کا پھول کس کی تحریر ہے؟
(A) احمد ندیم قاسمی (B) منٹو
(C) خدیجہ منور (D) عفت

98. خاکم بدھن کس کی تحریر ہے؟
(A) مشتاق احمد یوسفی (B) اشفاق احمد
(C) انور سجاد (D) یونس بٹ

99. خواجہ حسن نظامی نے علامہ اقبال کو کونسا خطاب دیا؟
(A) شاعرِ مشرق (B) مصورِ پاکستان
(C) حکیم الامت (D) مفکرِ پاکستان

100. مولانا آزاد نے اقبال کو کونسا خطاب دیا؟
(A) ملک الشعراء (B) احسان الہند
(C) مجددِ عصر (D) شاعرِ مشرق

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مشق نمبر 2

-1 پاکستان میں انشائیے کے پہلے آدمی کا نام بتائیں۔
(A) احمد ندیم قاسمی (B) میرزا ادیب
(C) وزیر آغا (D) انتظار حسین

-2 خطوط نگاری کا آغاز اردو نثر میں کس نے کیا؟
(A) اکبر الٰہ آبادی (B) مرزا غالب
(C) علامہ اقبال (D) سرسید احمد خاں

-3 رومانوی تحریک کس تحریک کے بعد وقوع پذیر ہوئی؟
(A) علی گڑھ تحریک
(B) حقیقت پسندی
(C) عظمت اللہ خان
(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

-4 شرر اور سرشار نے ادب میں کس رویے کو متعارف کروایا؟
(A) رومانویت (B) قنوطیت
(C) فسطائیت (D) جمہوریت

-5 ابوالکلام آزاد اور علامہ اقبال علی گڑھ تحریک کے علاوہ کس تحریک سے متاثرہ ہوئے؟
(A) رومانوی تحریک
(B) نئی شاعری کی تحریک
(C) بھگتی تحریک
(D) حقیقت پسند تحریک

-6 مخزن نے کس تحریک کو سہارا دیا۔
(A) علی گڑھ تحریک
(B) اسلامی ادب کی تحریک
(C) رومانوی تحریک

-7 بازار حسن کس کا ناول ہے؟
(A) پریم چند (B) کرشن چندر
(C) محمد مہدی (D) ایم اسلم

-8 لیڑھی لکیر کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) عصمت چغتائی (B) سرسید
(C) میرزا ادیب (D) عظیم چغتائی

-9 آگ کا دریا کس کا مشہور ناول ہے؟
(A) قرۃ العین حیدر (B) عصمت چغتائی
(C) پریم چند (D) خدیجہ مستور

-10 آنگن کس کا ناول ہے؟
(A) خدیجہ مستور (B) جیلانی بانو
(C) بشریٰ رحمٰن (D) قرۃ العین حیدر

-11 جاسوسی ناول کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟
(A) ابن صفی (B) کرشن چندر
(C) احمد عباس (D) بشریٰ رحمٰن

-12 فیض احمد فیض کی شاعری کی بنیادی عناصر کیا ہیں؟
(A) سیاست (B) رومانویت
(C) جمہوریت (D) حقیقت نگاری

-13 اردو افسانے کا پہلا حقیقت نگار کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) پریم چند (B) راجندر سنگھ بیدی
(C) کرشن چندر (D) سجاد حیدر یلدرم

-14 ترقی پسند تحریک کی بنیاد کس نظریے پر رکھی گئی۔
(A) اشتراکیت (B) انسان دوستی
(C) مارکس ازم (D) رومانیت

-15 لیلیٰ کے خطوط کس کی کتاب ہی؟
(A) احمد علی (B) رشیدہ جہاں
(C) قاضی عبدالغفار (D) نواز احمد

-16 شکست کس کا ناول ہے؟
(A) کرشن چندر (B) پریم چند
(C) رشیدہ جہاں (D) ترکی

-17 شہر آشوب کس نوعیت کی صنف شاعری ہے۔
(A) معاشرتی بدحالی (B) قومی ترقی
(C) تحسینی (D) فراق و ہجر

-18 شہر آشوب کے حوالے سے اردو شاعری کا بڑا نام بتائیں؟
(A) محمد حسین آزاد (B) علامہ شبلی نعمانی
(C) ظفر علی خاں (D) علامہ اقبال

-19 خدائے سخن کس شاعر کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A) میر درد (B) میر تقی میر
(C) غالب (D) علامہ اقبال

-20 غزل کے کون سے شعر کو مطلع کہتے ہیں۔
(A) تیسرے (B) پانچویں
(C) آخری (D) پہلا

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40- اردو ناول نگاری میں مزاح نگاری کی بنیاد کس نے رکھی؟
(A) غلام عباس (B) رتن ناتھ سرشار
(C) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد (D) پریم چند

41- ٹیڑھی لکیر کس کا ناول ہے؟
(A) عصمت چغتائی (B) اشفاق احمد
(C) ڈپٹی نذیر (D) انتظار حسین

42- آگ کا دریا کس کا ناول ہے۔
(A) قراۃ العین حیدر (B) عصمت چغتائی
(C) احمد ندیم قاسمی (D) جمیلہ ہاشمی

43- ڈرامہ کس زبان کا لفظ ہے۔
(A) فارسی (B) لاطینی
(C) یونانی (D) جاپانی

44- افسانہ ہمارے ہاں کس زبان کے ادب سے آیا
(A) فرانسیسی (B) انگریزی
(C) جرمنی (D) چینی

45- انشائیہ کس زبان سے اردو میں متعارف ہوا؟
(A) جرمنی (B) فرانسیسی
(C) انگریزی (D) عربی

46- انشائیے کے موجد کا نام کیا ہے؟
(A) ابن خلدون (B) مونٹین
(C) گوئٹے (D) موپساں

47- کن ہندوستانی مصنفین کے مضامین انشائیے کی ذیل میں آتے ہیں؟
(A) سرسید احمد، آزاد
(B) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد، ظفر علی خان
(C) پریم چند، کرشن چندر
(D) ظفر حسین صحرائی

48- ڈرامہ "اندھیرا اُجالا" کس ادیب کا ہے؟
(A) یونس جاوید (B) حسینہ معین
(C) احمد یوسف (D) امجد اسلام امجد

50- تحریک معاشرے کے کس رویے کا ردعمل ہوتی ہے؟
(A) جمود (B) انتشار
(C) مایوسی (D) تینوں A.B.C

51- اردو زبان کے حوالے سے پہلی تحریک کا نام کیا ہے؟
(A) بھگتی تحریک (B) علی گڑھ تحریک
(C) نئی شاعری تحریک (D) رومانیت پسندی

51- مصور غم کس ادیب کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) غلام راشد الخیری (B) انتظار حسین
(C) مرزا ادیب (D) سرسید احمد خاں

52- حاجی بغلول کا کردار کس کا تخلیق کردہ ہے؟
(A) ڈارون (B) آغا حشر کاشمیری
(C) منشی پریم چند (D) منشی سجاد حسین

53- اُردو کے کس شاعر کو 1961ء میں لینن پرائز ملا؟
(A) ساحر لدھیانوی (B) احسان دانش
(C) اختر شیرانی (D) فیض احمد فیض

54- عورتوں کا سرسید احمد خاں کس کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A) علامہ راشد الخیری (B) انتظار حسین
(C) مرزا ادیب (D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

55- نظام جنگ، نجم الدولہ اور دبیر الملک کس شاعر کے خطابات ہیں؟
(A) نظام جنگ (B) غالب
(C) میر تقی میر (D) داغ دہلوی

56- علامہ اقبال کو سر کا خطاب 1922ء میں ملا تھا یہ کس شہر میں ملا؟
(A) کراچی (B) بمبئی
(C) علی گڑھ (D) لاہور

57- جدید غزل کا امام کس شاعر کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A) حسرت موہانی (B) مولانا آزاد
(C) فیض احمد فیض (D) حالی

58- شاعری کی صنف "ہائیکو" کا تعلق کس ملک سے ہے؟
(A) چین (B) جاپان
(C) ایران (D) انڈیا

60- آبرو غزل کس شاعر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) غالب (B) ذوق
(C) حسرت موہانی (D) میر تقی میر

61- شاعر اعظم کس کا خطاب ہے؟
(A) احسان دانش (B) غالب
(C) حسرت موہانی (D) جوش ملیح آبادی

62- شاعر اسلام کس شاعر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) میر تقی میر (B) احسان دانش
(C) حفیظ جالندھری (D) مولانا حالی

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21- تلمیح کیا ہوتی ہے۔
(A) تاریخی اشارہ (B) وزن کی غلطی
(C) روشنی کا مینار (D) عام سی بات

22- صنعت تضاد کیا ہے۔
(A) ضدین الفاظ
(B) مترنم بحر
(C) جدید نظم نگاری
(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

23- حسن تعلیل کیا ہے۔
(A) تخیلاتی توضیح (B) عقلی دلیل
(C) بیماری (D) اصل بات

24- تعلّی
(A) اپنی بیجا تعریف (B) انکساری
(C) تحریب کاری (D) جانبازی

25- مقطع غزل کے کس شعر کو کہتے ہیں۔
(A) پہلے (B) تیسرے
(C) آخری (D) درمیانی شعر

26- مطلع میں شاعر کس بات کی پابندی کرتا ہے۔
(A) ردیف
(B) تخلص
(C) تعداد شعری
(D) ان میں سے کسی کی بھی نہیں

27- اردو کا پہلا رسالہ کس صوفی بزرگ نے تحریر کیا؟
(A) خواجہ نظام الدین اولیا
(B) بابا فرید شکر گنج
(C) جہانگیر اشرف سمنانی
(D) خواجہ نظام الدین اولیا

28- اردو نثر کی پہلی کتاب کا کیا نام ہے۔
(A) قصہ چہار درویش (B) سب رس
(C) دو مجلس (D) باغ و بہار

29- اردو نثر نگاری کا باقاعدہ آغاز کس کالج سے ہوا۔
(A) کلکتہ کالج (B) فورٹ ولیم کالج
(C) لکھنؤ کالج (D) دہلی کالج

30- باغ و بہار کس کا ترجمہ ہے۔
(A) سب رس (B) گل بکاؤلی
(C) طوطا کہانی (D) نوطرز مرصع

31- باغ و بہار کس نے لکھی۔
(A) حیدر بخش حیدری
(B) شیر علی افسوس
(C) میر امن دہلوی
(D) رجب علی بیگ

32- طوطا کہانی کس کی داستان ہے۔
(A) نہال چند (B) حیدر بخش حیدری
(C) میر امن دہلوی (D) رجب علی بیگ

33- فسانہ عجائب کس کی داستان ہے۔
(A) رجب علی بیگ سرور
(B) میر امن دہلوی
(C) مرزا لطف علی
(D) میر حسن

34- اردو زبان کو کس سن میں دفتری زبان کا درجہ ملا۔
(A) 1760ء (B) 1830ء
(C) 1832ء (D) 1801ء

35- آثار الصنادید اور رسالہ اسباب بغاوت ہند کس کی کتابیں ہیں۔
(A) محمد حسین آزاد (B) علامہ اقبال
(C) سرسید (D) مولانا حالی

36- حیات جاوید کس کی تحریر ہے۔
(A) الطاف حسین حالی (B) محمد حسین آزاد
(C) سرسید (D) مولانا شبلی نعمانی

37- سخندان فارس کس کی تحریر ہے۔
(A) محمد حسین آزاد (B) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد
(C) منشی پریم چند (D) کرشن چندر

38- دل، دریا، سمندر کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) فیض احمد فیض (B) واصف علی واصف
(C) علامہ اقبال (D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

39- اردو نثر میں سب سے قدیم صنف کون سی ہے؟
(A) داستان (B) پہیلی
(C) کہہ مکرنی (D) افسانہ

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63. طوطی ہند کس کا لقب ہے؟
(A) رفیع سودا (B) مرزا غالب
(C) امیر خسرو (D) ابراہیم ذوق

64. اردو کا عمر خیام کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) ساغر صدیقی (B) مرزا غالب
(C) ریاض خیرآبادی (D) ابراہیم ذوق

65. مصور حقیقت کس کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) حسرت موہانی (B) حفیظ جالندھری
(C) علامہ اقبال (D) اختر شیرانی

66. علامہ اقبال نے ایم اے کی ڈگری لینے کے بعد کچھ عرصہ تدریسی فرائض انجام دیئے اس کے بعد وہ اعلیٰ تعلیم کے لیے انگلستان کس سن میں تشریف لے گئے؟
(A) 1905ء (B) 1906ء
(C) 1907ء (D) 1908ء

67. علامہ اقبال نے بار ایٹ لاء کا امتحان کس سن میں پاس کیا؟
(A) 1906ء (B) 1907ء
(C) 1907ء (D) 1908

68. علامہ اقبال نے پی ایچ ڈی کی ڈگری یورپ کی کس یونیورسٹی سے حاصل کی؟
(A) لندن یونیورسٹی
(B) میونخ یونیورسٹی (جرمنی)
(C) آکسفورڈ یونیورسٹی
(D) گلاسکو یونیورسٹی

69. علامہ اقبال نے پی ایچ ڈی کی ڈگری کے لیے جو مقالہ تحریر کیا اس کا عنوان کیا تھا؟
(A) ایران میں فلسفہ مابعد الطبیعہ حیات کا ارتقاء
(B) اسلام میں فلسفہ حیات
(C) تشکیل جدید الٰہیات اسلامیہ
(D) تعمیر فلسفہ اسلامیہ

70. علامہ اقبال نے پی ایچ ڈی کا امتحان پاس کرنے کے بعد واپس وطن آ کر کس شہر میں وکالت شروع کی؟
(A) سیالکوٹ (B) کراچی
(C) گوجرانوالہ (D) لاہور

71. علامہ اقبال کی پہلی نثری تصنیف کا نام بتائیں؟
(A) علم الاقتصاد (B) علم معاشیات
(C) علم سیاسیات (D) علم عالمی اقتصادیات

72. علامہ اقبال کے خطبات کو جس کتاب میں شائع کیا گیا اس کا نام کیا ہے؟
(A) اقبال کے خطبات اور اسلام
(B) خطبات علامہ اقبال
(C) تشکیل جدید الٰہیات اسلامیہ
(D) اقبال کے نظریات

73. علامہ اقبال کی اردو شاعری کے پہلے مجموعے کا نام کیا ہے جو 1924ء میں شائع ہوا؟
(A) ضرب کلیم (B) بانگ درا
(C) بال جبریل (D) ارمغان حجاز

74. علامہ اقبال کا وہ کونسا مجموعہ ہے جو کہ ان کی اردو اور فارسی شاعری پر مشتمل ہے؟
(A) پیام مشرق (B) بال جبریل
(C) ارمغان حجاز (D) جاوید نامہ

75. علامہ اقبال کی مشہور نظمیں پہاڑ اور گلہری، ماں کا خواب اور بچے کی دعا ان کی کس کتاب میں شامل ہیں؟
(A) بانگ درا (B) بال جبریل
(C) ضرب کلیم (D) ارمغان حجاز

76. تو بچا بچا کے نہ رکھ اسے، ترا آئینہ ہے وہ آئینہ کہ شکستہ ہو تو عزیز تر ہے نگاہ آئینہ ساز میں
یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) میر تقی میر (B) اقبال
(C) غالب (D) میر درد

77. ترے آزاد بندوں کی نہ یہ دنیا، نہ وہ دنیا
یہاں مرنے کی پابندی، وہاں جینے کی پابندی
یہ شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) غالب (B) اقبال
(C) میر تقی میر (D) اکبر الہ آبادی

78. علامہ اقبال کی مشہور کتاب بانگ درا کا مقدمہ کس نے لکھا؟
(A) ڈاکٹر سید عبداللہ (B) علامہ میر حسن
(C) پروفیسر آرنلڈ (D) شیخ عبدالقادر

79. بانگ درا کتنے حصوں پر مشتمل ہے؟
(A) تین (B) چار
(C) پانچ (D) چھ

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.80 علامہ اقبال کی کتاب بال جبریل پہلی بار کس سن میں شائع ہوئی؟
(A) 1933ء (B) 1934ء
(C) 1935ء (D) 1936ء

.81 علامہ اقبال کی کتاب اسرار خودی کس سن میں شائی ہوئی؟
(A) 1914ء (B) 1915ء
(C) 1916ء (D) 1917ء

.82 علامہ اقبال کی کتاب رموز بے خودی کس سن میں شائع ہوئی؟
(A) 1916ء (B) 1918ء
(C) 1920ء (D) 1922ء

.83 رموز بے خودی کا انگریزی زبان میں ترجمہ کس نے کیا؟
(A) جے۔تھامسن (B) اے۔آرنلڈ
(C) اے۔جی۔آربری (D) کے۔براؤن

.84 علامہ اقبال کا مجموعہ پیام مشرق کس سن میں شائع ہوا؟
(A) 1920ء (B) 1921ء
(C) 1922ء (D) 1923ء

.85 کس سکالر نے پیام مشرق کا ترجمہ فرانسیسی زبان میں کیا؟
(A) ایم وائٹ روز (B) اے آر روناللڈ
(C) ڈبلیو جی بش (D) ای میر ووج

.86 ڈاکٹر این میری شمل نے پیام مشرق کا ترجمہ کس زبان میں کیا؟
(A) عربی (B) فرانسیسی
(C) جرمن (D) روسی

.87 علامہ اقبال کی فارسی شاعری کا مجموعہ زبور عجم کس سال شائع ہوا؟
(A) 1926ء (B) 1927ء
(C) 1928ء (D) 1929ء

.88 علامہ اقبال کی کتاب "جاوید نامہ" پہلے کس سن میں شائع ہوئی؟
(A) 1929ء (B) 1930ء
(C) 1931ء (D) 1932ء

.89 علامہ اقبال نے اپنی کس کتاب کے متن میں مولانا روم کے ساتھ فلک قمر کی سیر کی؟
(A) مولانا روم (B) مولانا شبلی
(C) سید میر حسن (D) گوئٹے

.90 ان میں سے کونسا لفظ / تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) نراضی (B) ناراضگی
(C) نرانگی (D) ناراضی

.91 لفظ "شر" کا متضاد کیا ہے؟
(A) صواب (B) ثواب
(C) خیر (D) بھلائی

.92 اردو زبان کے پہلے شاعر کون ہیں؟
(A) امیر خسرو (B) قلی قطب شاہ
(C) ولی دکن (D) حالی

.93 اُردو زبان کے پہلے صاحب دیوان شاعر کون ہیں؟
(A) ولی دکنی (B) قلی قطب شاہ
(C) مظہر جان جاناں (D) سودا

.94 علامہ اقبال کی کتاب "پس چہ باید کرد اے اقوام مشرق" سب سے پہلے کس سن میں منظر عام پر آئی؟
(A) 1936ء (B) 1937ء
(C) 1938ء (D) 1939ء

.95 علامہ اقبال نے 1930ء میں مسلم لیگ کے سالانہ جلسہ کی صدارت کی اور اپنے خطبہ صدارت میں پاکستان کا تصور پیش کیا۔ یہ اجلاس کہاں منعقد کیا گیا؟
(A) لاہور (B) دہلی
(C) الٰہ آباد (D) کلکتہ

.96 علامہ اقبال کا مزار کس شہر میں واقع ہے؟
(A) سیالکوٹ (B) لاہور
(C) کراچی (D) دہلی

.97 ان میں سے "بادشاہ" کے معنی کونسا لفظ دیتا ہے؟
(A) مَلِک (B) مَلِک
(C) مَلَک (D) مَلَک

.98 ان میں سے کونسا لفظ "رعب" کے معنی دیتا ہے؟
(A) شِکوہ (B) شَکوہ
(C) شُکوہ (D) شِکوہ

.99 علامہ اقبال کس کے دوست کے مجموعہ کلام کا نام "نغمہ فردوس" تھا؟
(A) اکبر الٰہ آبادی (B) خوشی محمد ناظر
(C) سر راس مسعود (D) مرزا جلال الدین

.100 علامہ اقبال نے قائداعظم محمد علی جناح کا نام جو خطوط لکھے ان کی تعداد بتائیں؟
(A) دس (B) گیارہ
(C) بارہ (D) پندرہ

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مشق نمبر 3

-1 سیرۃ النبی کس نے لکھی
(A) علامہ شبلی نعمانی (B) سیماب اکبرآبادی
(C) مولانا حالی (D) مولانا محمد حسین آزاد

-2 مشتاق احمد یوسفی کا تعلق نثر کی کس صنف سے ہے؟
(A) مزاح نگاری (B) مرثیہ نگاری
(C) کالم نگاری (D) ناول نگاری

-3 اسماعیل میرٹھی کی وجہ شہرت کیا ہے؟
(A) غزل گو (B) بچوں کے شاعر
(C) قومی نغمے (D) گیت نگار

.4 ان میں سے کونسا جملہ صحیح ہے؟
(A) سمندر کا پانی کھارا ہوتا ہے۔
(B) سمندر کا پانی کھارہ ہوتا ہے۔
(C) سمندر کا پانی کھاری ہوتا ہے۔
(D) سمندر کھارا ہوتا ہے۔

.5 ان میں سے کونسا فقرہ درست ہے؟
(A) اُنہوں نے وطن کے خلاف سازبازکی۔
(B) اُنہوں نے وطن کے خلاف سازبازکیا۔
(C) اُنہوں نے وطن سے متعلق سازبازکی۔
(D) اُنہوں نے وطن کے برخلاف سازبازکی۔

.6 مختصر وقفے یا ٹھہراؤ کے لئے کونسی علامت آتی ہے؟
(A) وقفہ (B) رابطہ
(C) سکتہ (D) فجائیہ

.7 جب کسی بات کی تشریح یا وضاحت کرنا مقصود ہو تو کونسا وقف آتا ہے؟
(A) سکتہ (B) تفصیلیہ
(C) رابطہ (D) وقفہ

.8 کسی بات کی تفصیلات بتانے سے پہلے، کسی فہرست کو پیش کرتے ہوئے، جب ایک ہی جملے کی تفصیل کے طور پر کئی باتیں مسلسل پیش کرنا ہوں یا کسی اصول یا قاعدے کی مثال پیش کرنی ہو تو کونسی علامت وقف آتی ہے؟
(A) ختمہ (B) وقفہ
(C) سکتہ (D) رابطہ

.9 حسب ذیل یا درج ذیل کے بعد کونسا وقف آتا ہے؟ جس کے

جوابات سیٹ نمبر 2

A	-5	B	-4	A	-3	B	-2	C	-1
A	-10	A	-9	A	-8	A	-7	C	-6
C	-15	C	-14	A	-13	D	-12	A	-11
A	-20	B	-19	C	-18	A	-17	A	-16
C	-25	A	-24	A	-23	A	-22	A	-21
D	-30	B	-29	B	-28	B	-27	A	-26
C	-35	C	-34	A	-33	B	-32	C	-31
B	-40	C	-39	B	-38	A	-37	A	-36
D	-45	B	-44	C	-43	A	-42	A	-41
D	-50		-49	A	-48	A	-47	B	-46
B	-55	D	-54	D	-53	A	-52	B	-51
C	-60		-59	B	-58	A	-57	D	-56
C	-65	C	-64	C	-63	C	-62	D	-61
D	-70	A	-69	B	-68	C	-67	A	-66
A	-75	C	-74	B	-73	C	-72	A	-71
C	-80	A	-79	D	-78	B	-77	B	-76
D	-85	D	-84	A	-83	B	-82	B	-81
D	-90	A	-89	D	-88	B	-87	C	-86
C	-95	A	-94	B	-93	A	-92	C	-91
D	-100	B	-99	B	-98	B	-97	B	-96

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بعد ضروری ہے کہ عبارت نئے پیرے سے شروع ہو۔
(A) سکتہ (B) تفصیلیہ
(C) وقفہ (D) رابطہ

10. ''آج مرے کل دوسرا دن'' اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) وقت بڑا ظالم ہے
(B) گیا وقت پھر ہاتھ نہیں آتا
(C) زندگی ناپائیدار ہے
(D) مرے ہوئے کو لوگ جلدی بھلا دیتے ہیں

11. ''اشرفیاں لٹیں، کوئلوں پر مہر'' اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) بے سود کام کرنے
(B) اُلٹے کام کرنے
(C) ضروری کاموں میں کنجوسی، فضول کاموں میں بے دریغ استعمال کرنا
(D) بے جا اسراف

12. ان میں سے کونسا جملہ درست ہے؟
(A) بوکھے لوگ ڈاکہ نہ ڈالیں تو اور کیا کریں۔
(B) بھوکے لوگ ڈاکہ نہ ڈالیں تو اور کیا کریں۔
(C) بھوکے لوگ ڈاکہ نہ ڈالیں تو اور کیا کھائیں۔
(D) بھوکے لوگ ڈاکا نہ ڈالیں تو اور کیا کریں۔

13. ان میں سے کونسا جملہ درست ہے؟
(A) وہ نقضِ امن کے سلسلے میں پکڑے گئے۔
(B) وہ نقضِ امن کے سلسلے میں پکڑے گئے۔
(C) وہ ناقص امن کے سلسلے میں پکڑے گئے۔
(D) وہ نقضِ امن کے سلسلے میں پکڑے گئے۔

14. حکومت پاکستان نے علامہ اقبال میوزیم کس شہر میں قائم کیا ہے؟
(A) سیالکوٹ (B) لاہور
(C) کراچی (D) اسلام آباد

15. علامہ اقبال میں فلسفہ کا ذوق پیدا کرنے والے انگریز پروفیسر کا نام کیا تھا؟
(A) رابرٹ براؤ (B) مائیکل فلپ
(C) گیری رابرٹ (D) تھامس آرنلڈ

16. علامہ اقبال نے کس شاعر کو مجذوبِ فرنگی کا نام دیا؟
(A) گوئٹے (B) شیکسپیئر
(C) ٹیگور (D) شیلے

17. علامہ اقبال کی فارسی اور عربی کے استاد مولوی میر حسن کو کونسا خطاب دیا گیا تھا؟
(A) فخر العلماء (B) شمس العلماء
(C) طوطی ہندوستان (D) فخر ہند

18. علامہ اقبال نے 1912ء میں اپنے منشی طاہر الدین کے ہمراہ کس ریاست کا دورہ کیا؟
(A) ریاست اڑیسہ (B) ریاست الور
(C) ریاست اودھ (D) ریاست رام پور

19. علامہ اقبال نے کس سن میں ریاست کشمیر کا دورہ کیا؟
(A) 1921ء (B) 1923ء
(C) 1925ء (D) 1926ء

20. ان میں سے لفظ ''عسرت'' کا متضاد کیا ہے؟
(A) غربت (B) تنگی
(C) دونوں B,A (D) عشرت

21. ان میں ''تاب'' لفظ مذکر ہے یا مونث؟
(A) مونث
(B) مذکر
(C) چند جگہوں پر مونث اکثر مذکر
(D) کوئی اصول نہیں ہے

22. ان میں سے کونسا لفظ صحیح ہے؟
(A) چوہدھری (B) چودھری
(C) چوہدری (D) چوھدری

23. ''اونٹ رے اونٹ تیری کونسی کل سیدھی'' اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) بھدے آدمی کو کہتے ہیں
(B) بے وقوف آدمی کو کہتے ہیں
(C) دغاباز اور فریبی آدمی کو کہتے ہیں
(D) جھوٹے آدمی کو کہتے ہیں

24. ''بلی کے بھاگوں چھینکا ٹوٹا'' اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) اتفاقیہ کوئی بہتر کام نکل آنا
(B) بلی کو چھیچھڑوں ہی کے خواب
(C) بلی کو خواب چھیچھڑوں کا
(D) نقصان میں فائدہ نکل آنا

25. ان میں سے کونسی ضرب المثل ٹھیک ہے۔
(A) بلی کو چھیچھڑوں ہی کے خواب
(B) بلی کا خواب چھیچھڑوں کا

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(C) بلی کو خواب چھچھڑوں کا
(D) دونوں A,C

26. ان میں سے کونسی ضرب المثل صحیح ہے۔
(A) بڑے میاں بڑے میاں چھوٹے میاں سبحان اللہ
(B) بڑے میاں سو بڑے میاں چھوٹے میاں سبحان اللہ
(C) چھوٹے میاں چھوٹے میاں بڑے میاں سبحان اللہ
(D) چھوٹے میاں سو چھوٹے میاں بڑے میاں سبحان اللہ

27. "خدا گنجے کو ناخن نہ دے" اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) ظالم کو اختیار نہ دے
(B) ستائے ہوئے کو اختیار نہ دے
(C) پاگل اپنا ہی نقصان کرتا ہے
(D) کم حوصلہ اور کمینہ با اختیار نہ ہو

28. شہید ناز، یہودی کی لڑکی کس کے مشہور ڈرامے ہیں؟
(A) آغا حشر (B) خواجہ معین الدین
(C) غلام عباس (D) عبدالمجید

29. لہو اور قالین کس کا ڈرامہ ہے۔
(A) امتیاز علی تاج (B) میرزا ادیب
(C) کرشن چندر (D) پریم چند

30. تعلیم بالغاں، لال قلعے سے لال کھیت تک کس کی تحریر ہیں؟
(A) خواجہ معین الدین (B) منشی پریم چند
(C) رفیع پیر (D) امتیاز علی تاج

31. انور مقصود اور کمال احمد رضوی کی ڈرامہ نگاری میں کیا بات مشترک ہے؟
(A) مزاح نگاری (B) لڑائی مار کٹائی
(C) موسیقی (D) تمام خصوصیات

32. الف نون کس کا مشہور کھیل ہے؟
(A) انور مقصود (B) کمال احمد رضوی
(C) اشفاق احمد (D) مرزا ادیب

33. "دس جنے کی لاٹھی ایک جنے کا بوجھ" اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) فضول خرچی کرنا
(B) بہت زیادہ احتیاط کرنا
(C) اتفاق میں برکت ہے
(D) دونوں B,A

34. "ڈھاک کے تین پات" اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) اپنی ضد پر اڑے رہنا
(B) حقیقت کا واضح ہونا
(C) ہر حالت میں نتیجہ ایک ہونا
(D) دونوں C,B

35. "رات بھر میاں ایک بچہ بیاہی" اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) منت سماجت بہت کرنا لیکن سنی بہت کم جانا
(B) تکلیف زیادہ فائدہ کم
(C) پریشانی کی حالت میں کچھ نہ سوجھنا
(D) رو رو کر تھوڑا سا حاصل کرنا

36. ان میں سے کونسی ضرب المثل ہے؟
(A) شرح میں کیا شرم (B) شریعت میں کیا شرم
(C) شرع میں کیا شرم (D) دونوں C,B

37. "غریب کی جورو سب کی بھابھی" اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) غریب پر سب کا بس چلتا ہے
(B) غریب کی بیوی کو ہر کسی کی خدمت کرنا ہوتی ہے
(C) غریب کو ہر کسی کے ساتھ بنا کر رکھنا ہوتی ہے
(D) غریب سے سب مذاق کرتے ہیں

38. "فقیر کو کمبل ہی دوشالہ ہے" اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) غریب آدمی کو چھوٹی چھوٹی خواہشات ہوتی ہیں
(B) غریب کے لئے غربت سے بڑا کوئی دکھ نہیں
(C) غریب کو جو مل جائے وہی غنیمت ہے
(D) دونوں C,B

39. "کاغذ کی ناؤ سدا نہیں بہتی" اس ضرب المثل سے کیا مراد ہے؟
(A) دھوکا ہر وقت نہیں چلتا
(B) جھوٹ ہمیشہ نہیں چلتا
(C) کچے گھڑے پار نہیں پہنچاتے
(D) مستقل کام مستقل بنیادوں پر ہی قائم ہوتے ہیں

40. افسانے میں مزاح نگاری کے حوالے سے سب سے پہلا نام کون سا ہے؟
(A) شفیق الرحمٰن (B) رضیہ فصیح احمد
(C) غلام عباس (D) انتظار حسین

41. ترقی پسند تحریک کے حوالے سے افسانوں کے پہلے مجموعہ کا نام کیا تھا؟
(A) انگارے (B) روشنی
(C) محفل (D) میری جان

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42- علامتی افسانے کے حوالے سے کون سا نام سرفہرست ہے؟
(A) انتظار حسین (B) اشفاق احمد
(C) منٹو (D) سجاد حیدر یلدرم

43- اردو ڈرامے کا آغاز کس صدی میں ہوا؟
(A) اکیسویں (B) انیسویں
(C) پندرھویں (D) بیسویں

44- اردو ڈرامے کا آغاز کس جگہ سے ہوا؟
(A) دہلی (B) آگرہ
(C) لاہور (D) لکھنو

45- ابتداء میں اردو ڈرامہ کن کہانیوں پر مبنی تھا؟
(A) یونانی (B) ایرانی
(C) ہندی (D) انگریزی

46- انارکلی کس کا مشہور ڈرامہ ہے۔
(A) امتیاز علی تاج (B) حکیم شجاع الدین
(C) میرزا ادیب (D) آغا حشر کاشمیری

47- ناول کس صنف نثر کے عروج کے زمانے میں متعارف ہوا؟
(A) داستان (B) افسانہ
(C) ڈرامہ (D) کہانی

48- فسانہ آزاد کس اخبار میں شائع ہوتا تھا۔
(A) پنچ اودھ اخبار (B) روزنامہ جنگ
(C) الاخبار (D) مشرق اخبار

49- اردو ناول میں کردار نگاری کا آغاز کس نے کیا۔
(A) رتن ناتھ سرشار (B) نذیر احمد
(C) سرسید (D) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی

50- میاں خوجی کس ناول کا کردار ہے۔
(A) مراۃ العروس (B) فسانہ آزاد
(C) رویائے صادقہ (D) فسانہ مبتلا

51- انگریزی طرز کے ناول کس کی تحریر ہیں۔
(A) عبدالحلیم شرر (B) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد
(C) پریم چندر (D) کرشن چندر

52- تاریخی واقعات کے حوالے سے ناول کس نے لکھے؟
(A) عبدالحلیم شرر (B) پریم چند
(C) کرشن چندر (D) ہادی رسوا

53- امراؤ جان ادا کس کی تحریر ہے؟
(A) سرسید (B) ہادی رسوا
(C) رفیق احمد (D) پریم چند

54- ڈپٹی نذیر احمد کا جانشین کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) راشد الخیری (B) کرشن چندر
(C) الطاف حسین حالی (D) پریم چند

55- صبح زندگی کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) راشد الخیری (B) سرسید
(C) حکیم محمد علی (D) مولانا حالی

56- غدر دہلی اور مغلیہ سلطنت کے زوال کے حوالے سے کس نے افسانے لکھے؟
(A) خواجہ حسن نظامی (B) نیاز فتحپوری
(C) رؤف احمد (D) ایم اے راحت

57- اسلامی ادب کی تحریک کس ملک میں شروع ہوئی۔
(A) پاکستان (B) ہندوستان
(C) بنگلہ دیش (D) 1970ء

58- ترقی پسند تحریک کا اختتام کس سن میں ہوا؟
(A) 1954ء (B) 1960ء
(C) 1915ء (D) عبدالحلیم شرر

59- اردو ادب کی تمام تحریکوں کا سرا کس تحریک سے ملتا ہے؟
(A) علی گڑھ تحریک (B) رومانوی تحریک
(C) بھگتی تحریک (D) ترقی پسند تحریک

60- جیلانی کامران کس حوالے سے ادب میں پہچانے جاتے ہیں؟
(A) تنقید (B) گیت
(C) کالم نگار (D) مزاح نگار

61- غالب سے پہلے کس کے ہاں خطوط ملتے ہیں؟
(A) رجب علی بیگ سرور (B) ملا وجہی
(C) میر تقی میر (D) میر امن

62- کون سی دو باتیں غالب کے بیشتر خطوط میں پائی جاتی ہیں؟
(A) پنشن اور بیماری
(B) سیاسی معاملات اور غدر دہلی
(C) شاعری کے اصلاح کے متعلق

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(D) تمام

63- غالب کے خطوط کا کون سا مجموعہ ان کی زندگی میں شائع ہوا؟
(A) عود ہندی (B) اردوئے معلی
(C) دونوں (D) کوئی بھی نہیں

64- عود ہندی غالب کی وفات سے کتنا عرصہ پہلے شائع ہوا؟
(A) دو برس (B) تین برس
(C) ایک برس (D) چار برس

65- غالب نے وفات کہاں پائی؟
(A) آگرہ (B) دہلی
(C) لکھنو (D) لاہور

66- مرزا غالب کب پیدا ہوئے؟
(A) 1805ء (B) 1798ء
(C) 1797ء (D) 1795ء

67- مرزا غالب 1997ء میں کس جگہ پیدا ہوئے؟
(A) لکھنو (B) آگرہ
(C) دہلی (D) لاہور

68- مرزا غالب نے کب وفات پائی؟
(A) 1869ء (B) 1771ء
(C) 1879ء (D) 1791ء

69- ذکر میر کس نوعیت کی کتاب ہے؟
(A) سوانح (B) شاعری
(C) تذکرہ (D) تاریخ

70- ابلیس کی مجلس شوریٰ کس کی نظم ہے۔
(A) محمد حسین آزاد (B) علامہ اقبال
(C) فیض احمد فیض (D) اکبر الہ آبادی

71- اردو کی پہلی صاحب دیوان شاعرہ کون ہے
(A) میراں بائی (B) ماہ لقا چندا بائی
(C) امراؤ بیگم (D) رشیدہ بیگم

72- اردو تذکرہ نگاری کا آغاز کس کتاب سے ہوتا ہے؟
(A) نکات الشعراء (B) آب حیات
(C) گلشن بے خار (D) دل دریا

73- دستنبو کس کی کتاب ہے؟
(A) رفیع سودا (B) مرزا غالب
(C) ولی دکنی (D) مومن

74- امام بخش ناسخ کا تعلق شاعری کے کس اسکول (دبستان) سے ہے؟
(A) دہلی (B) لکھنؤ
(C) دکن (D) لاہور

75- مسافر کس کی مشہور نظم ہے۔
(A) علامہ اقبال (B) فیض احمد فیض
(C) میر تقی میر (D) مولانا حالی

76- اردو شاعری میں ہجو کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟
(A) رفیع سودا (B) امیر خسرو
(C) میر تقی میر (D) خواجہ میر درد

77- اردو نثر میں سوانح نگاری کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟
(A) الطاف حسین حالی (B) سرسید
(C) علامہ اقبال (D) مرزا غالب

78- اصغری اور اکبری کس مشہور ناول کے کردار ہیں۔
(A) مراۃ العروس (B) مٹی کا دیا
(C) حسن کا ڈاکو (D) فردوس بریں

79- میاں خوجی کس ناول کا مشہور کردار ہے۔
(A) توبۃ النصوح (B) فسانہ آزاد
(C) گل بکاؤلی (D) مراۃ العروس

80- ڈاکٹر گلکرسٹ کس ادارے کے حوالے سے مشہور ہیں؟
(A) علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی (B) جامعہ ملیہ کالج
(C) فورٹ ولیم کالج (D) پنجاب یونیورسٹی

81- توتا کہانی کس کی داستان ہے؟
(A) حیدر بخش حیدری (B) میر امن دہلوی
(C) شیر علی افسوس (D) میر حسن

82- یہودی کی لڑکی کس کا ڈرامہ ہے؟
(A) امتیاز علی تاج (B) آغا حشر کاشمیری
(C) عبدالرؤف (D) امجد اسلام امجد

83- سجاد ظہیر کس تحریک کے حوالے سے جانے جاتے ہیں؟
(A) بھگتی تحریک (B) ترقی پسند تحریک
(C) تحریک آزاد (D) حلقہ ارباب ذوق

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84- کامریڈ اور ہمدرد نامی رسالے کس نے جاری کیے؟
(A) ظفر علی خاں
(B) سرسید احمد خاں
(C) مولانا محمد حسین آزاد
(D) مولانا محمد علی جوہر

85- جدید نثر کا بانی کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) سرسید (B) حالی
(C) محمد حسین آزاد (D) مرزا غالب

86- نقش فریادی، دست صبا کس کی شاعری کے مجموعے ہیں؟
(A) مرزا غالب (B) فیض احمد فیض
(C) ن م راشد (D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

87- شاعری کی تاریخ میں قطعہ نگاری کا سب سے بڑا نام بتائیں؟
(A) رئیس امروہوی (B) الطاف حسین حالی
(C) جگر مرادآبادی (D) اکبر الہ آبادی

88- چلتے ہو تو چین کو چلیے اور آوارہ گرد کی ڈائری کس کے سفرنامے ہیں؟
(A) حکیم محمد سعید (B) ابن انشاء
(C) شفیع عقیل (D) مرزا ادیب

89- لا=انسان کس کی شاعری کا مجموعہ ہے۔
(A) ن م راشد (B) میراجی
(C) محمد حسن عسکری (D) اصغر علی

90- اک چادر میلی سی کس کا مشہور ناول ہے؟
(A) راجندر سنگھ بیدی (B) پریم چند
(C) کرشن چندر (D) ڈاکٹر احمد

91- یادوں کی بارات کس کی سوانح حیات ہے؟
(A) فیض احمد فیض (B) علامہ اقبال
(C) جوش ملیح آبادی (D) احسان دانش

92- اردو شاعری کے پہلے مزاحیہ شاعر کون ہیں؟
(A) دلاور فگار (B) اکبر الہ آبادی
(C) سعادت خان رنگین (D) احسان دانش

93- اردو ادب کی مختصر ترین تاریخ کس کی کتاب ہے؟
(A) محمد حسین آزاد (B) رام بابو سکسینا
(C) ڈاکٹر سلیم اختر (D) انور سدید

94- اردو کا پہلا اخبار کونسا ہے؟
(A) کوہ نور (B) ہمدرد
(C) الہلال (D) جام جہاں نما

95- تاریخ اردو ادب کس زبان میں لکھی گئی۔
(A) انگریزی (B) ہندی
(C) اردو (D) فارسی

96- تاریخ اردو ادب کا اردو ترجمہ کس نے کیا؟
(A) محمد حسین آزاد (B) مرزا محمد عسکری
(C) ڈاکٹر علیم (D) ڈاکٹر سلیم

97- زبور عجم کس کی کتاب ہے؟
(A) جوش ملیح آبادی (B) ظفر علی خان
(C) علامہ اقبال (D) حفیظ جالندھری

98- اداس نسلیں کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) عبداللہ حسین (B) جیلانی بانو
(C) سجاد ظہیر (D) انتظار حسین

99- حفیظ جالندھری قومی ترانے کے علاوہ اور کس حوالے سے پہچانے جاتے ہیں؟
(A) شاہنامہ اسلام (B) مرثیہ نگاری
(C) گیت نگاری (D) غزل

100- شب رفتہ کس شاعر کا مجموعہ کلام ہے؟
(A) ناصر کاظمی (B) مجید امجد
(C) نقیب جلالی (D) کاشف حسین

جوابات سیٹ نمبر 3

B	-5	C	-4	B	-3	A	-2	A	-1
C	-10	B	-9	A	-8	C	-7	C	-6
D	-15	B	-14	B	-13	D	-12	C	-11
C	-20	D	-19	B	-18	B	-17	C	-16
A	-25	A	-24	C	-23	B	-22	A	-21
A	-30	C	-29	A	-28	D	-27	B	-26

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A	-35	C	-34	C	-33	B	-32	A	-31
A	-40	B	-39	C	-38	A	-37	C	-36
C	-45	D	-44	B	-43	A	-42	A	-41
B	-50	B	-49	A	-48	A	-47	A	-46
A	-55	A	-54	B	-53	A	-52	A	-51
A	-60	A	-59	A	-58	A	-57	A	-56
B	-65	C	-64	B	-63	D	-62	A	-61
B	-70	A	-69	A	-68	B	-67	C	-66
A	-75	B	-74	B	-73	A	-72	B	-71
C	-80	B	-79	A	-78	A	-77	A	-76
D	-85	D	-84	B	-83	B	-82	A	-81
A	-90	A	-89	B	-88	A	-87	B	-86
A	-95	D	-94	C	-93	B	-92	C	-91
B	-100	A	-99	A	-98	C	-97	B	-96

مشق نمبر 4

-1 شیفتہ کے تذکرے شعراء کا نام بتائیں؟
(A) آب حیات (B) گلشن بے خار
(C) دریچے (D) آب گل

-2 مرزا فرحت اللہ بیگ، رشید احمد صدیقی، شاہد احمد دہلوی، ذاکر علی خاں کس صنف سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں۔
(A) ڈرامہ نگاری (B) خاکہ نگاری
(C) افسانہ نگاری (D) ناول نگاری

-3 اردو ادب کا پہلا تنقید نگار کون ہے؟
(A) قلیم الدین احمد
(B) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی
(C) احمد ندیم قاسمی
(D) مولانا محمد حسین آزاد

4 افسانے کی تاریخ کتنے ادوار پر مشتمل ہے؟
(A) پانچ (B) آٹھ
(C) تین (D) چار

-5 اردو کا پہلا افسانہ نگار کون ہے؟
(A) پریم چند (B) سجاد حیدر یلدرم
(C) اعظم کریوی (D) انتظار حسین

-6 افسانے کا پہلا دور کس سنہ میں شروع ہوتا ہے؟
(A) 1907ء (B) 1940ء
(C) 1947ء (D) 1915ء

-7 افسانے کا دوسرا دور کس سن میں شروع ہوتا ہے۔
(A) 1940ء (B) 1930ء
(C) 1947ء (D) 1950ء

-8 ترقی پسند تحریک نے افسانہ نگاروں کو کیا رجحان دیا؟
(A) رومانویت (B) پریکٹکلزم
(C) علامت نگاری (D) مافوق الفطرت

-9 افسانے کا تیسرا دور کس سن میں شروع ہوا؟
(A) 1935ء (B) 1945ء
(C) 1950ء (D) 1960ء

-10 کفن کس کا افسانہ ہے؟
(A) پریم چند (B) اشفاق احمد
(C) احمد ندیم قاسمی (D) ریاض احمد

-11 افسانے کا چوتھا دور کس سن میں شروع ہوا۔
(A) 1947ء (B) 1950ء
(C) 1960ء (D) 1970ء

-12 کتبہ کس کا افسانہ ہے۔
(A) احمد ندیم قاسمی (B) غلام عباس
(C) ہاجرہ مسرور (D) خدیجہ مستور

-13 جنسیات نگاری کے حوالے سے کون سا افسانہ نگار ذہن میں آتا ہے؟

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(A) اعظم کریو (B) سعادت حسن منٹو
(C) اشفاق احمد (D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

14. "بابائے اُردو" کس شخصیت کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) مولوی عبدالحق (B) مرزا غالب
(C) میر تقی میر (D) میر درد میر

15. مسدس کے ہر بند میں کتنے مصرعے ہوتے ہیں؟
(A) 2 (B) 4
(C) 6 (D) 8

16. ان میں کون سا لفظ درست ہے؟
(A) عنقا (B) عُنکا
(C) عنکان (D) عِنکا

17. مشہور کتاب نکات الشعراء کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) میر تقی میر (B) مولانا محمد حسین آزاد
(C) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی (D) میر امن

18. علامہ اقبال کی پہلی نثری کتاب کون سی ہے؟
(A) آب بیتی (B) تذکرہ
(C) علم الاقتصاد (D) بال جبرائیل

19. "یاس" کے مترادف لفظ کون سا ہے؟
(A) آشا (B) یقین
(C) نا اُمیدی (D) فخر

20. اردو کا پہلا ناول کونسا ہے؟
(A) آگ کا دریا (B) بنات النعش
(C) مراۃ العروس (D) عشق جان

21. مرزا غالب کا مقبرہ کہاں ہے؟
(A) آگرہ (B) لکھنو
(C) دہلی (D) کلکتہ

22. خوشبو۔ انکار اور خود کلامی کس کی کتابیں ہیں؟
(A) منیر نیازی (B) بشیر بدر
(C) پروین شاکر (D) نوشی گیلانی

23. "آثار الصنادید" کتاب کس نے لکھی ہے؟
(A) سرسید احمد خاں (B) مرزا غالب
(C) مولانا حالی (D) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

24. اُردو کے پہلے ناول نگار کون ہیں؟
(A) اشفاق احمد (B) سرسید احمد
(C) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد (D) منشی پریم چند

25. مندرجہ ذیل کتب میں سے سید وقار عظیم کی تصنیف کونسی ہے؟
(A) مسائل اقبال (B) اقبال شاعر اور فلسفی
(C) اقبال کا نظام فن (D) حیات علامہ اقبال

26. اقبال کی مشہور نظمیں شکوہ اور جواب شکوہ ان کے کس مجموعہ میں شامل ہے؟
(A) بانگ درا (B) ضرب کلیم
(C) بال جبریل (D) زبور عجم

27. ان میں سے صحیح فقرے کی نشاندہی کریں؟
(A) وائرس خوردبین سے بھی نظر نہیں آتے۔
(B) وائرس خوردبین کے بغیر نظر نہیں آتے۔
(C) وائرس خردبین سے نظر نہیں آتے۔
(D) وائرس خوردبین سے نظر نہیں آتے۔

28. ان میں سے صحیح فقرے کی نشاندہی کریں؟
(A) عوام غیض وغضب میں باہر نکل آئے۔
(B) عوام غیظ وغضب میں باہر نکل آئے۔
(C) عوام غیض وغضب میں نکل آئے۔
(D) عوام غیض غضب میں باہر نکل آئے۔

29. علامہ اقبال کی پہلی نظم کون سی ہے؟
(A) ہمالہ (B) دعا
(C) طلوع اسلام (D) خضر راہ

30. لفظ "انجم" کا مترادف کیا ہوگا؟
(A) ستارہ (B) اُجالا
(C) بلند (D) قریب

31. لال کا ہم معنی لفظ کیا ہوگا؟
(A) فضول (B) شیخی
(C) بھاگ دوڑ (D) ہر بڑانا

32. نظم کا متضاد کیا ہوگا؟
(A) نثر (B) غزل
(C) سطر (D) اسلوب

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33. ان میں سے کونسا لفظ درست ہے؟
(A) کازب (B) کاذب
(C) قازب (D) قاذب

34. اردو کے لفظی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(A) زبان (B) لشکر
(C) جماعت (D) تنظیم

35. اردو کے پہلے شاعر کون ہیں؟
(A) ولی دکن (B) قلی قطب شاہ
(C) امیر خسرو (D) نظری

36. "اردو معلیٰ" کس کے خطوط کا مجموعہ ہے؟
(A) مرزا غالب (B) حسرت موہانی
(C) اختر شیرانی (D) محسن نقوی

37. رباعی میں کتنے مصرعے ہوتے ہیں؟
(A) 2 (B) 4
(C) 5 (D) 6

38. شکوہ اور جواب شکوہ نظمیں علامہ اقبال کی کس کتاب میں ہیں؟
(A) بانگ درا (B) بال جبرائیل
(C) ارمغان حجاز (D) پیام مشرق

39. اردو کے مشہور شاعر جنہیں راولپنڈی سازش کیس میں جیل جانا پڑا؟
(A) فیض احمد فیض (B) الطاف حسین حالی
(C) اختر شیرانی (D) احمد ندیم قاسمی

40. جولائی 2006ء میں کس مشہور شاعر کا انتقال ہوا ہے؟
(A) امجد اسلام امجد (B) احمد ندیم قاسمی
(C) اختر شیرانی (D) انور مسعود

41. خالق کا متضاد کیا ہے
(A) مخلوق (B) تخلیق
(C) ماہر (D) کامل

42. "گوہر" کے معنی کیا ہے؟
(A) منزل (B) موتی
(C) مراد (D) نایاب

43. ناول "دستک نہ دو" کس نے لکھا ہے؟
(A) توبیہ (B) عفت عاشق
(C) الطاف فاطمہ (D) عائشہ

44. محاورہ "تین پانچ کرنا" کا کیا مطلب ہے؟
(A) حساب کتاب کرنا (B) دھوکہ دینا
(C) جھوٹ بولنا (D) تکرار کرنا

45. غنی کی جمع کیا ہے؟
(A) غنون (B) غنیات
(C) اغناء (D) اغنیاء

46. لفظ "اردو" کس زبان کا لفظ ہے؟
(A) ترکی (B) فارسی
(C) ہندی (D) عربی

47. مخمس کے لفظی معنی ہیں۔
(A) 13 (B) 5
(C) 14 (D) 16

48. سب سے پہلے قرآن پاک کے اُردو تراجم کن بزرگوں نے کیے؟
(A) شاہ رفیع الدین اور شاہ عبدالقادر
(B) شاہ رفیع الدین اور شاہ احمد دین
(C) شاہ عبدالقادر اور شاہ عبدالقدیر
(D) شاہ رفیع الدین اور اہ قیم الدین

49. اردو نثر کے ارتقاء کا اولین مرکز کون سا شہر تھا؟
(A) دہلی (B) لاہور
(C) لکھنو (D) کلکتہ

50. کلکتہ کا وہ کون سا ادارہ ہے جہاں سے اردو نثر کو باقاعدہ فروغ ملنا شروع ہوا؟
(A) فورٹ ولیم کالج (B) فورٹ ولیم سکول
(C) ولزلی کالج (D) کلکتہ کالج

51. مرزا غالب کی عظمت کی وجہ کیا ہے؟
(A) اردو شاعری (B) اردو غزل
(C) اردو خطوط (D) تینوں A,B,C

52. کون سا سال ہندی اردو تنازعہ کے آغاز کا سال قرار دیا جاتا ہے؟
(A) 1870ء (B) 1872ء
(C) 1867ء (D) 1871ء

53. اردو نثر میں علامہ اقبال کی پہلی باقاعدہ تصنیف کا نام کیا ہے؟
(A) اقتصادی علوم (B) علم الاقتصاد
(C) اقتصادیات سب کے لیے (D) اقتصادیات

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54. اقبال کا پہلا شعری مجموعہ کون سا ہے؟
(A) بانگ درا (B) بانگ جبریل
(C) ارمغان حجاز (D) جاوید نامہ

55. اقبال کا کون سا شعری مجموعہ اردو اور فارسی شاعری پر مشتمل ہے؟
(A) ارمغان حجاز (B) ضرب کلیم
(C) جاوید نامہ (D) پیام مشرق

56. ایسے جملے یا لفظ کے بعد جس سے کوئی جذبہ مثلاً غصہ، حیرت، خوف، نفرت یا حقارت ظاہر ہو کونسی علامت لگائی جاتی ہے؟
(A) سوالیہ (B) ندائیہ
(C) وقفہ (D) فجائیہ

57. اگر کسی کو پکارنا یا خطاب کرنا مقصود ہو تو کونسی علامت آتی ہے؟
(A) سوالیہ (B) وقفہ
(C) رابطہ (D) ندائیہ

58. ان میں سے کونسا جملہ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) ماں نے کہا، "بیٹا! اگر محنت نہ کرو گے تو فاقوں مرو گے"۔
(B) ماں نے کہا "بیٹا! اگر محنت نہ کرو گے تو فاقوں مرو گے"۔
(C) ماں نے کہا، بیٹا! "اگر محنت نہ کرو گے تو فاقوں مرو گے"۔
(D) ماں نے کہا "بیٹا، اگر محنت نہ کرو گے تو فاقوں مرو گے"۔

59. رموز اوقاف کے لحاظ سے کونسا جملہ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) اُستاد نے شاگرد سے کہا "شاباش، تم بہت ذہین اور محنتی ہو"۔
(B) اُستاد نے شاگرد سے کہا: شاباش! "تم بہت ذہین اور محنتی ہو"۔
(C) اُستاد نے شاگرد سے کہا "شاباش! تم بہت ذہین اور محنتی ہو"۔
(D) اُستاد نے شاگرد سے کہا، "شاباش: تم بہت ذہین اور محنتی ہو"۔

60. اردو کا پہلا ناول کسے قرار دیا جاتا ہے؟
(A) توبۃ النصوح (B) شہر بے مثال
(C) بنات النعش (D) مراۃ العروس

61. نثر کس شخص کی عکاسی اس طرح کرنا کہ اس تحریر سے اس شخص کی سیرت کی تصویر اس کے خدوخال سمیت سامنے آ جائے اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(A) محاکات (B) خاکہ نگاری
(C) سیرت نگاری (D) انشائیہ

62. داستان کا خارجی ڈھانچہ جس میں آغاز سے انجام تک قصے کے مراحل بیان کئے جاتے ہیں اسے کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(A) کہانی (B) مکالمہ
(C) پلاٹ (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں۔

63. خمس کے بندوں کی تعداد کتنی ہوتی ہے؟
(A) پانچ (B) سات
(C) ایک (D) کوئی پابندی نہیں

64. ایسی صنف سخن جو صرف چار مصروں پر مشتمل ہوتی ہیں، کیا کہلاتی ہے؟
(A) (B) آزاد نظم
(C) رباعی (D) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں۔

65. ریختہ میں سب سے پہلا دیوان کس نے مرتب کیا؟
(A) امیر خسرو (B) سعد سلمان
(C) ولی دکنی (D) بھگت کبیر

66. ہندوستان میں سب سے پہلی مطبوعہ کتاب کون سی ہے؟
(A) کربل کتھا (B) معراج العاشقین
(C) آب حیات (D) باغ و بہار

67. اردو کی پہلی نثری داستان کون سی ہے؟
(A) قصہ چار درویش (B) باغ و بہار
(C) توتا کہانی (D) سب رس

68. محمد حسین آزاد نے آب حیات میں کس کو "اردو کا باوا آدم" قرار دیا تھا؟
(A) خسرو کو (B) ولی دکھنی کو
(C) بابا گورو نانک کو (D) غواصی کو

69. کس شاعر کو اردو کا پہلا باقاعدہ غزل گو شاعر مانا گیا ہے؟
(A) خسرو (B) شاہ حاتم
(C) ولی (D) میر

70. ان میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) غُرض (B) غَرض
(C) غِرض (D) غُرض

71. ان میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) بُلند (B) بَلند
(C) بِلند (D) بُلند

72. ان میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) زُلیخا (B) زَلیخا
(C) زِلیخا (D) زُلیخا

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.73 کون سا دور شاعری کا "عہد زریں" کہلاتا ہے؟
(A) غالب ذوق اور ظفر
(B) میر سودا اور درد کا دور
(C) ولی کا دور
(D) شاہ حاتم کا دور

.74 لکھنؤ میں مذہب کے باعث کون سی صنف شاعری پروان چڑھی؟
(A) مرثیہ (B) غزل
(C) نظم (D) نوحہ

.75 علامہ اقبال کی شاعری کا مرکزی فلسفہ کیا ہے؟
(A) فلسفہ خودی (B) فلسفہ قناعت
(C) فلسفہ وحدت الوجود (D) فلسفہ ارتقاء

.76 اقبال کا پہلا اردو مجموعہ کلام کون سا ہے؟
(A) بال جبریل (B) پیام مشرق
(C) بانگ درا (D) ضرب کلیم

.77 خدائے سخن کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) میر تقی میر (B) رفیع سودا
(C) مرزا غالب (D) علامہ اقبال

.78 غزل میں اشعار کی تعداد کے بارے میں اہم ترین شرط کیا ہے؟
(A) تعداد جفت ہو
(B) تعداد طاق ہو
(C) کم از کم 25 ہوں
(D) زیادہ سے زیادہ 25 ہوں

.79 ایسی نظم جس کے ہر بند کے چھ مصرعے ہوتے ہیں کیا کہلاتی ہے؟
(A) مخمس (B) مسدس
(C) آزاد نظم (D) رباعی

.80 اردو کے پہلے باقاعدہ افسانہ نگار کون تھے؟
(A) پریم چند (B) حامد علی
(C) آزاد نظم (D) اعظم کریوی

.81 لفظ "اُردو" کا لغوی معنی کیا ہیں۔
(A) زبان (B) ادب
(C) لشکر (D) مقامی بولی

.82 اُردو کس زبان کا لفظ ہے۔
(A) ہندی (B) فارسی
(C) عربی (D) ترکی

.83 مسدس کے ہر بند میں کتنے مصرعے ہوتے ہیں۔
(A) چار (B) چھ
(C) آٹھ (D) دس

.84 قومی ترانے کے شاعر کا نام بتائیں۔
(A) علامہ اقبالؒ (B) فیض احمد فیض
(C) حفیظ جالندھری (D) اکبر الہ آبادی

.85 علامہ اقبالؒ کی شائع ہونے والی پہلی کتاب کون سی ہے۔
(A) بانگ درا (B) ضرب کلیم
(C) زبور عجم (D) ارمغان حجاز

.86 "رجعت گدھ" کس نے لکھا۔
(A) پروین شاکر (B) عبداللہ حسین
(C) اشفاق احمد (D) بانو قدسیہ

.87 اُردو ئے معلیٰ کس صنف کے متعلق ہے۔
(A) شاعری (B) افسانوں
(C) خطوط (D) مصوری

.88 ابراہیم ذوق کس کے استاد تھے۔
(A) غالب (B) بہادر شاہ ظفر
(C) الطاف حسین حالی (D) سر سید احمد خان

.89 دنیا کی تیسری بڑی زبان کونسی ہے۔
(A) انگریزی (B) اردو
(C) فارسی (D) عربی

.90 1206ء کے بعد مسلم تہذیب کا صدر مقام کونسا شہر قرار پایا۔
(A) آگرہ (B) دہلی
(C) لاہور (D) دکن

.91 اردو زبان کی ابتدائی کا نام کیا تھا؟
(A) ہندی (B) ہندوی
(C) دونوں B,A (D) ریختہ

.92 "اردو" کے معنی کیا ہیں؟
(A) امتزاج (B) نیا
(C) گرد (D) لشکر

.93 کس شہنشاہ نے ہندی کا رسم الخط نسخ سے تبدیل کر کے خط نستعلیق میں تبدیل کروایا؟
(A) بابر (B) ہمایوں
(C) اکبر (D) شاہ جہاں

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94. لفظ اردو کا پہلی مرتبہ استعمال کہاں ہوا؟
(A) شاہ نامہ (B) تزک بابری
(C) آئین اکبری (D) تزک جہانگیری

95. ہندوستان کی کس زبان کو دکن میں دکنی، گجرات میں گوجری، لاہور میں لاہوری، دہلی میں دہلوی اور ہریانہ میں ہریانوی کا نام دیا گیا۔
(A) اردو (B) ہندوی
(C) دیوناگری (D) سنسکرت

96. ہندوستان میں سب سے پہلی مطبوعہ کتاب کونسی ہے؟
(A) باغ و بہار (B)
(C) کربل کتھا (D)

97. اردو (ہندی) کو سب سے پہلے کہاں کے شاہی دفتروں میں رائج کیا گیا؟
(A) دہلی (B) دکن
(C) لکھنو (D) کلکتہ

98. شاہ جہاں نے جب دہلی کو نئے سرے سے آباد کیا تو اس نے شہر کا ایک علاقہ اپنے محل اور اپنے سرداروں، درباریوں اور دوسرے خصوصی ملازموں کی رہائش گاہوں کے لیے مخصوص کر کے اس کا نام کیا رکھا؟
(A) چھاؤنی (B) اردوئے معلی
(C) اردو (D)

99. ملی جلی بولیوں پر مشتمل شاعری کا کیا نام قرار پایا؟
(A) ہندوی (B)
(C) ریختہ (D)

100. دکن میں اس زبان کی ابتدائی شکل جو چودھویں صدی عیسوی میں دہلی اور دوسرے شمالی علاقوں سے وہاں پہنچی تھی شعراء کی زبان بن چکی تھی۔ اور بعض دکنی بادشاہوں سمیت بہت سے شعراء نے اس میں شعر گوئی شروع کر دی تھی۔ وہاں اس زبان کا نام کیا ٹھہرا؟
(A) ہندوی (B) ریختہ
(C) اردوئے معلی (D) دکنی

جوابات سیٹ نمبر 4

A	-5	A	-4	B	-3	B	-2	B	-1
A	-10	C	-9	B	-8	B	-7	A	-6
C	-15	A	-14	B	-13	B	-12	C	-11
C	-20	C	-19	C	-18	A	-17	A	-16
B	-25	C	-24	A	-23	C	-22	C	-21
A	-30	A	-29	B	-28	C	-27	A	-26
C	-35	B	-34	B	-33	A	-32	B	-31
B	-40	A	-39	A	-38	B	-37	A	-36
D	-45	D	-44	C	-43	B	-42	A	-41
A	-50	D	-49	A	-48	B	-47	A	-46
A	-55	A	-54	B	-53	C	-52	D	-51
D	-60	C	-59	A	-58	D	-57	D	-56
B	-65	C	-64	A	-63	C	-62	B	-61
B	-70	C	-69	B	-68	D	-67	D	-66
A	-75	A	-74	B	-73	B	-72	B	-71
A	-80	B	-79	B	-78	A	-77	C	-76
A	-85	C	-84	B	-83	C	-82	C	-81
B	-90	B	-89	B	-88	C	-87	D	-86
A	-95	D	-94	D	-93	D	-92	C	-91
D	-100	C	-99	B	-98	B	-97	A	-96

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مشق نمبر 5

1. اٹھارویں صدی میں علماء ابھی تک اس نئی زبان کو "ہندی" ہی کہتے تھے، اور شرفاء اپنا امتیاز برقرار رکھنے کے لئے "اردوئے معلیٰ" کا نام دیتے تھے۔ اور یہ بتائیں کہ شعراء اس زبان کو کیا کہہ رہے تھے۔
(A) ہندوی (B) ہندوستانی
(C) (D) ریختہ

2. اردو کی پہلی تحریک کسے قرار دیا جاتا ہے؟
(A) بھگت کبیر (B) بابا گورونانک
(C) حضرت گیسودراز (D) امیر خسرو

3. اردو میں لکھی گئی پہلی کتاب "معراج العاشقین" (چودھویں صدی) سمجھی جاتی ہے۔ بتائیں یہ کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(A) اسمٰعیل لاہوری
(B) بابا بلھے شاہ
(C) حضرت گیسودراز
(D) میراں جی شمس العشاق

4. 1666ء میں گولکنڈہ کا سلطان، سلطان محمد قلی قطب شاہ بنا، وہ فارسی اور اردو میں خود بھی شعر گوئی کرتا تھا۔ یہ بتائیں ان میں سے کون سے شعراء اس کے عہد حکومت میں شاعری کرتے تھے۔
(A) وجہی اور غواصی (B) قطبی اور ابن نشاطی
(C) جنیدی (D) تینوں C,B,A

5. اردو کی سب سے پہلے چھپی نثری ترجمہ شدہ باقاعدہ کتاب جو کہ خواص کے لئے لکھی گئی "سب رس" (1654ء) ہے۔ بتائیں یہ کس کی لکھی ہوئی ہے۔ جو اُن کی شہرت کا باعث بنی؟
(A) غواصی (B) جنیدی
(C) ملا وجہی (D) میر اثر دہلوی

6. اردو زبان کے پہلے صاحب دیوان شاعر کون تھے؟
(A) ولی دکنی
(B) ملا وجہی
(C) محمد قلی قطب شاہ
(D) بیجاپور کے بادشاہ ابراہیم عادل شاہ

7. اردو شاعری کا اولین معمار عموماً ولی دکنی کو سمجھا جاتا ہے یہ بتائیں سب سے پہلا غزل گو شاعر کون ہے؟
(A) قلی قطب شاہ (B) ابراہیم عادل شاہ
(C) ولی دکنی (D) ملا وجہی

8. دبستان لکھنؤ کا اصل نمائندہ کسے مانا جاتا ہے؟
(A) واجد علی بیگ (B) انشاء
(C) حیدر علی آتش (D) ناسخ

9. قرآن مجید کا اردو میں پہلا لفظی ترجمہ کس نے کیا (1786ء)؟
(A) شاہ عبدالقادرؒ (B) شاہ ولی اللہؒ
(C) شاہ رفیع الدینؒ (D) شاہ اسمٰعیلؒ

10. قرآن پاک کا اردو میں پہلا بامحاورہ ترجمہ (1790ء) کس نے کیا؟
(A) شاہ رفیع الدین (B) شاہ اسمٰعیل
(C) شاہ عبدالقادرؒ (D) محمود احسن

11. ذوق، غالب اور ظفر دبستان دلی کے پانچویں دور (دور متوسطین) سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں یہ بتائیں کہ 1857ء کے بعد دبستان دلی کے چھٹے دور کے اہم ترین شاعر کون تھے؟
(A) امیر مینائی (B) غالب
(C) داغ (D) ذوق

12. کس شاعر کو "خدائے سخن" کے خطاب سے یاد کیا گیا ہے؟
(A) غالب (B) خواجہ میر درد
(C) میر تقی میر (D) مرزا محمد رفیع سودا

13. اردو شاعری میں نظیر اکبر آبادی (1735ء تا 1830ء) کی خصوصیت کیا ہے؟
(A) سب سے زیادہ الفاظ استعمال کیے
(B) سب سے زیادہ متنوع موضوعات پر اشعار کہے
(C) دونوں B,A
(D) بہترین شاعر

14. مرزا غالب کے خطوط کا پہلا مجموعہ 1868ء میں کس نام سے چھپا؟
(A) خطوط غالب (B) اردوئے معلیٰ
(C) عود ہندی (D) خطوط اسد اللہ

15. مومن کے اس شعر کی کیا اہمیت ہے؟
تم میرے پاس ہوتے ہو گویا جب کوئی دوسرا نہیں ہوتا
(A) مومن کے دیوان کا پہلا شعر ہے
(B) مومن کے دیوان کا سادہ ترین شعر ہے

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(C) غالب نے کہا تھا کہ کاش مومن میرا سارا دیوان لے لیتا اور یہ شعر مجھ سے لے لیتا

(D) غالب نے کہا تھا کہ مومن کی ساری شاعری ایک طرف اور یہ ایک شعر ایک طرف

16. سرسید نے 1849ء میں "جام جم" کتاب لکھی جس میں امیر تیمور سے لیکر بہادر شاہ تک 43 بادشاہوں کا مختصر حال ہے۔ یہ کتاب کس زبان میں ہے؟

(A) انگریزی (B) اردو

(C) فارسی (D) عربی

17. "انتخاب الاخوین"، "جلاء القلوب بذکر المحبوب"، "تسہیل فی جرا ثقیل"، "تحفہ حسن"، "راہ سنت ورد بدعت"، "نمیقہ"، "سلسلۃ الملوک" اور کیمیائے سعادت" کس کی تحریریں / تراجم ہیں؟

(A) حالی (B) شبلی

(C) سرسید (D) مولوی عبدالحق

18. حالی نے سب سے پہلے مذہبی مناظرانہ کتاب ایک ہندوستانی عیسائی کے جواب میں لکھی۔ اس کتاب کا نام بتائیں؟

(A) زندہ جاوید (B) تریاق عیسائیت

(C) تریاق مسموم (D) جواب مسموم

19. غالب کا حالی سے کیا رشتہ تھا؟

(A) شاگرد کا (B) خالہ زاد بھائی کا

(C) اُستاد کا (D) پھوپھی زاد بھائی کا

20. "مناجات بیوہ"، "شکوہ ہند"، "چپ کی داد" حالی کی طویل نظمیں ہیں۔ حالی کی مشہور ترین نظم "مسدس مد و جزر اسلام" ہے۔ یہ بتائیں کہ یہ کس نام سے مشہور ہے؟

(A) شاہ نامہ اسلام (B) مسدس اسلام

(C) مسدس حالی (D) مسدس تاریخ اسلام

21. اردو کا پہلا عظیم انشاء پرداز اور رومانی نثر کا بانی کسے قرار دیا جاتا ہے۔ جنہوں نے "قصص ہند"، "دربار اکبری"، "آب حیات" اور "نیرنگ خیال" کتابیں بھی لکھیں؟

(A) سرسید (B) محمد حسین آزاد

(C) حالی (D) سجاد حیدر یلدرم

22. ان میں سے کونسا جملہ رموز اوقاف کے لحاظ سے درست ہے؟

(A) سچ ہے: گیا وقت پھر ہاتھ آتا نہیں۔

(B) سچ ہے! گیا وقت پھر ہاتھ آتا نہیں۔

(C) سچ ہے، گیا وقت پھر ہاتھ آتا نہیں۔

(D) سچ ہے! گیا وقت پھر ہاتھ آتا نہیں۔

23. رموز اوقاف کے لحاظ سے ان میں سے کونسا جملہ درست ہے؟

(A) اس کمرے میں اور کون ہے، کوئی نہیں!

(B) اس کمرے میں اور کون ہے! کوئی نہیں!

(C) اس کمرے میں اور کون ہے، کوئی نہیں؟

(D) اس کمرے میں اور کون ہے؟ کوئی نہیں!

24. رموز اوقاف کے مطابق ان میں سے کونسا جملہ درست ہے؟

(A) ارے سانپ، سانپ۔

(B) ارے، سانپ! سانپ!

(C) ارے سانپ؛ سانپ۔

(D) ارے، سانپ، سانپ!

25. اردو ادب میں کس شخصیت نے بچوں کے لئے خصوصاً سب سے زیادہ لکھا؟

(A) اختر شیرانی (B) اسمٰعیل میرٹھی

(C) حفیظ جالندھری (D) احسان دانش

26. مشہور شاعر حسرت موہانی کس جماعت کے صدر بھی رہے؟

(A) مسلم لیگ (B) جمعیت العلماء

(C) تحریک خلافت (D) تینوں C,B,A

27. اردو ادب میں رومانیت کا باقاعدہ آغاز رسالہ "مخزن" سے ہوتا ہے۔ یہ بتائیں "مخزن" کس نے جاری کیا؟

(A) علامہ اقبالؒ (B) شیخ عبدالقادرؒ

(C) ابوالکلام آزاد (D) یلدرم

28. مخزن کے ذریعے رومانی تحریک کے بانی اقبال قرار دیے جاسکتے ہیں۔ اردو نثر میں رومانیت کا مطلع اول کس قرار دیا جاتا ہے؟

(A) ابوالکلام آزاد (B) سجاد حسین یلدرم

(C) اقبالؒ (D) شیخ عبدالقادرؒ

29. ان ادیبوں میں کونسی چیز مشترک تھی۔ اقبال، ابوالکلام آزاد، سجاد حیدر یلدرم، آغا، شاعر قزلباش، ظفر علی خان، خواجہ حسن نظامی اور شیخ عبدالقادرؒ؟

(A) تمام رومانی ادیب تھے

(B) تمام مخزن میں لکھنے والے تھے

(C) تمام شعراء تھے

(D) تمام مسلمان ہند کی تشاۃ ثانیہ چاہتے تھے

30. "بدر النساء کی مصیبت"، "آغا صادق کی شادی"، "میوہ تلخ" اور "دلچسپ" کس کے معاشرتی ناول ہیں؟

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(A)نسیم حجازی (B)عبدالحلیم شرر
(C)رسوا (D)یلدرم

31. ''نغمہ زار''،''سوز و ساز''،''تخابہ پہ شیریں''،''روح ادب''،''شعلہ و شبنم''،''نقش و نگار''،''فکر و نشاط''،''سیف و سبو''،''جنون و حکمت''،اور''عرش و فرش''کس شاعر کے مجموعہ ہائے کلام ہیں؟
(A)جوش (B)حفیظ جالندھری
(C)احسان دانش (D)اختر شیرانی

32. اردو نثر میں علامہ اقبال کی پہلی باقاعدہ تصنیف کا کیا نام ہے؟
(A)مابعد الطبیعیات (B)علم الاقتصاد
(C)اقتصادیات (D)مابعد لاقتصادیات

33. یہ غازی یہ تیرے پراسرار بندے
جنہیں تو نے بخشا ہے ذوق خدائی
یہ شعر علامہ اقبال کو کس نظم میں شامل ہے؟
(A)ہسپانیہ (B)طارق کی دعا
(C)فرشتوں کا گیت (D)ذوق و شوق

34. جمہوریت اک طرز حکومت ہے کہ جس میں
بندوں کو گنا کرتے ہیں تو لا نہیں کرتے
اقبال کی مختصر نظم جمہوریت کا یہ شعر ان کے کس مجموعہ کلام میں شامل ہے؟
(A)بال جبریل (B)ضرب کلیم
(C)ارمغان حجاز (D)بانگ درا

35. اردو ادب کی پہلی تحریک جس کا باقاعدہ منشور جاری ہوا''ترقی پسند تحریک'' تھی۔ ہندوستان میں ترقی پسند تحریک کا آغاز افسانوں کی کتاب انگارے کی اشاعت قرار دیا جاتا ہے۔ یہ بتائیں''انگارے'' کے افسانے کس نے لکھے؟
(A)احمد علی
(B)سجاد ظہیر
(C)رشید جہاں اور محمود الظفر
(D)تینوں C,B,A

36. ''نقش فریادی''،''سرود ی نینا''،''غبار ایام''،''دست صبا''،''زندان نامہ''،''دست تہہ سنگ''،''شام شہر یاراں''،''میرے دل میرے مسافر''یہ کس کے مجموعہ کلام ہیں جو کہ تمام کلام''نسخہ ہائے وفا'' کے عنوان سے کتابی صورت میں شائع ہوا ہے؟
(A)جوش (B)فیض
(C)قاسمی (D)دانش

37. ''بول کہ لب آزاد ہیں تیرے''،''تنہائی''،''آج کی رات''،''یاد''،''ملاقات''،''شام''،''سوچ''،''ڈھاکہ سے واپسی پر''کس کی نظمیں ہیں؟
(A)قاسمی (B)فیض
(C)دانش (D)جوش

38. اردو ادب میں نظیر اکبر آبادی کو''عوامی شاعر قرار دیا گیا ہے یہ بتائیں مزاحیہ شاعری کا امام کس کو قرار دیا گیا ہے؟
(A)نظیر اکبر آبادی (B)اکبر الہ آبادی
(C)ضمیر جعفری (D)ثاقب زہروی

39. ہندوستان کے کس ادیب کو ادب کا نوبل انعام دیا گیا؟
(A)رتن ناتھ سرشار (B)رابندر ناتھ ٹیگور
(C)پریم چند (D)کرشن حیدر

40. ''کپاس کا پھول''کس ادیب کے افسانوں کا مجموعہ ہے؟
(A)اشفاق احمد (B)انتظار حسین
(C)احمد ندیم قاسمی (D)ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

41. راجہ گدھ، پرواز اور شہر بے مثال کس کے ناول ہیں؟
(A)قراۃ العین (B)بانو قدسیہ
(C)عبداللہ حسین (D)ممتاز مفتی

42. خدا کی بستی، چار دیواری اور جانگلوس کس کے ناول ہیں؟
(A)ممتاز مفتی (B)شوکت صدیقی
(C)اشفاق احمد (D)احمد ندیم قاسمی

43. علی پور کا ایلی کس کا ناول ہے؟
(A)اشفاق احمد (B)ممتاز مفتی
(C)احمد ندیم قاسمی (D)شوکت صدیقی

44. ''کالی شلوار''،''ٹھنڈا گوشت''،''خالی بوتلیں''،''خالی ڈبے''،''قانون''،''نو بہ نیک سنگھ''کس کے افسانے ہیں جن کا شخصیات کے خاکوں پر مبنی مجموعہ''گنجے فرشتے''کے نام سے بھی ہے؟
(A)رتن ناتھ سرشار (B)سعادت حسین منٹو
(C)پریم چند (D)فضل حق

45. ''خوشبو''،''صد برگ''،''خود کلامی''،''انکار''کس کی شاعری کی کتب ہیں؟
(A)نوشی گیلانی (B)پروین شاکر
(C)ن۔م۔راشد (D)احمد ندیم قاسمی

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46. ''ابر گہر بار''، ''چراغ دیر''، ''رنگ و بو''، ''باد مخالف''، ''سرمایہ پشن'' کس شاعر کی مثنویاں ہیں؟
(A) میر تقی میر (B) غالب
(C) داغ (D) امیر مینائی

47. ''اردو ادب کی مختصر ترین تاریخ'' کے مولف کا کیا نام ہے؟
(A) شبلی نعمانی (B) ڈاکٹر سلیم اختر
(C) ڈاکٹر سید عبداللہ (D) مولانا محمد حسین آزاد

48. ''لاہور کا جغرافیہ''، ''اردو کی آخری کتاب''، ''سائکل''، ''ہاسٹل میں پڑھنا'' کس کے فکاہیہ مضامین ہیں؟
(A) ابن انشاء (B) پطرس بخاری
(C) چراغ حسن حسرت (D) امجد اسلام امجد

49. چچا چھکن کے مصنف کا نام کیا ہے؟
(A) ابن انشاء (B) امتیاز علی تاج
(C) چراغ حسن حسرت (D) پطرس بخاری

50. مشہور نظم ''آدمی نامہ'' کس شاعر کی تخلیق ہے؟
(A) نظیر اکبر آبادی (B) اکبر الہ آبادی
(C) حفیظ جالندھری (D) محسن کاکوروی

51. مشہور نظم ''ماں جائے کی یاد'' کس کی تخلیق ہے؟
(A) نظیر اکبر آبادی (B) اکبر الہ آبادی
(C) اختر شیرانی (D) جوش ملیح آبادی

52. ماہنامہ مخزن کہاں سے جاری ہوا؟
(A) لاہور (B) لکھنو
(C) دہلی (D) کلکتہ

53. ماہنامہ مخزن کہاں سے جاری ہوا؟
(A) لاہور (B) لکھنو
(C) دہلی (D) کلکتہ

54. اخبار کامریڈ کس نے جاری کیا؟
(A) مولانا ظفر علی خاں (B) مولانا محمد علی جوہر
(C) مولانا ابوالکلام (D) مولانا حالی

55. ایسے طویل قصے کو کیا کہتے ہیں جس کی فضا طلسماتی ہو، اس کے کردار مافوق الفطرت عناصر ہوں، قصے میں تخیل کا بہت زیادہ استعمال ہو اور قارئین کی دلچسپی کے لئے اس میں پر تجسس واقعات پیش کیے جائیں؟
(A) داستان (B) لوک داستان
(C) ناول (D) لوک کہانی

56. ایسے قصے جن میں زندگی کے انوکھے واقعات یا چونکا دینے والے واقعات بیان ہوں اُسے ناول کہتے ہیں۔ ناول اطالوی زبان کا لفظ ہے جس کے معنی ہیں؟
(A) عجیب (B) نیا اور انوکھا
(C) دونوں A,B (D) حقیقی زندگی

57. اُس مختصر کہانی کو کیا کہتے ہیں جس میں دنیا کی ایک جھلک انسانی زندگی کا کوئی واحد پہلو یا پھر سیاسی، معاشی، معاشرتی مسائل کا محض ایک رخ پیش کیا گیا ہو؟
(A) خاکہ (B) ناول
(C) افسانہ (D) مضمون

58. ایسی کہانی کو ادبی لحاظ سے ڈرامہ کہتے ہیں جسے کرداروں کے ذریعے سٹیج پر پیش کیا جاتا ہے۔ ڈرامہ لفظ ڈراؤ سے نکلا ہے۔ ڈراؤ کے کیا معنی ہیں؟
(A) کرتب کرنا (B) دکھانا
(C) کر کے دکھانا (D) عملی جامہ پہنانا

59. نثر میں کسی شخص کی عکاسی اس طرح کرنا کہ اس تحریر سے اس شخص کی سیرت کی تصویر اس کے خدوخال سمیت سامنے آجائیں۔ اُسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) افسانہ (B) سیرت نگاری
(C) انشائیہ (D) خاکہ نگاری

60. ایسی تحریر کو کیا کہتے ہیں جس میں کوئی اہم شخصیت اپنی زندگی کے تجربات بیان کرے؟
(A) سیرت نگاری (B) خاکہ نگاری
(C) سوانح نگاری (D) آپ بیتی

61. جب کوئی مصنف کسی اور مشہور شخصیت کے حالات زندگی قلمبند کرتا ہے۔ تو اُسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) آپ بیتی (B) سوانح نگاری
(C) سیرت نگاری (D) خاکہ نگاری

62. کسی تقریب، جلسے یا مشاعرے کے آنکھوں دیکھا حال کو قلمبند کرنے کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A) روداد نویسی (B) انشا پردازی
(C) رپورتاژ (D) آنکھوں دیکھا حال

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63. مرزا محمد رفیع سودا کو اردو قصیدے کی صنف کا نقاش اول کہتے ہیں جنہوں نے اکانوے (91) قصیدے لکھے۔ یہ بتائیں کہ اس صنف میں دوسرا بڑا نام کس کا ہے؟
(A) میر تقی میر (B) غالب
(C) میر انیس (D) ابراہیم ذوق

64. ایسی نظم جس میں ہر شعر الگ الگ قافیہ میں ہو اُسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) مثنوی (B) رباعی
(C) مسدس (D) قطعہ

65. ان میں سے روزمرہ کے اعتبار سے کونسا فقرہ صحیح ہے؟
(A) میں نے اس کو کہا۔
(B) میں نے اس سے کہا۔
(C) میں نے کہا اس کو۔
(D) میں نے اُسے کہا۔

66. روزمرہ کے اعتبار سے کونسا جملہ درست ہے؟
(A) مجھے ان سے ملنے کا موقع نہیں ملا۔
(B) مجھے ان سے ملنے کا موقع نہ ملا۔
(C) مجھے انہیں سے ملنے کا موقع نہ ملا۔
(D) مجھے ان سے ملنے کا موقع نا ملا۔

67. ان میں کونسا جملہ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) زاہدہ نے بھرے بازار میں واویلا کی۔
(B) زاہدہ نے بھرے بازار میں واویلا کیا۔
(C) زاہدہ نے لوگوں سے بھرے بازار میں واویلا کیا۔
(D) زاہدہ نے بازار میں واویلا کیا۔

68. جب کوئی شاعر اپنے کسی دوست، محبوب ہستی، سیاسی یا مذہبی شخصیت کی وفات پر نظم میں اظہار غم کرے تو ایسی نظم کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A) قصیدہ (B) مثنوی
(C) مدح (D) مرثیہ

69. غزل کے معنی کیا ہیں؟
(A) ہرنی کی آواز
(B) عورتوں سے باتیں کرنا
(C) دردناک آواز
(D) دکھ درد کا بیان

70. ایسی مسلسل غزل جس کے تمام اشعار میں ایک ہی مضمون بیان کیا جاتا ہے قطعہ کہلاتا ہے۔ یہ رفتہ رفتہ ایک طرح کی رباعی یعنی چار مصرعوں کی مختصر نظم بن کر رہ گیا ہے۔ یہ بتائیں کہ قطعہ کے معنی کیا ہیں؟
(A) چھوٹا (B) ٹکڑا
(C) مختصر (D) مسلسل

71. بیت کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) بند (B) ایسا شعر جو نہ مطلع ہو نہ مقطع
(C) نظم (D) مصرعہ

72. مطلع کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) قصیدہ کا پہلا شعر (ہم قافیہ)
(B) غزل کا پہلا ہم قافیہ شعر
(C) دونوں A,B
(D) بند

73. "بیت الغزل" کسے کہتے ہیں؟ P.C.S.J-2002
(A) غزل کا بہترین شعر
(B) قصیدہ کا پہلا شعر
(C) غزل کا پہلا شعر
(D) غزل کا دوسرا شعر

74. حسن مطلع کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) مطلع کے بعد والا شعر
(B) قصیدہ کا پہلا شعر
(C) غزل کا پہلا شعر
(D) غزل کا خوبصورت شعر

75. مقطع کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) آخری شعر کو
(B) آخری شعر جس میں شاعر اپنا تخلص استعمال کرے
(C) قطعہ کا ایک شعر
(D) قطعہ کا آخری شعر

76. ایک یا ایک سے زائد الفاظ جو شعر کے آخر میں قافیہ کے بعد بار بار آتے ہیں کیا کہلاتے ہیں؟
(A) قافیہ ثانی (B) ہجو
(C) ردیف (D) پیچھے سوار

77. شعر میں بے ساختگی کو "آمد" اور تکلف سے کوئی بات پیدا کرنے

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"آورد" کہا جاتا ہے۔ آپ یہ بتائیں کہ "توارد" کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(A) آمد ہی کو کہتے ہیں
(B) آورد ہی کو کہتے ہیں
(C) خیالات یا مصرعوں کی چوری کو
(D) دو شاعروں کے اکٹھے شعر بنانے کو

78. قطعہ میں اشعار کی تعداد کتنی ہوتی ہے؟
(A) دو سے لیکر پچیس تک
(B) دو سے تیس تک
(C) دو سے پندرہ تک
(D) دو سے لیکر لامحدود

79. رباعی کو کس اور نام سے پکارا جاتا ہے؟
(A) چومصرعی (B) فرد
(C) دوبیتی (D) دونوں A, C

80. مسلمان کو مسلمان کر دیا طوفان مغرب نے
تلاطم ہائے دریا ہی سے گوہر کی سیرابی
یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) اقبال (B) محمد علی جوہر
(C) ابوالکلام آزاد (D) حالی

81. عشق کی ایک جست نے طے کر دیا قصہ تمام
اس زمین و آسمان کو بیکراں سمجھتا تھا میں
یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) غالب (B) میر تقی میر
(C) اقبال (D) ناصر کاظمی

82. شکایت ہے مجھے یا رب! خداوند مکتب سے
سبق شاہیں بچوں کو دے رہے ہیں خاکبازی کا!
یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) اکبر الہ آبادی (B) نظیر اکبر آبادی
(C) اقبال (D) شکیب جلالی

83. بے خطر کود پڑا آتش نمرود میں عشق
عقل ہے محو تماشائے لب بام ابھی
یہ کس کا شعر ہے؟
(A) میر درد (B) غالب
(C) اقبال (D) جوش

84. میں تجھ کو بتاتا ہوں تقدیر امم کیا ہے
شمشیر و سناں اول، طاؤس و رباب آخر!
یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) ابوالکلام آزاد (B) حالی
(C) مولانا ظفر علی خان (D) اقبال

85. یہ اتفاق مبارک ہو مومنوں کے لئے
کہ یک زباں ہیں فقیہان شہر میرے خلاف!
یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) فیض احمد فیض (B) میر تقی میر
(C) غالب (D) اقبال

86- آرائش محفل کس کی تحریر ہے۔
(A) امیر خسرو (B) حیدر بخش حیدری
(C) رجب علی بیگ سرور (D) میر امن

87- فسانہ عجائب کا خالق کون ہے۔
(A) رجب علی بیگ سرور
(B) میر امن دہلوی
(C) نہال چند لاہور
(D) سجاد حیدر یلدرم

88- داستان اور ناول میں کون سی بات مشترک ہے۔
(A) طوالت (B) موضوع
(C) فلسفہ (D) غیر حقیقی واقعات

89- اردو کا پہلا ناول نگار کون ہے۔
(A) پریم چند (B) کرشن چندر
(C) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد (D) غیر حقیقی واقعات

90- اردو کا پہلا ناول کون سا ہے؟
(A) مراۃ العروس (B) یہودی کی لڑکی
(C) آگ کا دریا (D) میری جان

91- کس ناول نگار نے خواتین کے کرداروں کے حوالے سے شہرت حاصل کی؟
(A) محمد حسین آزاد (B) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد
(C) میرزا ادیب (D) مولی عبدالحق

92. تر دامنی پہ شیخ ہماری نہ جائیو
دامن نچوڑ دیں تو فرشتے وضو کریں
یہ شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A) غالب (B) درد

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(C)فیض (D)میر تقی میر

93. درد دل کے واسطے پیدا کیا انسان کو
ورنہ طاعت کے لئے کچھ کم نہ تھے کرو بیاں
یہ مشہور شعر کس کا ہے؟
(A)اقبال (B)درد
(C)داغ (D)غالب

94- روزنامہ جنگ کے بانی کا نام کیا ہے؟
(A) میر جاوید الرحمن
(B) میر خلیل الرحمان
(C) میر شکیل الرحمان
(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

95- مشہور مثنوی سحر البیان کا خالق کون ہے؟
(A) میر حسن (B) میر تقی میر
(C) رفیع سودا (D) میر درد

96- ماہ تمام کس شاعرہ کی کلیات ہے؟
(A) کشور ناہید (B) پروین شاکر
(C) فہمیدہ ریاض (D) نوشی گیلانی

97- ٹھنڈا گوشت اور کالی شلوار کس کی تصانیف ہیں؟
(A) میرزا ادیب (B) راجندر سنگھ بیدی
(C) سعادت حسن منٹو (D) پریم چند

98. سن تو سہی، جہاں میں ہے تیرا فسانہ کیا
کہتی ہے تجھ کو خلق خدا غائبانہ کیا
(A)غالب (B)آتش
(C)میر (D)ذوق

99. قید حیات و بند غم اصل میں دونوں ایک ہیں
موت سے پہلے آدمی غم سے نجات پائے کیوں
(A)درد (B)میر
(C)غالب (D)ذوق

100. وہ اعزازی نام جو حکومت کی طرف سے کسی شخص کو اس کی علمی یا قومی جذبات کے صلے میں یا کسی خوبی کی وجہ سے دیا جاتا ہے۔ جیسے شمس العلماء۔ ملک الشعراء۔ نواب۔ سر۔ خان بہادر اسم علم کی کونسی قسم ہے؟
(A)خطاب (B)لقب
(C)تخلص (D)کنیت

جوابات سیٹ نمبر 5

C	-5	C	-4	C	-3	C	-2	D	-1
C	-10	C	-9	C	-8	C	-7	C	-6
C	-15	C	-14	C	-13	C	-12	C	-11
C	-20	C	-19	C	-18	C	-17	C	-16
B	-25	B	-24	D	-23	A	-22	B	-21
B	-30	B	-29	B	-28	B	-27	D	-26
D	-35	B	-34	B	-33	B	-32	B	-31
B	-40	B	-39	B	-38	B	-37	B	-36
B	-45	B	-44	B	-43	B	-42	B	-41
A	-50	B	-49	B	-48	B	-47	B	-46
A	-55	B	-54	A	-53	B	-52	D	-51
D	-60	D	-59	C	-58	C	-57	C	-56
B	-65	A	-64	D	-63	A	-62	B	-61
B	-70	B	-69	D	-68	A	-67	A	-66
B	-75	A	-74	C	-73	C	-72	B	-71
A	-80	C	-79	A	-78	C	-77	C	-76
D	-85	D	-84	C	-83	C	-82	C	-81
A	-90	C	-89	A	-88	A	-87	B	-86
A	-95	B	-94	B	-93	B	-92	B	-91
A	-100	C	-99	A	-98	C	-97	B	-96

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مشق نمبر 6

1. نشان حیدر۔ ستارہ جرات۔ ہلال پاکستان۔ اسم علم کی کونسی قسمیں ہیں؟
(A) خطاب (B) اعزاز
(C) ستائش (D) کنیت

2. وہ اسم جو ماں، باپ یا بیٹا بیٹی یا کسی تعلق کی وجہ سے پکارا جائے جیسے: ابوتراب، ابوالحسنؓ (حضرت علیؓ)، ابن مریم۔ ابوالقاسمؐ، صدیق (ابو بکر)، ابوبکر (عبداللہؓ)، یہ بتائیں ایسے اسم کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(A) خطاب (B) کنیت
(C) لقب (D) تخلص

3. علامہ اقبال کی مشہور نظم مسجد قرطبہ ان کی کس کتاب میں ہے؟
(A) بال جبریل (B) بانگ درا
(C) ضرب کلیم (D) زبور عجم

4. علامہ اقبال کی کتاب "تشکیل جدید الٰہیات" میں کتنے خطبات شامل ہیں؟
(A) چار (B) پانچ
(C) چھ (D) سات

5. ان میں سے کونسا جملہ درست ہے؟
(A) چوہدری نذیر احمد نے حج کرلیا۔
(B) چوھدری نذیر احمد نے حج کرلیا۔
(C) چوہدری نذیر احمد نے حج کیا۔
(D) چودھری نذیر احمد نے حج کرلیا۔

6. ان میں سے کونسا فقرہ درست ہے؟
(A) ہم نے ان سے بالشافہ بات کی۔
(B) ہم نے ان سے بالشافہ گفتگو کی۔
(C) ہم نے ان سے بالشافہ گفتگو وشنید کی۔
(D) ہم نے ان سے بالشافہ گفتگو کی۔

7. وہ مختصر نام جو شاعر اپنے اشعار میں اپنے اصلی نام کی بجائے استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ جیسے: (اسد اللہ) غالب۔ (ابراہیم) ذوق۔ (الطاف حسین) حالی۔ (میر تقی) میر۔ ایسے نام کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(A) تخلص (B) خطاب
(C) کنیت (D) لقب

8. میری چندہ بہت پیاری بیٹی ہے۔ اس فقرہ میں "چندہ" کونسا اسم ہے؟
(A) عرف (B) لقب
(C) تخلص (D) خطاب

9. دبیر الملک، اسد اللہ خان کا کونسا اسم تھا۔
(A) عرف (B) تخلص
(C) خطاب (D) لقب

10. بتایئے شبلی نعمانی اور حفیظ جالندھری میں، ان میں سے کونسی بات مشترک تھی۔
(A) دونوں کا عرف ایک ہے
(B) دونوں کا لقب ایک تھا
(C) دونوں کا خطاب ایک تھا
(D) دونوں تخلص استعمال نہیں کرتے

11. نجم الدولہ کس شاعر کا خطاب تھا؟
(A) ابراہیم ذوق (B) میر
(C) غالب (D) بہادر شاہ ظفر

12. وہ اسم جس سے کوئی جگہ یا وقت ظاہر ہو کیا کہلاتا ہے؟
(A) اسم ظرف (B) اسم ظرف مکاں
(C) اسم ظرف زماں (D) اسم حالیہ

13. آپ یہ بتائیں کہ "سیکنڈ" کونسا اسم ہے؟
(A) اسم ظرف زماں
(B) اسم مصغر
(C) اسم تصغیر
(D) اسم ظرف زماں غیر محدود

14. "مہاراجہ" کونسا اسم ہے؟
(A) اسم مکبر (B) اسم مصغر
(C) اسم ذات (D) اسم صفت

15. "شاہ کار" کونسا اسم ہے؟
(A) اسم مصغر (B) اسم مکبر
(C) اسم ذات (D) اسم صفت

16. "نمکدان" کونسا اسم ہے؟
(A) اسم آلہ (B) اسم ظرف زماں
(C) اسم ظرف مکاں (D) اسم مصغر

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17. آپ اکثر لفظ "خوانچہ فروش" پڑھتے اور سنتے ہیں۔ "خوانچہ" لفظ خوان سے نکلا ہے۔ آپ یہ بتائیں کہ خوانچہ کونسا اسم ہے؟
(A) اسم مصغر (B) اسم ظرف مکاں
(C) اسم آلہ (D) اسم حاصل مصدر

18. لفظ "قینچی" کونسا اسم ہے؟
(A) اسم آلہ (B) اسم مصغر
(C) اسم فاعل (D) اسم صفت

19. تصوف کا سرخیل کس اردو کے شاعر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) خواجہ میر داد (B) میر تقی میر
(C) غالب (D) اکبر الہ آبادی

20. ظفر المسلت کس کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) مولانا محمد علی جوہر (B) مولانا ظفر علی خاں
(C) حالی (D) فیض احمد فیض

21. پہلا مسلمان ادیب جس نے ادب میں نوبل انعام حاصل کیا۔ کس ملک سے تعلق رکھتا تھا۔
(A) مصر (B) ایران
(C) مراکش (D) انڈیا

22. مفکر پاکستان اور شاعر مشرق کے خطابات کس شاعر کو دیے گئے ہیں؟
(A) مولانا ظفر علی خاں (B) حسرت موہانی
(C) علامہ اقبالؒ (D) حفیظ جالندھری

23. علامہ اقبال 9 نومبر 1877ء کو پیدا ہوئے آپ کی پیدائش کس شہر میں ہوئی؟
(A) لاہور (B) سیالکوٹ
(C) کراچی (D) گجرات

24. علامہ اقبال نے اپنی طالب علمی کے ایام میں عربی اور فارسی کی تعلیم کس مشہور سکالر سے حاصل کی؟
(A) مولوی میر حسن (B) مولوی ابراہیم
(C) مولوی سید عبداللہ (D) مولانا شبلی

25. علامہ اقبال نے ایف اے مرے کالج سیالکوٹ سے پاس کیا یہ بتایئے کہ بی اے کس کالج سے کیا؟
(A) ایف سی کالج لاہور
(B) اسلامیہ کالج لاہور
(C) ایم اے او کالج لاہور
(D) گورنمنٹ کالج لاہور

26. علامہ اقبال نے ایم اے کی ڈگری کس مضمون میں حاصل کی؟
(A) فلسفہ (B) نفسیات
(C) ادب (D) فزکس

27. علامہ اقبالؒ نے فلسفہ میں ایم اے کی ڈگری حاصل کرنے کے بعد کس کالج میں تدریسی فرائض انجام دیئے؟
(A) اسلامیہ کالج لاہور
(B) گورنمنٹ کالج لاہور
(C) مرے کالج سیالکوٹ
(D) اورینٹل کالج لاہور

28. لفظ "قلم" کونسا اسم ہے؟
(A) اسم فاعل (B) اسم ذات
(C) اسم ظرف (D) اسم آلہ

29. "نظام جنگ" غالب کا کونسا اسم تھا؟
(A) خطاب (B) لقب
(C) کنیت (D) تخلص

30. علامہ اقبال نے اپنی شاعری میں مرد مومن کو کس سے تشبیہ دی ہے؟
(A) شیر (B) شاہین
(C) چیتا (D) ہاتھی

31. علامہ اقبال نے لندن میں منعقدہ دوسری گول میز کانفرنس میں کس سن میں شرکت کی؟
(A) 1928ء (B) 1929ء
(C) 1930ء (D) 1931ء

32. ان میں سے کونسا جملہ موزوں ہے؟
(A) بہت نقطہ چینی نہ کرو!
(B) بہت زیادہ نقطہ چینی نہ کرو!
(C) زیادہ نکتہ چینی نہ کرو!
(D) کثیر زیادہ نقطہ چینی نہ کرو!

33. ان میں سے کونسا جملہ درست ہے؟
(A) خورد و نوش کا تسلسل شروع ہو گیا۔
(B) خورد و نوش کا سلسلہ شروع ہو گیا۔
(C) خورد و نوش کا سلسلہ شروع ہو گیا۔
(D) خورد و نوش کا سلسلہ تسلسل سے شروع ہو گیا۔

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34. ان میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) مُشاعَرہ (B) مُشاعِرہ
(C) مُشاعَرہ (D) مُشاعِرہ

35. ان میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) اِفطار (B) اَفطار
(C) اُفطار (D) اَفطار

36. ان میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) اَصل (B) اَصَل
(C) اَصْل (D) اَصَّل

37. کسی شخص کے قول کو بغیر نقل کرنے، کسی مقولے کے آغاز اور اختتام پر یا ایسے جملے کے اول و آخر پر جس کی طرف خصوصی توجہ دلانی ہو تو کونسی علامت لگائی جاتی ہے؟
(A) قوسین (B) واوین
(C) سکتہ (D) وقفے

38. بعض اوقات جملہ معترضہ کے آغاز اور اختتام پر قوسین کی بجائے کونسی علامت وقف استعمال ہوتی ہے۔
(A) واوین (B) خط
(C) ختمہ (D) تفصیلیہ

39. رموز اوقاف کے لحاظ سے ان میں سے کونسا جملہ درست ہے؟
(A) ماشاءاللہ، کتنی ذہین بچی ہے؟
(B) ماشاءاللہ، کتنی ذہین بچی ہے!
(C) ماشاءاللہ: کتنی ذہین بچی ہے!
(D) ماشاءاللہ! کتنی ذہین بچی ہے؟

40. رموز اوقاف کے لحاظ سے کونسا جملہ درست ہے؟
(A) میں کتنی دیر سویا، سجاد نے پوچھا۔
(B) میں کتنی دیر سویا؟ سجاد نے پوچھا۔
(C) "میں کتنی دیر سویا"؟ سجاد نے پوچھا!
(D) "میں کتنی دیر سویا"؟ سجاد نے پوچھا۔

41. ان میں سے کونسا لفظ صحیح ہے؟
(A) دُرستگی (B) دَرستگی
(C) دِرستگی (D) دُرستی

42. ان میں سے کونسا لفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) اِسامی (B) آسامی
(C) اَسّامی (D) اَسامی

43. ان میں سے کونسا لفظ موزوں ہے؟
(A) تخمینا (B) اَنداز
(C) اِنداز (D) تخمینا

44. ان میں سے کونسا لفظ موزوں ہے؟
(A) مع (B) بمع
(C) بمعہ (D) دونوں B,A

45. ان میں سے کونسا لفظ صحیح اردو کا ترجمان ہے؟
(A) تابع (B) تابعدار
(C) تابعدار (D) تابَع

46. ان میں سے کونسا لفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) تُوانائی (B) تَوانائی
(C) تِوانائی (D) دونوں C,B

47. ان میں سے کس کا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) تہلکہ (B) تَہلُکہ
(C) تَہلُکہ (D) تَہلَکہ

48. ان میں سے کونسا لفظ موزوں ہے؟
(A) حیرانگی (B) حَیرانگی
(C) حَیرانی (D) حیرانی

49. ان میں سے کونسا لفظ موزوں ہے؟
(A) اہلیان شہر (B) اَہالیان شہر
(C) اہل شہر (D) اھلیان شہر

50. ان میں سے کونسا تلفظ درست ہے؟
(A) السّلام علیکم (B) السّلام وعلیکم
(C) السّلامُ علیکم (D) اَسلام وعلیکم

51. ان میں سے کونسا لفظ درست ہے؟
(A) پَروَردگار (B) پَروَردِگار
(C) پَروِردِگار (D) پَروَردَگار

52. ان میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) جِد وجُہد (B) جُد وجَہد
(C) جُد وجِہد (D) جَد وجَہد

53. ان میں سے اردو فقرات میں کونسا لفظ استعمال کیا گیا ہے؟
(A) وُجوہ (B) وَجوہ
(C) وَجوہات (D) وُجوہات

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54. لفظ "مہر" جس کے معنی "سورج" بھی ہیں۔ اور "محبت" بھی۔ سورج کے معنی میں مہر بطور مذکر استعمال ہوتا ہے۔ "محبت" کے معنی میں مہر کیا ہوگا؟
(A) مذکر (B) مونث
(C) مذکر مونث دونوں (D) ہر فقرے پر منحصر ہے

55. مرا طریق امیری نہیں ، فقیری ہے!
خودی نہ بیچ ، غریبی میں نام پیدا کر!
یہ شعر اقبال کی کس نظم سے لیا گیا ہے؟
(A) ذوق وشوق
(B) جاوید کے نام
(C) روح ارضی آدم کا استقبال کرتی ہے
(D) جبریل وابلیس

56. لفظ "راہب" کی جمع کیا ہے؟
(A) رہوب (B) رہبان
(C) رہبا (D) رہب

57. اردو نثر کے ارتقاء کا اولین مرکز کون سا شہر تھا؟
(A) دہلی (B) لکھنو
(C) کلکتہ (D) لاہور

58. فورٹ ولیم کالج کے قیام سے قبل ایسٹ انڈیا کمپنی کے کن ملازمین نے اردو زبان کے قواعد اور لغت وغیرہ پر کتابیں مرتب کیں؟
(A) گلکرائسٹ، ہیڈلے، فرگوسن
(B) فرانسس بالفور، ہیرس، ولکنس
(C) دونوں A,B
(D) وارن ہیسٹنگز

59. "جام جہاں نما" اردو کا پہلا ہفت روزہ کہاں سے شائع ہوا؟
(A) دہلی (B) لکھنو
(C) کلکتہ (D) لاہور

60. "اردو اخبار" اردو کا دوسرا ہفت روزہ کہاں سے شائع ہوا (1836ء)؟
(A) کلکتہ (B) لکھنو
(C) دہلی (D) لاہور

61. کس نے فورٹ ولیم کالج سے وابستگی سے پہلے "انگریزی ہندوستانی لغت" مرتب کرنے کے علاوہ اردو کی صرف ونحو مرتب کی۔
(A) گلکرائسٹ (B) فرگوسن
(C) گلکرائسٹ ☆ (D) ڈیوڈ براؤن

62. اردو کے ان ادیبوں میں کیا چیز مشترک تھی؟ مولوی نذیر احمد دہلوی، محمد حسین آزاد اور شمس العلماء اور ڈاکٹر ضیاء الدین۔
(A) فورٹ ولیم کالج کے پڑھے ہوئے
(B) فورٹ ولیم کالج میں پڑھانے والے
(C) دہلی کالج کے پڑھے ہوئے
(D) دہلی کالج میں پڑھانے والے

63. اردو شاعری کو جب فارسی کا مقابلہ کرنا پڑا تو اس میں ایہام گوئی غالب آگئی۔ جس سے اردو شاعری فکری عناصر سے خالی ہوگئی۔ پھر کن شعراء کی بدولت اردو شاعری پر سے ایہام گوئی کا غلبہ اُتر گیا۔
(A) شاہ حاتم (B) خان آرزو
(C) درد، میر اور غالب (D) میر انیس اور دبیر

64. جگر نامہ، شعلہ عشق، جوش عشق، دریائے عشق، اعجاز عشق، معاملات عشق اور خواب وخیال اردو کی خاص اور اہم مثنویاں ہیں۔ یہ کس شاعر کی ہیں؟
(A) درد (B) غالب
(C) میر تقی میر (D) سودا

65. دبستان دلی کے تیسرے دور کے اہم ترین شعراء میں میر اور درد کے علاوہ کس کا نام آتا ہے؟
(A) ذوق (B) ناسخ (امام بخش)
(C) مرزا محمد رفیع سودا (D) غالب

66. لفظ "علت" کی جمع کیا ہے؟
(A) عل (B) علتیں
(C) علول (D) علات

67. ان میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) اَکسیر (B) اَکسیر
(C) اِکسیر (D) اِکسیر

68. ان میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) عِنصر (B) عُنصر
(C) عُنصر (D) عِنصر

69. ان میں سے کونسا تلفظ ٹھیک ہے؟
(A) سُہادا (B) سُہادا
(C) سِہادا (D) سُہادا

70. خاقانی ہند کس شاعر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) علامہ اقبال (B) غالب
(C) ابراہیم ذوق (D) میر تقی میر

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71. "لسان العصر" کس شاعر کا خطاب ہے؟
(A) فیض احمد فیض (B) احمد ندیم قاسمی
(C) اکبر الہ آبادی (D) نظیر اکبر آبادی

72. ان میں سے لفظ "بلد" کی جمع کیا ہے؟
(A) بلدان (B) بلاد
(C) بلدیہ (D) بلود

73. اردو زبان کے پہلے نثر نگار کون ہیں۔
(A) امیر خسرو
(B) ملا وجہی
(C) گیسو دراز بندہ نواز
(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

74. اردو کی پہلی دی کون سی ہے؟
(A) جانِ عشق (B) عشقِ عفت
(C) خواب خیال (D) کدم راؤ پدم راؤ

75. اردو نثر کی پہلی کتاب کون سی ہے؟
(A) سب رس (B) باغ و بہار
(C) خواب خیال (D) فسانہ جتلا

76. سب رس کس نے لکھی ہے؟
(A) داغ دہلوی (B) ملا وجہی
(C) میر امن (D) میر حسن

77. اُردو زبان میں قصیدے کی ابتداء کس نے کی؟
(A) غالب (B) ذوق
(C) رفیع سودا (D) میر تقی میر

78. اُردو کے پہلے ناول نگار کون ہیں؟
(A) مولانا محمد حسین آزاد
(B) مولانا حالی
(C) سرسید احمد خاں
(D) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

79. اردو کا پہلا ناول کون سا ہے؟
(A) مراۃ العروس (B) بنات النعش
(C) فسانہ جتلاء (D) آگ کا دریا

80. اردو کے پہلے افسانہ نگار کون ہے؟
(A) سجاد حسین پلارم
(B) منشی پریم چند
(C) کرشن چند
(D) ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہیں

81. اُردو کے پہلے مضمون نگار کون ہیں؟
(A) مولانا حالی (B) مولانا آزاد
(C) سرسید احمد خاں (D) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد

82. اردو کے پہلے تنقید نگار کون ہیں؟
(A) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد
(B) سرسید احمد خان
(C) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد
(D) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی

83. اردو ادب میں تنقید کی پہلی کتاب کون سی ہے؟
(A) مضامین حالی (B) مضامین غالب
(C) مقدمہ شعر و شاعری (D) سب رس

84. اردو ادب کے پہلے سفر نامہ نگار کون ہیں؟
(A) سرسید احمد خاں (B) غالب
(C) یوسف کمبل پوش (D) حالی

85. اردو ادب میں خطوط نگاری کا باقاعدہ آغاز کس نے کیا؟
(A) مولانا حالی (B) سرسید احمد خان
(C) غالب (D) ذوق

86. اردو ادب کے پہلے خاکہ نگار کون ہیں؟
(A) سرسید احمد (B) انشاء جی
(C) فرحت اللہ بیگ (D) نذیر احمد

87. اردو شاعری میں مزاح نگاری کس شاعر کا طرہ امتیاز ہے؟
(A) مولانا حالی (B) ابراہیم ذوق
(C) اکبر الہ آبادی (D) نظیر اکبر آبادی

88. اردو شاعری میں تصوف اور صوفیانہ کلام کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟
(A) خواجہ میر داد (B) میر تقی میر
(C) سودا (D) غالب

89. ملی اور قومی شاعری کے بانی کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی (B) غالب
(C) ذوق (D) اختر جعفری

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.90 اردو میں ڈرامہ سب سے پہلے کس نے لکھا؟
(A) امانت لکھنوی (B) آغا حشر کاشمیری
(C) نذیر احمد (D) امجد اسلام امجد

.91 اردو کا پہلا ڈرامہ کون سا تھا؟
(A) اندر سبھا (B) آگ کا دریا
(C) رستم و سہراب (D) مولانا شبلی نعمانی

.92 اردو میں جدید نثر کا بانی کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) غالب (B) سرسید احمد خاں
(C) مولانا آزاد (D)

.93 اردو میں سوانح نگاری کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟
(A) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد
(B) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی
(C) سرسید احمد خاں
(D) مولانا آزاد

.94 اردو میں انشاء نگاری کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟
(A) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد (B) سرسید احمد خاں
(C) غالب (D) فیض احمد فیض

.95 بابائے اردو کس کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) مولوی عبدالحق (B) فیض احمد فیض
(C) افتخار عارف (D) غالب

.96 خدائے سخن کس کو کہتے ہیں؟
(A) میر تقی میر (B) غالب
(C) مرزا رفیع الدین (D) خواجہ میر داد

.97 اردو ڈرامے کا شیکسپیئر کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) آغا حشر کاشمری (B) احمد ندیم قاسمی
(C) فیض احمد فیض (D) امجد اسلام امجد

.98 شاعر انقلاب کس شاعر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) احسان دانش (B) جوش ملیح آبادی
(C) حشر کاشمیر (D) میر تقی میر

.99 شاعر مزدور کس شاعر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) جوش ملیح آبادی (B) احسان دانش
(C) اختر شیرانی (D) حالی

.100 عوامی شاعر کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟
(A) نظر اکبر آبادی (B) اکبر آلہ آبادی
(C) فیض احمد فیض (D) میر انیس

جوابات سیٹ نمبر 6

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B	-15	A	-14	A	-13	A	-12	C	-11
B	-20	A	-19	A	-18	A	-17	C	-16
D	-25	A	-24	B	-23	C	-22	A	-21
B	-30	A	-29	D	-28	D	-27	A	-26
A	-35	A	-34	B	-33	C	-32	D	-31
D	-40	D	-39	B	-38	B	-37	A	-36
A	-45	A	-44	A	-43	D	-42	D	-41
C	-50	C	-49	C	-48	C	-47	A	-46
B	-55	B	-54	A	-53	A	-52	A	-51
C	-60	C	-59	C	-58	C	-57	B	-56
C	-65	C	-64	C	-63	C	-62	C	-61
C	-70	A	-69	C	-68	C	-67	A	-66
A	-75	D	-74	C	-73	A	-72	C	-71
B	-80	A	-79	D	-78	C	-77	B	-76
C	-85	C	-84	C	-83	D	-82	C	-81
A	-90	A	-89	A	-88	C	-87	C	-86
A	-95	B	-94	B	-93	A	-92	A	-91
A	-100	B	-99	B	-98	A	-97	A	-96

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LEADER SHIP & MANAGEMENT SKILL

CONCEPT, NATURE, IMPORTANCE AND SCOPE OF EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

Concept of Educational Leadership: Educational leadership involves working with and guiding teachers toward improving educational processes in elementary, secondary and postsecondary institutions. ... Educational leaders usually are employed as school principals or administrators but can take on additional roles, such as department chair or academic dean.

Nature of Leadership: It is nature is supportive and guidance of others through inspiring and influencing them through setting examples by doing extraordinary things. It is a process of social influence in which one person can enlist the aid and support of others in the accomplishment of a common task.

Importance: Leadership is important because it sets a clear vision and communicates effectively to subordinates/colleagues. The clear vision gives them a better understanding of organisational direction and makes them realise their roles and responsibilities.

Leadership is an important function of management which helps to maximize efficiency and to achieve organizational goals. The following points justify the importance of leadership in a concern.

1. Initiates action- Leader is a person who starts the work by communicating the policies and plans to the subordinates from where the work actually starts.
2. Motivation- A leader proves to be playing an incentive role in the concern's working. He motivates the employees with economic and

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non-economic rewards and thereby gets the work from the subordinates.

3. Providing guidance- A leader has to not only supervise but also play a guiding role for the subordinates. Guidance here means instructing the subordinates the way they have to perform their work effectively and efficiently.
4. Creating confidence- Confidence is an important factor which can be achieved through expressing the work efforts to the subordinates, explaining them clearly their role and giving them guidelines to achieve the goals effectively. It is also important to hear the employees with regards to their complaints and problems.
5. Building morale- Morale denotes willing co-operation of the employees towards their work and getting them into confidence and winning their trust. A leader can be a morale booster by achieving full co-operation so that they perform with best of their abilities as they work to achieve goals.
6. Builds work environment- Management is getting things done from people. An efficient work environment helps in sound and stable growth. Therefore, human relations should be kept into mind by a leader. He should have personal contacts with employees and should listen to their problems and solve them. He should treat employees on humanitarian terms.
7. Co-ordination- Co-ordination can be achieved through reconciling personal interests with organizational goals. This synchronization can be achieved through proper and effective co-ordination which should be primary motive of a leader.

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Educational Management Definition:

Educational Management is both a field of academic study and a collective group of professionals that includes principals, teachers and other education professionals.

Nature:

Management as an art: As an art, management is about carrying out organizational functions and tasks through people. This art involves:

- Human and public relations
- The delegation of an authority
- Decision-making and problem-solving.
- Managing change.

Management as a science: Management here is concerned with establishing a philosophy, laws, theories, principles, processes and practices.

Management as an organization: As an organization, management is about creating formal structures and an establishment based on a mission, goals, objectives, targets, functions and tasks.

Management as a person: Managements may be seen as a person or a group of people. For example, a teacher could say 'The school management has changed the timetable in the middle of the term'.

Management as a Discipline: In this sense, management is a field of study with various subjects and topics. Knowledge, skills and attitudes in management can be acquired through learning, from experience and from certificated courses.

Importance of Management:

Educational Management is important due to the following functions in educational system:

- Forecasting
- Decision making
- Planning
- Organization
- Motivation
- Control
- Evaluation

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- Recording and reporting
- Supervision

Scope: Management refers to the execution of policy within the limits which are established by administration and the employment of the organization as required.

Educational Management is both a field of academic study and a collective group of professionals that includes principals, teachers and other education professionals.

Scope of Educational Management:

Everything concerned with the education of the child through the agency of the school, will be included in educational management.

1. To organize classrooms, library and hostel etc.
2. To maintain the school records.
3. To evaluate of pupil achievement.
4. To provide the material equipment, such as building, furniture, farms laboratories, library, museum, art gallery etc.
5. To prepare timetable.
6. To maintain discipline.
7. To cooperate with departmental authorities and implementing the orders of the higher authorities.
8. To organize guidance service.
9. To prepare the curriculum for the different classes.
10. To organize a systematic co-curricular programme.
11. To supervise school work.
12. To organize exhibitions and museums.
13. To coordinate the work of home, school and community.
14. To provide various auxiliary services like mid-day meals, school uniform, textbooks etc.

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15. To organize health and physical education.
16. To finance and budget.

Types of Educational Management:

Types of educational management refer more directly to individual behavior, action disposition, or set of patterns of behaviors, displayed by a manager or administrator.

The three most talked about management styles are as follows:

A **democratic manager** delegates authority to his staff, giving them responsibility to complete the task. Staff will complete the tasks using their own work methods. However, the task must be completed on time. Employees are involved in decision making giving them a sense of belonging and motivating individuals.

An **autocratic manager** dictates orders to their staff and makes decisions without any consultation.

Laissez faire manager sets the tasks and gives staff complete freedom to complete the task as they see fit. There is minimal involvement from the manager. The manager however does not sit idle and watch them work! He or she is there to coach or answer questions, supply information if required

Meaning of the Term Education

Education is an activity, which goes on in the society. It attempts to develop the personality of an individual and then prepares him for membership in a society. "Man with education would still be living just like an animal. It is education, which transforms man from a 'two legged animal' into human. It helps him to behave like a man and prevents him from behaving like an animal. Any modification brought about in the behaviour of an individual as a result of his interaction with the environment constitutes learning." Thus modification of behaviour of an individual for healthy social adjustment in the society is education.

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Educational Psychology Defined:

1. Crow and Crow: "Educational psychology describes and explains the learning experiences of an individual from birth through old age."
2. Charles E. Skinner: "Educational Psychology is that branch of psychology which deals with teaching and learning."
3. Trow: "Educational Psychology is the study of psychological aspects of educational situations."
4. Stephen: "Educational Psychology is the systematic study of the educational growth and development of a child."
5. F.A. Peel: "Educational Psychology is the science of education."
6. Walter B. Kolesnik: "Educational Psychology is the study of those facts and principles of psychology which help to explain and improve the process of education."
7. Anderson: "Educational Psychology is a subject to be studied, an area or field of knowledge, a set of application of laws and principles from a wide field of knowledge to a social process a set of tools and techniques, and a field of research. While General psychology is a pure science, Educational psychology is its application in the field of education with the aim of socialising man and modifying his behaviour."
8. Judd: "Educational Psychology is the science which explains the changes that take place in the individuals as they pass through the various stages of development."

Nature of Educational Psychology:

1. Educational Psychology is a Positive and not a normative science
2. Educational Psychology is a Behavioural Science
3. Educational Psychology is an Applied Science
4. Educational Psychology is Human Experimental Psychology
5. Educational Psychology is a Social Science
6. Educational Psychology is a Couselling Psychology
7. Educational Psychology is an Educational Science

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EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP

Educational Leadership: An educational leader serves as a guide and influences other educators in an administrative setting. In some cases, it may be a team of educational leaders. Leaders in these executive roles work toward finding ways to improve learning and to improve the process of educating students. They serve in elementary, secondary, and postsecondary institutions as well as early childhood education centers. School site leaders, directors, principals, and assistant administrators are employed to work either as the sole educational leader or in small teams. Typical positions for educational leaders in administrative settings are:

Principal

- Superintendent
- Academic dean
- Director
- Head of school
- Department chair
- Provost, or
- President

Major Concepts and Theories: Educational leadership theories borrow from business management principles, therefore, it is believed that leadership models from the business world were adapted to fit the educational setting. Since schools and their communities are diverse and change over time, theories regarding the role and function of educational leaders have likewise been reformed and remodeled.

Researchers continue to investigate leadership in different educational settings. One style of leadership isn't better than another. Each is more or less effective based on the context of the setting in which a leader works. Environmental factors such as size, school culture, staff, and personalities dictate the most suitable leadership style.

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Leadership Characteristics: Most theories of educational leadership refer to the type of leader or style of leader based on essential elements such as capabilities, practices, and approaches. Theory components are classified into three categories: characteristics, concepts, and practices of educational leaders. These three components help in understanding leadership types as a theory.

- Characteristics of educational leadership, which include behaviors, styles, and leadership traits
- Concepts of educational leadership, which include management vs. leadership, power, force, and conceptual frameworks; and
- Activities or practices of educational leaders, which include approaches or ways of leading

Through an understanding of these components, you can begin to understand yourself as an educational leader and understand the impact of leadership on student learning.

Major Types of Leadership: There are four major styles of leadership which apply well in the educational setting. While each of these styles has its good points, there is a wide variety of variations in each form:

Servant Leadership: Servant leadership focuses on the interest of the people being lead instead of self-interest of the leader himself. In this form leader is a selfless being who scarifies his comfort for the guidance of his followers.

Problem with this kind of leadership is that the leader only takes pain to serve followers and fulfill their needs, hence the organizational progress suffers.

Transactional Leadership: In this kind of leadership the leader behaves like a businessman i.e. something for something rule. The prize (in the form of promotions or increments in salaries) is earned by employees on the base of their performance. In educational system only money is not the end goal, therefore, not a motivational factor at all.

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Emotional Leadership: Emotional leadership is concerned with the feelings and motivations of followers. It demands that leaders should be emotionally intelligent in order to understand the followers and their needs and motivations. Through emotional intelligence the leader finds better ways to motivate his followers and guide them in completing the desired tasks.

Transformational Leadership: Transformational leadership is a mixture of all other forms hence the leader's role is dynamic and ever changing. Such leader understands his follower individually and knows the ways and means of motivating his followers the right way. He keeps switching from servant to transactional to emotional leadership stances in order to fine tune his techniques to encourage his followers to do the right thing in due course of time to get the things done at the end of the time-frame for any given task.

in every day life, when some one among them attain the level where he can demonstrate and exercise his ability for the common purpose, they excel and then we recognize them as a leader.

Mohammad (peace be upon him) is the greatest leader of world, in the history of mankind there is no other person who can reach to his level or status. He is model for all humanity, how to lead the people, if we read all the modern books about leadership today, we will see the qualities of Mohammad (peace be upon him) in these books.

Here is a list of skill which is necessary for a leader.

1. **Inspired people:** Leader inspires others by his actions and character.
2. **Educational Vision:** leader has a clear vision for the institution future goals and a clear plan for achieving those goals.
3. **Management Skills:** Improving institutional effectiveness by initiating change in Procedures and organizational goals
4. **Agent of Change:** leader is the agent of change. He brings new changes to institution and always welcome to new change.

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5. **Open-minded:** Leaders always accept new ideas and suggestions despite his view.
6. **Acceptability:** Leader is the person who is acceptable to all.
7. **Diagnostic skills:** Diagnose the problem and bring solution to the problem.
8. **Decision making:** A leader should have the ability to decide. What to do, why and when to do. Quick decision making is an essential skill of a leader
9. **Communication skills:** communication skill is the most important skill of a leader, with communication he builds good relation with staff, students and community members.

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Skills needed for Successful Academic Leader

Following are five general skills every educational leader must have:

1. Excellent Communication Skills: Communication skill refers to the ability to convey or share ideas and feelings effectively. It is the most important skill an educational leader must have. The ability to both communicate their own ideas effectively, as well as listen and prove engagement with the ideas of others.

2. Proactivity: *Proactive* behavior involves acting in advance of a future situation, rather than just reacting. It means taking control and making things happen rather than just adjusting to a situation or waiting for something to happen.

Too many people spend their lives sitting around, waiting for a miracle to happen.

However, they're not actually putting in the work -- instead, they're just relying on "fate" or "coincidence" or "luck" to make all of their dreams comes true.

Additionally, proactivity is all about planning ahead and anticipating problems. It means always having a Plan B in place so that you're not scrambling when something unexpected happens.

Proactivity means having the ability to recognize which tasks are the most essential, and creating a prioritized list of what needs to be accomplished first.

Above all, it's about being prepared for the worst while still hoping, planning, and staying positive about getting the best results.

3. Knowing When to take Risks: Leadership (and life) is all about getting out of your comfort zone. Strong academic readership is not about playing it safe.

There's a difference between knowing when to take risks, and acting in a reckless manner. The quality of a good leader knows which risks are worth taking.

This means that you'll need to evaluate the potential losses and gains of each risky decision you're considering making. What is the worst thing that

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could happen -- and are those worst-case scenarios something you can recover from?

Alternatively, are the possible positive outcomes simply too great to pass up? And do you have a determined team of people around you that can lessen your chances of failure?

4. Resilience: One of the most important qualities when it comes to academic leadership is about being able to get back up when you're knocked down -- and not letting the feeling of "failure" scare you off from trying again.

People aren't going to like your ideas. You're going to make some missteps along the way. Your proposals will get rejected, you won't win every election, and you won't ace every exam.

What matters is your ability to learn from your mistakes, and to appreciate the errors you've made as an opportunity for growth.

Adopting a resilient attitude won't only prevent you from talking down to yourself and underestimating your abilities. It will also inspire those around you to dust their self off and get back out there.

Embrace rejection, and count every failure as one step closer to a success.

5. Passion for what you do: Let's get one thing straight: if you don't truly love what you do, chances are that you won't be motivated to keep working at it for much longer.

Think about something that brings you joy in life. Maybe you're obsessed with traveling, maybe you love the feeling of winning a competition or game, or perhaps you've always wanted to follow a certain career path.

Whatever you're passionate about, think about how your academic performance and even extracurricular activities will help you to feed that passion and improve your skill set.

If you love what you do, you won't think twice about staying up late to get things done. Staying in to study as opposed to going out with your friends

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to a big party won't feel like a sacrifice because you know you're on the road to a larger goal waiting down the line.

Once you figure out what makes you tick, stick with it -- and share your love with others so they can be inspired by your passion.

Further Studies: Principal is the most important person in a school. Everything depends on him. The importance of the principal and viewing him as a leader is not a new concept. If a principal is a good leader, the school will have success stories. A good principal is do not afraid others people skills and wisdom but he use their skills and wisdom for the improvement of institution. It is the quality of a leader to share leadership with others and turn them in to good leader from them. Principal is not an instructional person, he did not teach he supervise, he guide other how to teach, what to teach and when to teach.

1. Shape staff roles for teachers and allocate time for meetings.
2. Keep the school's goals head of all things and try to achieve these goals
3. Works closely with distract education office to ensure the school remain on the right track to achieve goals.
4. principal create budget for annual spending and repair of school if any, also create schedule for school which is best for teacher and teaching learning process.
5. Ensure to achieve academic expectations, and fulfill the challenging curriculum requirements and it objectives,
6. Create team of teachers to monitor the school performance and create future leader for school administration.
7. Build strong relationships between teachers, students and community.
8. Keep discipline in school.
9. Supervising teaching from time to time by different means.
   - Evaluation of students

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- Help teacher for more reflective and insightful about their methods of teaching.
- Observe classroom teaching.

10. The principal role is to monitor student progress and assessment of student knowledge according to objectives of curriculum.
11. Promoting collaborative problem solving and open communication
12. Collecting data, analyzing data, and use that data to identify school needs
13. Implementing and monitoring the school improvement plan
14. Plan Strategies for classroom management and teachers to monitor student understanding and academic progress.
15. Introduce tested Research-based practices in school for improvement in the performance of teachers and students.
16. Introduce multiple methods of teaching in school.
17. Collaboration with stakeholders in the process of school improvement
18. Communicates and share school vision, goals for the future and progress for the attainment of goals to parents, community and staff members.
19. Recognizes the contribution of parents and community in the process of ongoing school activities and celebrates it on parent's day to motivate the community members.
20. Nurtures and develops the leadership capabilities of staff, parents and community members.
21. Identify the weakness of staff members and plan various training course for them to improve their skills in that particular area.
22. Identify performance instruction indicator that link to achieve key goals and objectives.

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1.3.3 Leadership and Human Relationship

Leadership is nothing but the relationships, behind each effective task there is a decent leader and each productive leader has a proper human relationship. A leader provokes another person with his character and gains the trust with whom he talks. He regards his staff individuals and treats them as a family. He knows the issues of staff individuals and encourages them in the midst of an emergency.

In relationships, there is some level of reliance between the two associations and in the relationship, individuals impact each other in various ways; involve in activities together and share their feelings and thoughts.

Importance of Human relationship in Leadership:

Above all, in relationships there is some level of interdependence between the two groups and in the relationship, individuals impact each other in various ways; Share their considerations and emotions, and participate in exercises with certainty.

Listen: Leaders enable another individual to talk and they focus on what they are stating. They take whatever will divert them from their discussion and will concentrate on what individuals are endeavoring to give.

Understand: They acknowledge what other individuals do and esteem their commitment. Leaders are available to new thoughts as well as anxious to adopt new things. They realize that it will require investment to know where individuals are coming from, paying profits over the long term.

Acknowledge: Leaders acknowledge commitments from others. Therefore, they anticipate offering credit to others for their success. They praise accomplishments and happiness in the accomplishments of their group. They realize that individuals will be motivated to work more diligently and attempt new things if their leader acknowledges their attempts.

Human Relations: Following are the Ten Commandments of Human Relations:

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1. Speak graciously to people.
2. Smile at people.
3. Call people by first name.
4. Be friendly and helpful.
5. Be cordial.
6. Be genuinely interested in people.
7. Be generous with praise, be cautious withcriticism.
8. Be considerate of the feelings of others.
9. Be thoughtful of the opinion of others.
10. Be alert to give service.

To maintain good human relations:

1. Give compliments and praises freely.
2. Be fair always.
3. Keep secrets.
4. Criticize or argue tactfully.
5. Admit your mistakes.
6. Recognize the merits of others opinions.
7. Be grateful always.
8. Give credit to whom credit is due.
9. Be honest.
10. Maintain a moderate level of humility.
11. Be kind, generous, and helpful.
12. Be friendly.
13. Be dependable, responsible, and keep promises.
14. Be punctual.
15. Be resourceful, hardworking, and frugal.
16. Be cooperative in group undertakings.
17. Be firm with your reasoned convictions.
18. Shun vices.
19. Respect the convictions, beliefs, and practices of others.
20. Maintain a decent and socially approved love life.
21. Be a good, law-abiding citizen.

Qualities of a Leader According to Kagan and Havemann

- Persistence
- Dependability
- Self-Confidence
- Popularity
- Good Speech
- Participation in activities

Leadership Foundation Defines Leadership as follows:

L - Leadership is loyalty to God, country, and people.

E - Enthusiasm, energy to help and serve others.

A - Action, accomplishment, achievement.

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D - Dedication, discipline, dignity, dependability, de-votion toduty, daring, determination, decisiveness for the general welfare.

E - Excellence, exemplary work for others to follow and emulate.

R - Reliability, responsibility, respect for the law and the rights of others, reconciliation for peace and unity, fairness in rewarding.

S - Sincerity, service, self-sacrifice, social justice to make life betterfor mankind, self-confidence; oral proficiency.

H - Hear the people talk about their objections. The objections may be overcome by an impassioned appeal.

I - Interest the people more. Motivate them and use all kinds of motivation.

P - Persist in pushing through the idea. Do not give up so easily.

Definition of Leadership:

- School leadership" is the process of enlisting and guiding the talents and energies of teachers, pupils, and parents toward achieving common educational aims. This term is often used synonymously with educational leadership in the United States and has supplanted educational management in the United Kingdom". Wikipedia
- Leadership is "organizing a group of people to achieve a common goal."
- *"Leadership occurs when one person induces others to work toward some predetermined objectives."* Massie
- "A manager takes people where they want to go. A great leader takes people where they don't necessarily want to go but ought to." Rosalyn Carter

Definition of Human Relationship:

- Human relationship: An interpersonal relationship is an association between two or more people that may range from fleeting to enduring. Human relationships are formed on different circumstances; it could

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be cultural, social family, friendship, work and social groups. -Leadership and human relation go side by side, you cant chose between them, and you have to choose them altogether.

Leadership is all about relationship, there is a good leader behind every successful task, and tool of every successful leader is good human relationship. A leader inspires other with his character and earned the trust with whom he interact. He gives respect to his staff members and treats them like a family. He knows the problems of staff members and helps them at the time of crisis.

Relationships involve some level of interdependence between two parties and people in a relationship tend to influence each other by different means; share their thoughts and feelings, and engage in activities together with trust.

Educational leadership depends on human relation, it all about relationship at every level, Relationship with teaching staff, administrative staff and students. Without good relation with teacher it is impossible for a leader to achieve good academic result. Without the help of administrative staff and teachers it is almost impossible to run a school in proper order, teachers are the soul of a school and without the help of them the school would be a chaos. Therefore good relations between leader and his school teachers are very important for the improvement of school and the over-all performance of teachers.

Teacher student relationship is also very important. A good relation between them will lead the school to better performance and academic achievements, which will be success on the part of leader, therefore it is the responsibility of a leader to provide them better environment where teacher and students could develop better relationship. Get together from time to time and tour of teachers and students outside the school. Arrange co-curricular activities in the school where teacher and student both participate.

Relationship of the leader with his colleagues in educational institute: Milo Stuart states, *"The relation of the principal to his teachers should be*

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the most intimate of any. If a teacher fails, the principal fails; if the teacher succeeds, the principal succeeds. To sum up what the principal's job is. I shall call him a referee the captain of the ship the boss of the firm a juvenile judge before whom tribunal come out not only the culprits but the adults who frequently contribute to the pupil's shortcomings. He is a promoter who must project the future of his institution and convert the public to his plan. He is a social physician to every parent who has wayward son who needs attention. He is a friend in need to pupils and to all the homes in which misfortune comes. His power, his activities, even the good he does, cannot be measured by a material yardstick."

The role of the leader in educational institution is very Delicate and critical. He keeps his relation with all stakeholders of the school and keeps balance in them, fighting and quarrelling students, reluctant and difficult teachers and complaining parents. The leader will establish good relation between all of them. He seeks their whole hearted cooperation in all the activities of the school, academic, co-curricular and administrative.

In leadership and human relation lot of things are common,

- I admit I made a mistake: take blame for the failure
- You did a good job: appreciate other for the success
- What is your opinion: open to suggestion from others
- If you please: give respect to others
- We: sharing responsibility
- Minimum use of the word "I"
- One who cannot empathize with others will never become a true leader.

EDUCATION MANAGEMENT

Management is defined as a social process which is developed to ensure the cooperation, participation, intervention and involvement of others in the effective achievement of the given objective.

Management is the art of guiding the activities of a group of people towards achievement of common goal. The four basic components of management are decision making, problem solving, human relation and communication. Management demands an active exercise for development

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of practices and procedures which suit to the environment in which an organisation works, which is called organizational culture. Management unlike administration, seeks from its environment and client etc methods of organization that can bring about changes suited to new demands that made on the organization.

The management process of education system can be organizationally placed under three categories. Management, administration and leadership. They are combined in such a way that the difference can be found in performance. All the three types of officers need skills and expertise in decision making, problem solving communication and motivation which are basic to modern management.

The term educational management came into currency in the late 20th century for several reasons. Demands were made on schools for higher levels of pupil achievement, and schools were expected to improve and reform. These expectations were accompanied by calls for accountability at the school level. Maintenance of the status quo was no longer considered acceptable. Administration and management are terms that connote stability through the exercise of control and supervision. The concept of leadership was favored because it conveys dynamism and proactivity. The principal or school head is commonly thought to be the school leader; however, school leadership may include other persons, such as members of a formal leadership team and other persons who contribute toward the aims of the school.

While school leadership or educational leadership have become popular as replacements for educational administration in recent years, leadership arguably presents only a partial picture of the work of school, division or district, and ministerial or state education agency personnel, not to mention the areas of research explored by university faculty in departments concerned with the operations of schools and educational institutions. For this reason, there may be grounds to question the merits of the term as a catch-all for the field. Rather, the etiology of its use may be found in more generally and contemporarily experienced neo-liberal social

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and economic governance models, especially in the United States and the United Kingdom. On this view, the term is understood as having been borrowed from business.

In the United States, the superintendence, or role of the chief school administrator, has undergone many changes since the creation of the position which is often attributed to the Buffalo Common Council that approved a superintendent on June 9, 1837. If history serves us correctly, the superintendence is about 170 years old with four major role changes from the early 19th century through the first half of the 20th century and into the early years of the 21st century. Initially, the superintendent's main function was clerical in nature and focused on assisting the board of education with day-to-day details of running the school. At the turn of the 20th century, states began to develop common curriculum for public schools with superintendents fulfilling the role of teacher-scholar or master educator who had added an emphasis on curricular and instructional matters to school operations. In the early 20th century, the Industrial Revolution affected the superintendent's role by shifting the emphasis to expert manager with efficiency in handling non-instructional tasks such as budget, facility, and transportation. The release of A Nation at Risk in 1983 directly impacted public school accountability and, ultimately, the superintendence. The early 1980s initiated the change that has continued through today with the superintendent viewed as chief executive officer, including the roles of professional advisor to the board, leader of reforms, manager of resources, and communicator to the public.

Functions of Management: It is a process of planning, organizing and control of educational activities.

IT is designed to ensure the cooperation, participation & involvement of other for the effective achievement of the organizational objectives.

In exercise of control managements provides guidance and corrective action at the time of evaluation of activities in order to strengthen problem areas, provides incentives and disincentives to reporting people and

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coordinates activities with other related organizations for proper intern action and timely achievement of the stipulated objectives.

Management demands an active exercise for development of practices and procedures which suit to the environment in which an organization functions.

Management, unlike adman, seeks from its environment and clientele methods of organization that can bring about changes suited to new demands that are made on the organization.

Management accepts to share with the administration the need and requirements of the standardized routines for maintaining order and consistency, such as setting goals and preparing plans, fixing financial and physical targets, allocation of resources, monitoring and evaluating the achievement of goals and targets and setting procedures for appointments, promotions and dismissals of staff and catering to the needs of the training and career development.

Unlike Administration, it is more alive to the outside conditions and more open to staff participation in developing and changing procedures and practices by formulating strategies for reform.

The language, more often, used at the management level is about adaptation, performance effectiveness, meeting targets problem solving, decision making responding to the market, and satisfying client needs.

Essential Work Environment Elements to be Managed:

The things or elements, which any person has to manage are:

1. Operations (actions)
2. Finance (money and resources)
3. People (human relations)
4. Information (needed information for wise decisions)
5. Time (your own and that of others)

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Importance of Management in Education

It helps in Achieving Group Goals - It arranges the factors of production, assembles and organizes the resources, integrates the resources in effective manner to achieve goals. It directs group efforts towards achievement of pre-determined goals. By defining objective of organization clearly there would be no wastage of time, money and effort. Management converts disorganized resources of men, machines, money etc. into useful enterprise. These resources are coordinated, directed and controlled in such a manner that enterprise work towards attainment of goals.

- Optimum Utilization of Resources - Management utilizes all the physical & human resources productively. This leads to efficacy in management. Management provides maximum utilization of scarce resources by selecting its best possible alternate use in industry from out of various uses. It makes use of experts, professional and these services leads to use of their skills, knowledge, and proper utilization and avoids wastage. If employees and machines are producing its maximum there is no under employment of any resources.

- Reduces Costs - It gets maximum results through minimum input by proper planning and by using minimum input & getting maximum output. Management uses physical, human and financial resources in such a manner which results in best combination. This helps in cost reduction.

- Establishes Sound Organization - No overlapping of efforts (smooth and coordinated functions). To establish sound organizational structure is one of the objective of management which is in tune with objective of organization and for fulfillment of this, it establishes effective authority & responsibility relationship i.e. who is accountable to whom, who can give instructions to whom, who are superiors & who are subordinates. Management fills up various positions with right persons, having right skills, training and qualification. All jobs should be cleared to everyone.

- Establishes Equilibrium - It enables the organization to survive in changing environment. It keeps in touch with the changing environment. With the change is external environment, the initial co-ordination of organization

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must be changed. So it adapts organization to changing demand of market / changing needs of societies. It is responsible for growth and survival of organization.

Essentials for Prosperity of Society - Efficient management leads to better economical production which helps in turn to increase the welfare of people. Good management makes a difficult task easier by avoiding wastage of scarce resource. It improves standard of living. It increases the profit which is beneficial to business and society will get maximum output at minimum cost by creating employment opportunities which generate income in hands. Organization comes with new products and researches beneficial for society.

Read more

The four functions of management are:

1) **The base function is to: Plan**

It is the foundation area of management. It is the base upon which the all the areas of management should be built. Planning requires administration to assess; where the company is presently set, and where it would be in the upcoming. From there an appropriate course of action is determined and implemented to attain the company's goals and objectives

2) **The subsequent function is to: Organize**

The second function of the management is getting prepared, getting organized. Management must organize all its resources well before in hand to put into practice the course of action to decide that has been planned in the base function. Through this process, management will now determine the inside directorial configuration; establish and maintain relationships, and also assign required resources.

The third function is to: Direct

Directing is the third function of the management. Working under this function helps the management to control and supervise the actions of the staff. This helps them to assist the staff in achieving the company's goals and also accomplishing their personal or career goals which can be

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powered by motivation, communication, department dynamics, and department leadership.

4) The final function is to: Control

Control, the last of four functions of management, includes establishing performance standards which are of course based on the company's objectives. It also involves evaluating and reporting of actual job performance. When these points are studied by the management then it is necessary to compare both the things. This study on comparison of both decides further correct.

equality

Principles of Management

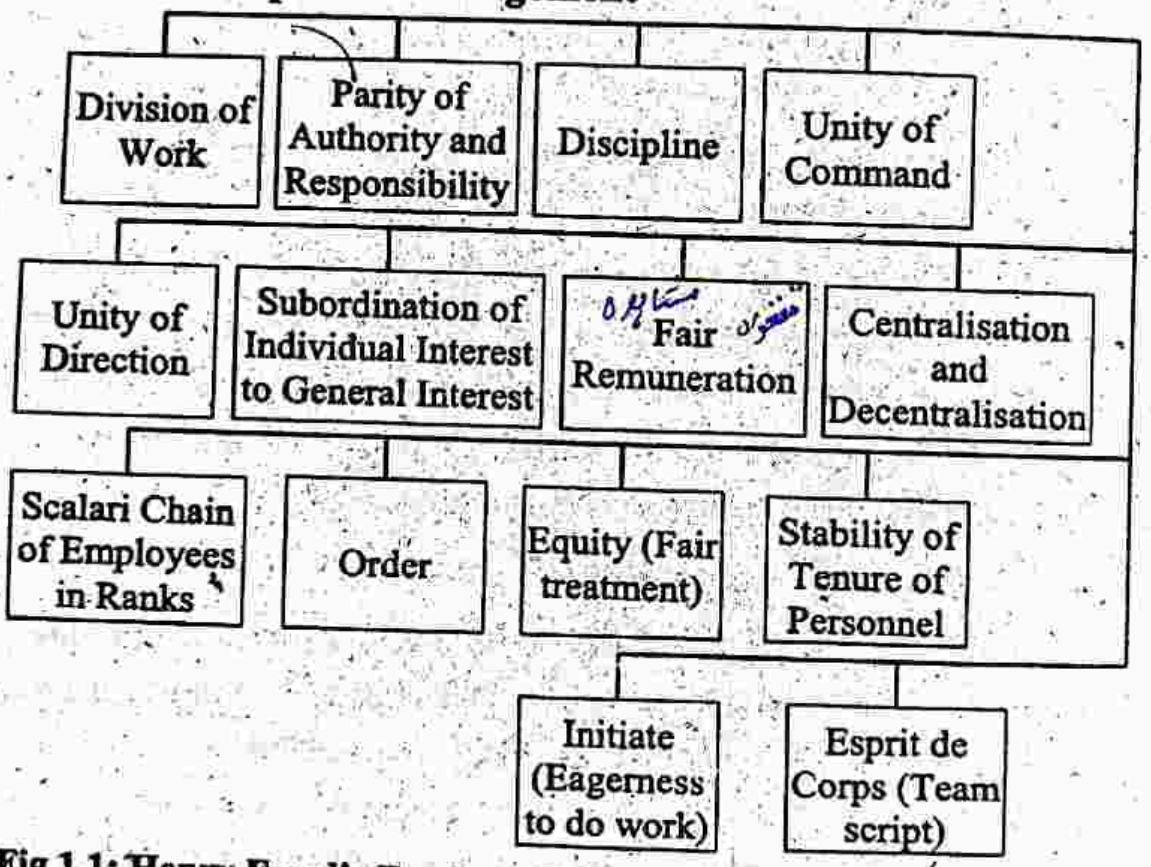

Fig 1.1: Henry Fayol's Fourteen Principles of Management (1916).

Management may be compared to a lens that brings everything about the educational system into focus for community, faculty and students. If it is a poor lens, the image is fussy and obscure and no one in the educational system or the community gets a clear picture of the educational system in trying to do. If it is a good lens the educational system becomes a clear-cut

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and vivid projection of the ideals and ideas that have been envisaged to bring into being.

To sum up, educational management implies a comprehensive effort to direct, guide and integrates associating human strivings which are focused towards some specific ends or aims set for the society.

1.4.3 Factors Influencing Management Process

A successful educational institute does not only run on the basis of teaching and training but also on leadership and management. In fact, the administration plays a prominent role in deciding the future of the institute. Trust, reliability, dependence, commitment, and leadership, all play important roles in the holistic development of the institution. Therefore, if you have a knack toward education but, you do not wish to go for classroom teaching, a position in the school administration may be the right option for you. Of course, you need to have an education management training to pursue your career in this field but, if you can, it is going to be a really productive and engaging career for you.

Effective educational management and administration depends on a series of factors, namely, trust building, earnest listening, leadership skills, right communication, and transparency. If you think you have all these qualities, you will be a suitable candidate for this job. But, before you start looking for the position of an education administrator, gain an understanding of each one of these qualities in details and also know how to implement those once you are given that chair.

Trust Building: The foremost requirement to taste success in the school administration is to build trust in the minds of your peers. You have to be their friend first before you become the leader. Try to befriend your colleagues and subordinates, talk to them, show them that you are easy to approach regarding any problem without compromising on your dignity, of course. Maintain a tough, yet a friendly approach toward all the school staff and show them that you really care about the welfare of the students and the school at large.

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Listen To Your Peers: In your initial days, it is important to listen than to say. You got to know what is going on around you so that you can take an effective decision regarding the improvement of the school structure. Listen to the cribs, the grudges along with the compliments and hold a neutral opinion when taking any decision. Inform the other members of the management as and when deemed necessary and involve them in the decision-making process. This will further solidify the bond between you and your colleagues.

Leadership Skills: It is needless to say here that you should have the required skills to engage, motivate and lead the path toward success. If you happen to be an introvert or an individual with less patience and more intolerance, you are not going to grow at a healthy pace. You have to deal with multiple mentalities and motivate them properly for the development of the institution. Hence, having leadership skills as an educational administrator is somewhat mandatory.

Right Communication: You should communicate with other members of the administration as well as your staff regularly to maintain a position of trust and dependence. It is best if you can hold short chat sessions every week with each staff so that they can come up to you and discuss matters, brainstorm ideas and participate in the development of the institution. The teachers should learn to depend on you and that will come with effective communication.

Transparency: The last, but not the least important aspect of a successful educational management is to maintain transparency throughout your tenure. Instill faith in the minds of your staff by updating them on the day-to-day running of the school administration and informing them about every single change. Let them think that it is about all of you, rather than only you.

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PROCESSES OF EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP & MANAGEMENT

PROCESS OF EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP

Staff Requirement and Selection

To run the affaires of any organization workforce is required which have relevant skill and qualification for the specific job (right men for the right job). Such people that act as the workforce of the organization are also known as personnel or staff. A manger has to select and recruit such people who could prove to be a best suit for the need and requirement of the organization. After which they need to be trained accordingly as per needs of the organization so that they could efficiently take care of their duties assigned to them.

Staff Management:

Staff management can be defined as recruiting, training and maintaining a satisfied workforce. It is a significant part of management concerned with employees at work and with their relationship within the organization.

Staff management is the planning, organizing, compensation, integration and maintenance of people for the purpose of contributing to organizational, individual and societal goals. It is that part of an organization which is primarily concerned with human resource of organization.

Nature of Staff Management:

1. Staff management includes the function of employment, development and compensation- These functions are performed primarily by the staff management in consultation with other departments.

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Staff management is an extension to general management. It is concerned with promoting and stimulating competent work force to make their fullest contribution to the concern.

3. Staff management exists to advice and assists the line managers in personnel matters. Therefore, personnel department is a staff department of an organization.
4. Staff management lays emphasis on action rather than making lengthy schedules, plans, and work methods. The problems and grievances of people at work can be solved more effectively through rationale staff policies.
5. It is based on human orientation. It tries to help the workers to develop their potential fully to the concern.
6. It also motivates the employees through its effective incentive plans so that the employees provide fullest co-operation.
7. Staff management deals with human resources of an organization. In context to human resources, it manages both individual as well as blue- collar workers.

Functions of Staff Management: Following are the four functions of Staff Management:

1. Manpower Planning
2. Recruitment
3. Selection
4. Training and Development

1. **Manpower Planning:** Manpower Planning which is also called as Human Resource Planning consists of putting right number of people, right kind of people at the right place, right time, doing the right things for which they are suited for the achievement of goals of the organization. Human Resource Planning has got an important place in the arena of industrialization. Human Resource Planning has to be a

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systems approach and is carried out in a set procedure. The procedure is as follows:

1. Analysing the current manpower inventory
2. Making future manpower forecasts
3. Developing employment programmes
4. Design training programmes

2. **Making future manpower forecasts-** Once the factors affecting the future manpower forecasts are known, planning can be done for the future manpower requirements in several work units.

The Manpower forecasting techniques commonly employed by the organizations are as follows:

i. **Expert Forecasts:** This includes informal decisions, formal expert surveys and Delphi technique.

ii. **Trend Analysis:** Manpower needs can be projected through extrapolation (projecting past trends), indexation (using base year as basis), and statistical analysis (central tendency measure).

iii. **Work Load Analysis:** It is dependent upon the nature of work load in a department, in a branch or in a division.

iv. **Work Force Analysis:** Whenever production and time period has to be analysed, due allowances have to be made for getting net manpower requirements.

v. **Other methods:** Several Mathematical models, with the aid of computers are used to forecast manpower needs, like budget and planning analysis, regression, new venture analysis.

3. **Developing employment programmes-** Once the current inventory is compared with future forecasts, the employment programmes can be framed and developed accordingly, which will include recruitment, selection procedures and placement plans.

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4. **Design training programmes-** These will be based upon extent of diversification, expansion plans, development programmes,etc. Training programmes depend upon the extent of improvement in technology and advancement to take place. It is also done to improve upon the skills, capabilities, knowledge of the workers.

2. Recruitment: Recruitment is of two types i.e. internal and internal

i) Internal Recruitment: It is a recruitment which takes place within the concern or organization. Internal sources of recruitment are readily available to an organization. Internal sources are primarily three - Transfers, promotions and Re-employment of ex-employees.

Internal recruitment may lead to increase in employee's productivity as their motivation level increases. It also saves time, money and efforts. But a drawback of internal recruitment is that it refrains the organization from new blood. Also, not all the manpower requirements can be met through internal recruitment. Hiring from outside has to be done.

Internal sources are primarily 3

a. **Transfers**

b. **Promotions (through Internal Job Postings)** and

c. **Re-employment of ex-employees** - Re-employment of ex-employees is one of the internal sources of recruitment in which employees can be invited and appointed to fill vacancies in the concern. There are situations when ex-employees provide unsolicited applications also.

ii) External Recruitment: External sources of recruitment have to be solicited from outside the organization. External sources are external to a concern. But it involves lot of time and money. The external sources of recruitment include - Employment at factory gate, advertisements, employment exchanges, employment agencies, educational institutes, labour contractors, recommendations etc.

3. Selection: Employee Selection is the process of putting right men on right job. It is a procedure of matching organizational requirements with

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the skills and qualifications of people. Effective selection can be done only when there is effective matching. By selecting best candidate for the required job, the organization will get quality performance of employees. Moreover, organization will face less of absenteeism and employee turnover problems. By selecting right candidate for the required job, organization will also save time and money. Proper screening of candidates takes place during selection procedure. All the potential candidates who apply for the given job are tested.

But selection must be differentiated from recruitment, though these are two phases of employment process. Recruitment is considered to be a positive process as it motivates more of candidates to apply for the job. It creates a pool of applicants. It is just sourcing of data. While selection is a negative process as the inappropriate candidates are rejected here. Recruitment precedes selection in staffing process. Selection involves choosing the best candidate with best abilities, skills and knowledge for the required job.

4. Training and Development: Training of employees takes place after orientation takes place. Training is the process of enhancing the skills, capabilities and knowledge of employees for doing a particular job. Training process moulds the thinking of employees and leads to quality performance of employees. It is continuous and never ending in nature.

The benefits of training can be summed up as:

1. **Improves morale of employees-** Training helps the employee to get job security and job satisfaction. The more satisfied the employee is and the greater is his morale, the more he will contribute to organizational success and the lesser will be employee absenteeism and turnover.
2. **Less supervision-** A well trained employee will be well acquainted with the job and will need less of supervision. Thus, there will be less wastage of time and efforts.
3. **Fewer accidents-** Errors are likely to occur if the employees lack knowledge and skills required for doing a particular job. The more trained an employee is, the less are the chances of committing accidents in job and the more proficient the employee becomes.

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4. **Chances of promotion-** Employees acquire skills and efficiency during training. They become more eligible for promotion. They become an asset for the organization.

Increased productivity: Training improves efficiency and productivity of employees. Well trained employees show both quantity and quality performance. There is less wastage of time, money and resources if employees are properly trained.

Leading and Managing Personnel for Performance

What is Performance? Employee Performance Management is about aligning the organizational objectives with the employees' agreed measures, skills, competency requirements, development plans and the delivery of results.

Performance management is an ongoing process of communication between a supervisor and an employee that occurs throughout the year, in support of accomplishing the strategic objectives of the organization. The communication process includes clarifying expectations, setting objectives, identifying goals, providing feedback, and reviewing results.

Managing employee performance has become an increasingly popular topic lately. Large and small businesses alike are taking a special interest in measuring and improving productivity and performance.

We analyzed several aspects of an effective performance management system and we extracted 10 must-dos that can significantly improve your day-to-day employee performance management.

1. Set Clear Expectations: Start this discussion as early as during your recruitment interviews. Set clear expectations on both sides.

What is your team's performance standard, how does it translate for every employee based on their job description, how will you measure it and other critical aspects that are best discussed in the beginning of your work relationship.

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Respect your employee and have him/her express their own expectations on the matter. Different individuals will have different performance levels, habits or needs.

2. Try Performance Coaching: This new technique for managing employee performance focuses on the direct relationships between employees and their direct supervisors.

It's about individual attention that caters to an employee's needs, allowing them to significantly improve their skills and aptitudes, and, consequently, increase their performance,

The way it works is that every couple of weeks, a manager will have some coaching sessions with his/her team member, to discuss how they can improve their performance, by focusing on the present and not on past actions.

3. Empower Employees: Giving employees more and more autonomy, while providing the right tools and resources, will empower employees to push their own limits and become more productive.

Don't fall into the micromanagement trap because you feel like you would know better or you need to stay in control.

Educate your team and invest the necessary time into growing them. That will not only lead to higher performance but also higher employee engagement and retention.

4. Get Valuable Feedback: Ask and encourage giving constructive feedback every step of the way. It may be uncomfortable sometimes, it may even become a routine, but it's an essential process that helps you stay ahead of important performance drivers such as engagement, motivation and development.

Addressing every issue in its own time will ensure long-term performance and productivity and it will create a healthy working environment.

Little things matter and every small concern left unsolved can become a critical disengagement factor that leads to poor performance.

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5. Set Goals: Start with the end in mind. This goes for both an employees' career path as well as for the overall business planning process.

Working without clear goals that can be easily tracked and evaluated is a recipe for disaster when it comes to employee performance.

Set individual performance milestones as well as general team milestones and make a habit out of checking them regularly.

6. Measure Performance: Sometimes, getting to the finishing line blurs out how you got there, leaving you with no information to go on when you want to develop a more efficient performance strategy.

That's what happens when you only measure performance at the end of the year, when you're distracted by New Year's plans or next year's budget.

Adopt or create a performance measurement system that works well for you and your team and stick to it. Circle back to it every day/week/ couple of weeks tops.

7. Adapt and Adjust: That system that everyone's been using since 2 years ago when it revolutionized performance management for your company may not be working so well for your current needs.

Adapt or have your performance levels slowly die. Always be one step ahead and use the current performance results and the feedback received to adapt your system and make sure that it's helpful instead of hell-pful.

8. Gather Improvement Suggestions: Back to feedback, the mother of all good things. Push for organizational innovation, using internal ideas and suggestions; listening to employees, getting feedback and committing to the improvement ideas that arise, like we talked about in our previous article.

9. Keep in mind the big Picture: Remind employees how each of their actions influence the overall project or team objectives. Link them with your company's business objectives so that you get a clear perspective on what your performance levels should be and why.

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Never skip the "why". People are not machines, they are driven by ambitions, desires and thoughts. Not having a clear perspective on their actions and the related impact affects their performance in a negative way.

10. Increase Happiness at Work: People perform better when they're happier.

"Managers can help ensure that people are happily engaged at work. Doing so isn't expensive. Workers' well-being depends, in large part, on managers' ability and willingness to facilitate workers' accomplishments — by removing obstacles, providing help and acknowledging strong effort."

These are just some of the things you should start monitoring on a daily or weekly basis. But more importantly, you should find out what they key performance drivers in your team are and how you can manage them to get optimum results.

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Team Building and Effective Communication

Effective communication and teamwork will help a business maintain a positive work environment. Effective communication also permeates throughout all areas of business operations, because a positive workplace means happier employees are interacting with the public and with consumers. Effective communication among business teams begins with leadership that sets clear methods and standards.

Define Expectations to Boost Accountability: Business leaders are constantly setting expectations, from sales goals to customer service requirements, to team interactions. Set goals and expectations, and then clearly state the defined expectations. Clarity in communication reduces confusion among team members. Managers cannot expect to enforce employee accountability if employees are confused about what they are supposed to do.

There are several common areas in which defining expectations is absolutely necessary: diversity and anti-discriminatory policies; sales goals; and service procedures. For example, if a business leader wants incoming service calls dealt with "expeditiously," then you need to define "expeditiously." State "expeditiously" means resolving the issue in two minutes, or explain which situations require a supervisor's intervention.

Build Listening Skills to Avoid Misunderstanding: A key component of communication is listening to what others say. Provide the team with ways to speak to leaders. This includes having open-door policies to address issues. It also includes having tip boxes, debriefings on projects and having team-member surveys. Don't allow these to be superficial or symbolic communication opportunities. Include all feedback into consideration, and take action, as required.

Be Consistent to Ensure Adherence: A company might have defined its communications policies clearly, but it might not have adhered to them. Team members respond positively when they understand the company's expectations and when they know leadership follows the rules consistently.

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Selectively choosing which communications policies will set the standard for team members to do what they wish.

For example, one policy might be to have a requirement to not send email communication from a public location that isn't secure, such as from a coffee house. If the sales manager is at a local coffee shop and sends sensitive emails to any staff member or emails to customers that include private information, then the rest of the sales team cannot be held to a different standard.

Set the Example and Lead from the Top: Effective communication starts with top leadership, and then it trickles down to every level of the team. Executives and managers need to hold themselves to the same standards. This includes seeking feedback, celebrating successes and addressing obstacles and establishing personal action plans. Team members often mimic behavior – good or bad – of leadership.

Encourage Team-Strengthening Communication: Teams are strengthened when individuals feel empowered to express ideas in a respectful, accepting environment. Host team-building events or provide other opportunities for team members to hang out and get to know each other. This helps promote mutual respect for other team members beyond day-to-day work details. Coach employees about diversification and offer diversity days, which enable employees to celebrate unique qualities that make the entire team great.

Mentoring and Coaching

Mentoring: Mentoring is a process in which a more experienced or more knowledgeable person helps to guide a less experienced or less knowledgeable person. Such person could be said to be as a mentor. A mentor may be older or younger than the person being mentored, but he or she must have a certain area of expertise.

Mentoring is a system of semi-structured guidance whereby one person shares their knowledge, skills and experience to assist others to progress in their own lives and careers.

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Skills Required for Mentoring: Effective mentoring requires more than common sense. Research indicates that mentors and mentored who develop and manage successful mentoring partnerships demonstrate a number of specific, identifiable skills that enable learning and change to take place.

Following are some general mentoring qualities that a mentor must have:

1. Be a good example: One of the best attributes of a mentor is leading by example. After agreeing to take on a mentee, it is the responsibility of a mentor to demonstrate the excellence, professionalism, and work ethic that marks an accomplished faculty member. Monitor negativity, engage in professional activities, and illustrate ways to strategically navigate the life of a faculty member.

2. Offer problem solving strategies: Every campus community has challenges to face, and it is inevitable that a mentee will encounter some problems. The measure of an effective mentor is to help a mentee address problems strategically and effectively. Experience with campus policy and processes may smooth the way around some problems, familiarity with common classroom issues may position the mentor to offer specific tools or techniques to resolve a conflict, or connections across campus may streamline a solution. Mentors should be ready to offer strategies they have used to solve similar problems.

3. Encourage excellence: Many studies have indicated the importance of high expectations, and mentors are in the perfect position to set the bar high and encourage their mentees to rise to the occasion. New faculty members who exceed expectations have less difficulty navigating the tenure process, than those who just get by on the minimum required. Mentors who push the novices they work with to excel increase the competitiveness of their mentees.

4. Listen and support: There is no substitute for active listening, and mentors need to be particularly astute listeners. It is important to read between the lines and anticipate the stresses, doubts, and concerns mentees are struggling to cope with on a day to day basis. Rather than immediately interrupt with solutions, it is sometimes more effective to get all of the

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problems, issues and troubles out, and then help the mentee work through a process to come up with their own solutions. Patience, compassion and understanding are great skills for mentors to utilize.

5. Confront unprofessional behavior: Mentors do not always have to provide support, and in a case where the mentee is exhibiting inappropriate or unprofessional behavior it is critical to step in and confront it. This does not necessitate confrontational behavior, but may be merely acknowledging and naming it or suggesting a pause for reflection. A mentor may say, "Here's what I hear you saying," and offer a mirror of the behavior back to the mentee, or suggest alternative behaviors that may be more effective.

6. Offer challenging opportunities: Time is often in short supply for a mentee, but having low expectations is not doing anyone a favor. Push mentees to get out of their comfort zone and engage in new activities, have them choose what to get involved with strategically, but push them to choose. With support and encouragement mentors may be able to get their charges to accomplish things they did not even realize they were capable of, and that is one measure of an accomplished mentor.

7. Willingness to share skills, knowledge, and expertise: A good mentor is willing to teach what he/she knows and accept the mentee where they currently are in their professional development. Good mentors can remember what it was like just starting out in the field. The mentor does not take the mentoring relationship lightly and understands that good mentoring requires time and commitment and is willing to continually share information and their ongoing support with the mentee.

8. Demonstrates a positive attitude and acts as a positive role model: A good mentor exhibits the personal attributes it takes to be successful in the field. By showing the mentee what it takes to be productive and successful, they are demonstrating the specific behaviors and actions required to succeed in the field.

9. Takes a personal interest in the mentoring relationship: Good mentors do not take their responsibility as a mentor lightly. They feel

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invested in the success of the mentee. Usually this requires someone who is knowledgeable, compassionate, and possesses the attributes of a good teacher or trainer. Excellent communication skills are also required. A good mentor is committed to helping their mentees find success and gratification in their chosen profession. Overall good mentoring requires empowering the mentee to develop their own strengths, beliefs, and personal attributes.

10. Exhibits enthusiasm in the field: A mentor who does not exhibit enthusiasm about his/her job will ultimately not make a good mentor. Enthusiasm is catching and new employees want to feel as if their job has meaning and the potential to create a good life.

11. Values ongoing learning and growth in the field: Mentors are in a position to illustrate how the field is growing and changing and that even after many years there are still new things to learn. Anyone that feels stagnant in their current position will not make a good mentor. When starting out in a new career, people want to feel that the time and energy they spend learning will be rewarded and will ultimately provide them with career satisfaction. Good mentors are committed and are open to experimenting and learning practices that are new to the field. They continually read professional journals and may even write articles on subjects where they have developed some expertise. They are excited to share their knowledge with new people entering the field and take their role seriously in teaching their knowledge to others. They may choose to teach or attend classes to further develop their knowledge and skills. They enjoy taking workshops and attending professional conferences provided through their membership in professional associations.

12. Provides guidance and constructive feedback: One of the key responsibilities of a good mentor is to provide guidance and constructive feedback to their mentee. This is where the mentee will most likely grow the most by identifying their current strengths and weaknesses and learning how to use these to make themselves successful in the field. A good mentor possess excellent communication skills and is able to adjust their

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communication to the personality style of the mentee. A good mentor will also provide the mentee with challenges that will foster professional development and a feeling of accomplishment in learning the field.

13. Respected by colleagues and employees in all levels of the organization: Ideally mentees look up to their mentors and can see themselves filling the mentor's role in the future. Mentees want to follow someone who is well respected by colleagues and co-workers and whose contribution in the field is appreciated.

14. Sets and meets ongoing personal and professional goals: A good mentor continually sets a good example by showing how his/her personal habits are reflected by personal and professional goals and overall personal success.

15. Values the opinions and initiatives of others: A mentor who values others is also someone who works well in a team environment and is willing to share his/her success. A good mentor appreciates the ongoing effort of the mentee and empowers him/her through positive feedback and reinforcement.

16. Motivates others by setting a good example: A mentor is a role model hence he shows how to do things rather than telling people to jump. By doing so he sets a good example and becomes the reason for motivation of others.

Coaching: Coaching is a process of development through training and guidance in which an experienced person, called a coach, supports a learner or client in achieving a specific personal or professional goal. It is a process that aims to improve performance and focuses on the 'here and now' rather than on the distant past or future. A coach is a facilitator that facilitates the process of learning through guidance and gives opportunity for learner to train under guidance.

Basic Coaching Skills: Following are a f sic skills that a coach must posses:

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1. Goal Setting: The first important coaching skill to possess is the ability to elicit clear, achievable, well-defined and motivating goals from your clients. The right goals and milestones guide the actions and focus the clients' energies on a clear objective.

To help the client to explore and evaluate their goals some proven goal setting techniques like SMART are a good choice. This means the goal should always be Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic, and Timely. Another important skill of a great coach is to be able to reframe problems as solutions. So whenever your clients tell you about a problem, ask what needs to happen to solve this problem.

2. Actively Listen: A great coaching skill is to actively listen to the client, gathering information and afterward filtering and clarifying it for the client. An active listener is neutral, non-judgemental and engaged. So try to be as objective as possible, give each client your full attention and show genuine interest. Active listening contains: Repeating: By repeating meaningful words or sentences you show your clients that you really understand what's important to them and that you truly understand them.

Paraphrasing: Is rendering the message using similar words has the same effect as repeating.

Summarizing: Summarize the main message of your client in your own words (use short sentences). This makes sure you understand your client's message and helps to keep the focus on what's important.

You can also actively listen to your clients between the sessions. Use a software tool like CleverMemo where they can share their thoughts and experiences and give them the feeling there's always someone listening to them.

3. Looking and Observing: Besides actively listening to the words of your client you shouldn't forget to read the gestures, take in the emotions and thoughts and read between the lines. Does the client get really angry while she is telling you about her colleague or sad while talking about her

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tner? Is she excited or anxious while she is talking about that job rview?

Build Rapport and Demonstrate Empathy: Another very important coaching skill is to show your client that you truly understand her. By actively listening and observing empathy develops naturally. It's about connecting with your client without judging and being self-focused. Empathy builds trust and is an important element of a great coaching relationship.

Don't just follow a framework of a coaching process. Every client and process is individual and so is the need for support. Try to find out what could help your client to achieve her goal faster or to find a sustainable solution for her problem.

5. Curiosity: The difference between knowing (or assumptions) and discovering is curiosity. Another basic skill good coaches possess. Try not to judge and to stay as objective as possible while you find out what truly matters to your client.

Show a genuine interest in her goals or problems and stay in the moment instead of being focused on the next question or technique on your agenda. A valuable skill is to keep interruptions to a minimum but at the same time keeping the conversation focused and on-target.

6. Provide Guideline: A coach supports her clients in achieving a specific goal or to find solutions to a situation they are in. Usually, this is not a one-time event but a process that takes time. The session is used to find new solutions, inspiration, impulses and to think about the action steps our client has to take before they achieve their goals.

The real work starts after the session where our client has to implement the learnings from a session into her daily life. In theory, this is often easy, but there will always be (unforeseeable) hurdles, roadblocks, reactions, distractions or unhelpful patterns which make taking these steps harder than it seems.

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As a great coach, you know about this fact and prepare your clients for it. Don't leave your clients alone after the session and provide a guideline or framework throughout the coaching.

Every client and every process is individual and so should be the level of support you provide. Regular check-ins, worksheets, a journal or questionnaires are great tools to keep the process going between sessions and to make sure our clients stay on track. CleverMemo is a great software tool that helps you to provide this individual support to each client and to save time with your daily tasks like session prep.

7. Give Feedback: Giving Feedback the right way is another essential coaching skill. Feedback should never be arrogant or used as a vehicle to show your client „you know better" or you're the expert. It should be clear, relevant, constructive, solution-focused, positive and motivating.

The goal is not to make the client feel bad about what she's doing but more to help her find solutions and new ways to improve and do better. Providing feedback the right way is a great vehicle to build trust with a client.

8. Get Feedback: Assign your clients a short questionnaire after each session where they can share their key insights of each session and provide feedback on what was the most valuable in this session. Encourage them to write a success journal to share their thoughts and experiences right at the moment when they occur and emotions are fresh.

Use regular check-ins to see how things are going and if further support is needed. We have several ready-to-use tools and templates integrated into CleverMemo. You can assign them to your clients' coaching stream with just a few clicks and get invaluable feedback.

9. Ask (the right) Questions at the Right Time: Asking powerful questions is one of the most important coaching skills. The right questions help your clients to get clear on their goals, as well as to find answers and solutions to their problems.

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Knowing the right types of questions and ask them at the right time is the key to a successful coaching process.

10. Constantly Evaluate: Coaching Evaluation is a systematic way to determine the outcome and merit of effective coaching. Coaching is a dynamic and individual process. Our clients' plans and goals are never static because development and change are never linear. Goals will and should change and evolve during a coaching relationship.

To manage the upcoming deviations it's important to monitor and evaluate the ongoing process continuously. This helps to easily determine whether adaptive action and additional guidance are required.

11: Appropriate Techniques and Methods: To know when and how to use the right coaching technique is one of the key coaching skills. Coaching techniques and tools, if used the right way, can change the direction of client's lives and help them achieve continuous growth, prosperity, and sustainable success. Effective coaching goes beyond the ability to ask the right questions in the right order.

Great coaches are experts in guiding their clients through the process of change. They enhance and enable their clients to reach their full potential, overcome roadblocks and help them to accomplish sustainable success.

12. Regular Check-ins: This is more a habit instead of a coaching skill, but it ensures that you always provide high quality and powerful coaching to each of your clients.

Let your clients complete a short questionnaire before and after each coaching session. This helps both you and your clients to recognize their progress and success since the last session and ensures the understanding of each other. It's also a perfect way to check if the client is happy with the coaching or if there's something she wishes to be different in the next session.

Use tools to check in whether the client has taken and to find out if there were roadblocks and what they've been struggling with. It shows you what bothers them most at the moment and what they want to focus on during

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their next session. At the same time, you'll find out what has been working and what hasn't so you can adjust your coaching to your clients' needs.

Regularly check whether milestones and goals have been reached. It sounds pretty obvious but sometimes we don't realize our progress until we take a step back to see what has already been done and achieved. This provides motivation to take the next steps and keep going.

The Differences between Teaching, Coaching, Mentoring and Counselling: Although teaching, coaching, mentoring and counselling all share some key characteristics and skills, they are nonetheless quite different and it's important to be aware of the differences.

Teaching and Training: *Teaching and training* involve an expert teacher who imparts knowledge to their students.

Although the best teachers will use participative and interactive techniques, like coaching, there is very definitely an imbalance of knowledge, with the teacher as expert knowing the 'right answer'.

Coaching: *Coaching* involves the belief that the individual has the answers to their own problems within them.

The coach is not a subject expert, but rather is focused on helping the individual to unlock their own potential. The focus is very much on the individual and what is inside their head. A coach is not necessarily a designated individual: anyone can take a coaching approach with others, whether peers, subordinates or superiors.

The key skill of coaching is asking the right questions to help the individual work through their own issue

Mentoring: *Mentoring* is similar to coaching. There is general agreement that a mentor is a guide who helps someone to learn or develop faster than they might do alone.

In the workplace mentors are often formally designated as such by mutual agreement, and outside of an individual's line management chain. They

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usually have considerable experience and expertise in the individual's line of business.

A mentoring relationship usually focuses on the future, career development, and broadening an individual's horizons, unlike coaching which tends to focus more on the here and now and solving immediate problems or issues.

See our further pages: **What is Mentoring?** and **Mentoring Skills** for more information.

Counselling: *Counselling* is closer to a therapeutic intervention. It focuses on the past, helping the individual to overcome barriers and issues from their past and move on. Here, the focus may be either internal or external.

For more about the role of the counsellor, see our pages: What is Counselling? and Approaches to Counselling.

The differences between these various 'learning methods can be summarised as:

Learning Method:	Coaching	Mentoring	Counselling
The Question:	How?	What?	Why?
The Focus:	The present	The future	The past
Aim:	Improving skills	Developing and committing to learning goals	Overcoming psychological barriers
Objective:	Raising competence	Opening horizons	Building self-understanding

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THEORIES OF LEADERSHIP

The leadership theories, according to Stogdill represented serious attempts to gain an increasingly more sophisticated understanding of the nature of leadership. The recent classification of leadership theories as advanced by Stogdill are: (1) Great Man Theories; (2) Environmental Theories; (3) Personal-Situational Theories; (4) Interaction – expectation Theories; (5) Humanistic Theories; (6) Exchange Theories; (7) Behavioural theories; and (8) Perceptual and Cognitive Theories.

Leaders who were considered great men from time to time attracted the attention of the masses and earned worldwide reputation mainly because they possessed unique qualities and capabilities. The works of Carlyle (1841) highlighted that wherever the hero is, no matter where he was found, he would always contribute something substantial which was obviously different from others in terms of intelligence, energy and moral force. In whatever direction the masses may be influenced to go, they are always led by the superior few. Certain leaders emerge at the tie when situation demands so. They appear at a critically important advancement of socially valued cause, devotes themselves to it and exhibits their abilities and skills required at the time to solve the social problems existing in times of stress, change and adaptation. Early influence come from Galton's study of hereditary background of great men and accordingly theorists explain leadership on the basis of inheritance. The personal situation theories takes the congregation of three factors as Case (1933) mentions (1) the personality traits of the leader; (2) the nature of the group and of its members, and (3) the event (change or problem) confronting the group. The behavior of a leader is the outcome of the interaction between his followers and the situation. The leadership is observed as an act which interact and engage in mutual task performance with the group and helps in promoting effectiveness by conforming to specific subordinate motivation, expectations, needs etc. at the same time contribute towards the accomplishment of organizational goals. The contribution

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by theorists namely Carlyle, Galton. Cattell, Homans, McGregor, Argris, Likert, Fiedler, Blake and Mouton, Hollander, House and others, remained the landmarks for leadership research. Taking Carlyle's ideas as basis for all theories that a leader is endowed with superior qualities that differentiated him from his followers, it "should" be possible to identify those unique qualities. This assumption gave rise to the trait approach to leadership. Hence the theories of current widespread interest as emerged from sources of various authors is enumerated and the description of these theories is given hereafter:

Trait Theory of Leadership

A trait is any distinctive physical or psychological characteristic of an individual to which the individuals' behavior could be attributed. The leader holding a key position in a school is considered as an elitist – superior, in mind knowledge and experience. In the school situation the most qualified to sort out the complexities of problem situations is the Principal. In the accomplishment of this task, the leader in such a formal organizational structure in consultation with colleagues create new structures, formulates new policy and eliminate or merge departments etc. within the limited confines of a closed system. But all these depend greatly upon the capacity to overcome toughest organizational problems. The traits that commonly impress upon the leader falls into two categories; inherent personal qualities and the acquired tendencies. In an attempt to identify and measure leadership qualities and the inherent leadership traits that surely screen leaders from non-leaders, it was concluded by Jennings that fifty years of study failed to produce one personality trait or set of qualities that can be used, to discriminate leaders and non-leaders. Hanson while giving comments on trait theory raised the question, "Dogreat men cause great times or do great times cause great men?" While searching for this question, he came across Shakespeare's literature which answered on both the fronts "some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them".

Hanson also listed a number of difficulties which were associated with the trait approach to leadership, such as: (1) In the data it was seen that as behaviours appeared to be unrelated to traits, new traits were postulated, "until it became apparent that which included everything discriminated nothing". Traits

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lost their identity as it was felt that no independent measures of the traits were available. (2) Due to the absence of suitable psychological taxonomies, Lipham pointed out that the lists of traits often included somewhat contradictory traits – kind but firm, pensive but active, steady but flexible forceful but coercive. (3) The test scores responsible for identifying leadership traits were not predictive of leader effectiveness in the institutions; and (4) The trait approach completely ignored the interaction between the individual and the group; Stogdill (1980) considered traits as isolated entities. But when taken into clusters or combinations particularly their interactions their results turn out to be better. The traits categorized under five sub-headings were:

(1) Capacity intelligence, alertness, verbal facility, originality, judgment, (2) Achievement: scholarship, knowledge, athletic accomplishment. (3) Responsibility: dependability, initiative, persistence, aggressiveness, self confidence, desire to excel; (4) Participation activity, sociability, co-operation, adaptability, humour; (5) Status: Socio-economic position, popularity, and (6) Situation: mental level, status, skills, needs and interests of followers, objectives to be achieved etc. Stogdill advocated that a person does not become a leader by virtue of the possession of some combination of traits rather leadership virtue of the possession of some combination of traits rather leadership must be conceived in terms of the interaction of variables especially characteristic of the situation which is in constant flux and change different situation call for leaders who may be possessing traits for that particular situation. If is not difficult to find persons who are leaders but leaders acting efficiently in one situation may not necessarily operate in that manner in another similar situation. Hence he considered "Situation" of the leader as a trait. It however meant that leadership was actually a combination of specific personal attributes fulfilling leadership needs that arise in specific situations.

Critical Comments on trait theories: A question posed here is whether the behavioural approach provide more definite answers about the nature of leadership because it would have practical implications quite different from those of trait approach. If trait approach had been successful, it would have provided a basis for selecting the "right" person to assume formal positions in groups and organizations requiring leadership. The difference between trait and

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behavior theories; in terms of application lies in their underlying assumptions. If trait theories were valid, then leaders are born: the leaders possessing it or not. On the other hand if there were specific behavior that identified leaders, then leadership would have been a subject that could be taught–the programmes related to leadership could be designed and behavioural patterns in individuals who desired to be effective leaders be implanted in them. This was surely a more exciting avenue for it would mean that the supply of leaders could be expanded. If training world, we would have an infinite supply of effective leaders.

In the struggle between the "treatises" and the "situations", the latter "seemed" to be emerging victorious from the fray.

Behavioral Theory of Leadership

The behavioural models can be thought in terms of the manner in which the leaders actually behave as observed by others. They are also referred to as leadership style theories: One's way of behaving is termed as "one's style". (Hersay and Blanchard, 1977). They are certainly something unique in the way that effective leaders behave. They tend to be more democratic or autocratic.

The theories on leadership behavior can be traced back to the initial study done to alter the leadership behavior of monkeys through reinforcement. (Aaronovich and Khotin 1929). An attempt to change the behavior of subordinates through persuasion or influence of leaders was made by Scott (1977).

Most of the related studies on behavioural aspects of leadership support the idea that it was not the principal who caused subordinate behavior rather they created situations or occasions the consequences to which form a behavioural contingency for analysis. Stimulus in leader follower situations hence generally originate from the leaders.

Based on this perspective, two schools of thought emerged. One emphasized a high concern for task (output) while the other one stressed highly on concern for relationship (people). The former is the authoritarian style of leadership and the latter one is the democratic style of leadership.

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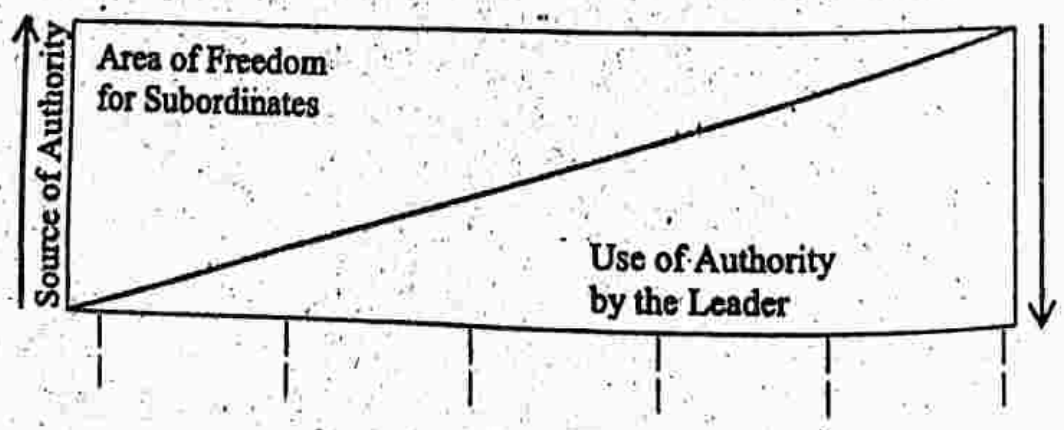
Douglas McGregor assumes the authoritarian style to be Theory X and the democratic style to be Theory Y. Theory X assumes an average person who dislikes work and has to be coerced, controlled, directed and threatened, prefers to be directed to avoid responsibility, viously calls for a tough and authoritarian behavior by a leader, assumption that the power of leaders is derived from the position they occupy. Theory Y assumes a person with self-direction and self-control makes an effort to achieve the objectives under proper conditions has a relatively high degree of imagination and creativity in the solution of organizational problems.

The democratic style assumes that the power of leaders is granted by the group they are to lead and that people can be creative and self-directed if properly motivated. Thesis are not only two sets of assumptions that leaders can carry of their subordinates. Rather these are the two extremes and between these two extremes, there can be are the two extremes and between these two extremes, there can be a variety of shades or combinations of assumptions of theory X and Y that leaders can perceive of the followers.

The views of theory X and Y were further closely studied by Robert Tannenbaum and Warren M. Schmidt. A wide variety of styles of leadership were depicted by them on a continuum moving between two extremes– Authoritarianism or task oriented and Democratic or relationship oriented. The continuum indicated the seven different shades of approaches between the most authoritarian to the most democratic style of leadership. The continuum is figured below:

(Democratic)<——————————>(Authoritarian)

Relationship Oriented<——————————> Task Oriented



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Leader permits subordinates to function within limits defined by superiors	Leader defines limits asks group to make decisions	Leader presents problem gets suggestions & makes decision	Leader presents ideas and invites questions	Leader sells decision	Leader makes decision and announces it

Fig. 3.1 Continuum of Leader Behaviour

This continuum can go beyond democratic leader behavior, to a laisse-faire style of leadership behavior. This style of behavior permits the members of the group to do whatever they want to do No policies or procedures are established. There exists a very informal leadership role and that is reason for not including this particular leadership behavior in the continuum. Cartwright and Zander group dynamics studies followed similar lines joined by Ohio State Leadership Studies. And Michigan Leadership Studies needs special reference as these are the most popular ones as the concepts developed by them could be used to create a grid for looking at and appraising leadership styles.

Contingencies Theory of Leadership

The first comprehensive contingency model for leadership was developed by Fred Fiedler. Though he started his work in 1951 but it was only in his book "A Theory of Leadership Effectiveness" he dealt in detail in 1967. His model proposes that effective group performance depends upon proper match between the leader's style of interacting with his/her subordinates and the degree to which the situation gives control and influence to the leader. Fiedler goes significantly beyond trait and behavior approaches by attempting to isolate situation, relating his personality measure to his situational classification and then predicting leadership effectiveness as a function of the two.

Fiedler's theory proposed three situational factors: (i) Leader member relations: how well liked, respected and trusted the leader is: (ii) Task structure; the degree to which the job assignments are procedurized (i.e. structured or unstructured):

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and (iii) Position power: the degree of influence a leader has over power variables such as hiring, firing, discipline, promotion and salary increases.

Fiedler states that the more positive the leader member relations, the more highly structured the job activity and the greater the leader's influence. In the Fiedler's Model, eight types of situations depending upon whether leader member relations were good or poor, task was structured or unstructured and leader position power was strong or weak were taken into consideration as shown below:-

Style	Leader-Member Relations	Task Structure	Leaders Position Power
I	Good	Structured	Strong
II	Good	Structured	Weak
III	Good	Unstructured	Strong
IV	Good	Unstructured	Weak
V	Poor	Structured	Strong
VI	Poor	Unstructured	Strong
VII	Poor	Unstructured	Weak
VIII	Poor	Unstructured	Weak

Fiedler in his theory tried to explain the kind of Leadership style each of these situations cell for. It was assumed that the more task oriented leaders tend to perform better in situations that was favourable for the leader–(Situations I, II and III) and the situations that were unfavourable (Situation VIII). People-oriented leaders performed better in situations that were neither very favourable nor unfavourable (Situations IV, V, VI and VII).

Fielders study of over 12,000 groups resulted in a graph shown on next page.

Basically Fiedler says the shape of the curve implies that task oriented leaders tend to perform better in situations that are very unfavourable (the right and left sides of the curve which fall below the dotted line). Relationship oriented

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leaders however tend to perform moderately favourable in situations–situations that give them neither great nor little control and influence.

In order to predict effective and ineffective styles of leaders. Fiedler in his theory used on the one hand interaction of leader personality as measured by the least preferred co-worker the LPC and situation favourability on the other hand as measured by leader-member relations, task characteristics and leader position power terms (high LPC leaders) were characterized as relationship oriented and those who responded to the least preferred co-worker in negative terms were characterized as task oriented. Two needs were thought to be present in a leader–need for good leader subordinate relations and need for task success. The orientation referred to these two needs and the dominant one among the two were characterized as the leaders' personality. In this continuum the dimension of situation favourability through the interaction which of course occurred, the resultant leader behavior was also considered to be an integral part In this way the leaders orientation determines which leader behaviours (sacrifice either control over task completion or pleasant relations with subordinates) will be exhibited when the leader is in a stressful situation (low situation favourability). In the Fiedler's theory the low LPC leader, who concentrates on task completion is the more effective leader in the unfavourable situation because at least the job gets done. In the situations of medium favourability research has shown that the high LPC leader is more effective though it is not clear why. In very favourable situations the low LPC leader is also most effective. In this situation the leader can concentrate on secondary goals because his or her more basic needs are met. Consequently in very favourable situation the low LPC leader exhibits considerate behavior, while the high LPC leader exhibits task-relevant behaviours. Dessler (1980) explained that since task-relevant behaviours are redundant in highly favourable situations (characterized by low task ambiguity high position power and good leader member relations), the low LPC leader is more effective and the high LPC leader is less effective in such situations.

The Practical Exposure of Fiedler's Theory: Three main difficulties were experienced when the theory was exposed at practical situations. First the results of many studies contradicted Fiedler's theory: For example the Fiedler's theory considered a task oriented leader the best in situation III whereas others found

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that more democratic leader did best in such a situation. Second there was no unambiguous interpretation of the LPC measure. Third, there was explanation presented to account for the demonstrated effectiveness of high LPC leaders in situations of medium favourability.

Fiedler believed the LPC score meant that the person was considerate people oriented leader. A low LPC score meant that the person was an autocratic task oriented leader. But there was a controversy over what exactly the LPC was measuring. Schmidt offered an alternative explanation of the LPC measure. According to him LPC was individual difference variable that measured the way an individual defined the job. That is LPC was an index of which organizational function and goals the leader identified as relevant and important. Schmidt argued that an individual's behavior was determined by his or her primary education.

Fiedler's complicated contingency theory of leadership effectiveness then led him to conclude that it is obviously easier to change someone's rank and power, or to modify the job he is supposed to do than it is to change his personality or leadership style. House and Baetz (1979) while challenging the theory advocated that it, failed more explanation to LPC measure because predictions or prescriptions cannot be made without reliance on the LPC measure. Hence the theory and methods though influential have not commanded wide assent.

However in spite of the criticisms, Fiedler model continues to be a dominant input in the development of a contingency explanation of leadership effectiveness. Its greatest contribution may be in the direction it has taken leadership research rather than in any specific answers that it provides.

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THEORIES OF MANAGEMENT

PRE-CLASSICAL CONTRIBUTORS

A number of individuals in the pre-classical period of the middle and late 1800s offered ideas that laid the groundwork for subsequent, broader inquiries into the nature of management. Among the principal pre-classical contributors are Robert Owen, Charles Babbage and Henry R Towne.

1. **ROBERT OWEN (1771-1858):** A successful British entrepreneur was well ahead of his time in recognizing the importance of human resources. He became particularly interested in the working and living conditions of his employees while running a cotton mill in New Lanark, Scotland. As was common, the mill employed 400 to 500 young children, who worked 13-hour days that included 1 hour off for meals. Although his business partners resisted some of his ideas, Owen tried to improve the living condition of the employees by upgrading streets, houses, sanitation and the educational system in New Lanark. At the time, Owen was considered to be radical, but today his views are widely accepted. His ideas laid the groundwork for the human relations movement, which is discussed later in this chapter.

2. **Charles Babbage (1792-1871):** An English mathematician is widely known as the father of modern computing. His projects produced the world's first practical mechanical calculator and an analytical engine that had the basic element of a modern day computer. Difficulties in directing his various projects, however, helped him to explore new ways of doing things. In the process, he made direct contributions to management theory.

3. **Henry E. Towne (1844-1924)** called for the establishment of a science of management and the development of management principles that could be applied across management situations.

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Babbage was enthralled with the idea of work specialization, the decree to which work was divided into various jobs. He recognized that not only physical work but mental work as well could be specialized.

Babbage also devised a profit- sharing plan that had two parts, a bonus that was awarded for useful suggestions and a portion of wages that was depended on factory profit.

Major Features of Pre-classical Contributors: *Robert Owen* Advocated concerns for the working and living conditions of workers Charles Babbage: Built the first practical mechanical calculator and a prototype of modern computers: predicted the specialization of mental work: suggested profit sharing. Henry R. Towne: Outlined the importance of management as a science and called for the development of management principles.

CLASSICAL VIEW POINT

One of the first schools of management thought, the classical management theory, developed during the Industrial Revolution when new problems related to the factory system began to appear. Managers were unsure of how to train employees (many of them non-English speaking immigrants) or deal with increased labor dissatisfaction, so they began to test solutions. As a result, the classical management theory developed from efforts to find the "one best way" to perform and manage tasks.

This school of thought is made up of two branches:

a) Classical scientific and b) Classical administrative theories

Classical scientific theory: This arose because of the need to increase productivity and efficiency. The emphasis was on trying to find the best way to get the most work done by examining how the work process was actually accomplished and by scrutinizing the skills of the workforce. The classical scientific school owes its roots to several major contributors, including Frederick Taylor, Henry Gantt, and Frank and Lillian Gilbreth.

Frederick Taylor is often called the —father of scientific management.| Taylor believed that organizations should study tasks and develop precise

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procedures. As an example, in 1898, Taylor calculated how much iron from rail cars Bethlehem Steel plant workers could be unloading if they were using the correct movements, tools, and steps. The result was an amazing 47.5 tons per day instead of the mere 12.5 tons each worker had been averaging. In addition, by redesigning the shovels the workers used, Taylor was able to increase the length of work time and therefore decrease the number of people shoveling from 500 to 140. Lastly, he developed an incentive system that paid workers more money for meeting the new standard. Productivity at Bethlehem Steel shot up overnight. As a result, many theorists followed Taylor's philosophy when developing their own principles of management.

Taylors Principles of Management

1. Scientifically study each part of a task and develop the best method for developing the task.
2. Carefully select workers and train them to perform the task by using the scientifically developed method.
3. Cooperate fully with workers to ensure that they use the proper method.
4. Divide work and responsibilities so that management is responsible for planning work methods using scientific principles and workers are responsible for executing the work accordingly.

Henry Gantt, an associate of Taylor, developed the Gantt chart, a bar graph that measures planned and completed work along each stage of production. Based on time instead of quantity, volume, or weight, this visual display chart has been a widely used planning and control tool since its development in 1910.

Frank and Lillian Gilbreth, a husband-and-wife team, studied job motions. In Frank's early career as an apprentice bricklayer, he was interested in standardization and method study. He watched bricklayers and saw that some workers were slow and inefficient, while others were very productive. He discovered that each bricklayer used a different set of motions to lay bricks. From his observations, Frank isolated the basic

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movements necessary to do the job and eliminated unnecessary motions. Workers using these movements raised their output from 1,000 to 2,700 bricks per day. This was the first motion study designed to isolate the best possible method of performing a given job. Later, Frank and his wife Lillian studied job motions using a motion-picture camera and a split-second clock. When her husband died at the age of 56, Lillian continued their work. The basic ideas regarding scientific management developed include the following:

a. Developing new standard methods for doing each job

b. Selecting, training, and developing workers instead of allowing them to choose their own tasks and train themselves

c. Developing a spirit of cooperation between workers and management to ensure that work is carried out in accordance with devised procedures

d. Dividing work between workers and management in almost equal shares, with each group taking over the work for which it is best fitted

Classical administrative theory; Whereas scientific management focused on the productivity of individuals, the classical administrative approach concentrates on the total organization. The emphasis is on the development of managerial principles rather than work methods. Contributors to this school of thought include Max Weber, Henri Fayol, Mary Parker Follett, and Chester I. Barnard. These theorists studied the flow of information within an organization and emphasized the importance of understanding how an organization operated.

In the late 1800s, Max Weber disliked the idea that many European organizations were managed on a —personall (family-like) basis and that employees were loyal to individual supervisors rather than to the organization. He believed that organizations should be managed impersonally and that a formal organizational structure, where specific rules were followed, was important. In other words, he didn't think that authority should be based on a person's personality. He thought authority should be something that was part of a person's job and passed from

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individual to individual as one person left and another took over. This non-personal objective from organization was called a **bureaucracy**. Weber believed that all bureaucracies have the following characteristics:

a) **A well-defined hierarchy:** All positions within a bureaucracy are structured in a way that permits the higher positions to supervise and control the lower positions. This clear chain of command facilitates control and order throughout the organization.

b) **Division of labour and specialization:** All responsibilities in an organization are specialized so that each employee has the necessary expertise to do a particular task.

c) **Rules and regulations:** Standard operating procedures govern all organizational activities to provide certainty and facilitate coordination.

d) **Impersonal relationships between managers and employees.** Managers should maintain an impersonal relationship with employees so that favoritism and personal prejudice do not influence decisions.

e) **Competence.** Competence and not –whom you know,l should be the basis for all decisions made in hiring, job assignments, and promotions in order to foster ability and merit as the primary characteristics of a bureaucratic organization.

f) **Records.** A bureaucracy needs to maintain complete files regarding all its activities.

Henri Fayol, a French mining engineer, developed 14 principles of management based on his management experiences. These principles provide modern-day managers with general guidelines on how a supervisor should organize her/his department and manage her/her staff. Although later research has created controversy over many of the following principles, they are still widely used in management theories.

1. **Division of work:** Division of work and specialization

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produces more and better work with the same effort.

2. **Authority and responsibility:** Authority is the right to give orders and the power to exact obedience. A manager has official authority because of her position, as well as personal authority based on individual personality, intelligence, and experience. Authority creates responsibility.
3. **Discipline:** Obedience and respect within an organization are absolutely essential. Good discipline requires managers to apply sanctions whenever violations become apparent.
4. **Unity of command:** An employee should receive orders from only one superior.

Unity of direction: Organizational activities must have one central authority and one plan of action.

1. **Subordination of individual interest to general interest:** The interests of one employee or group of employees are subordinate to the interests and goals of the organization.
2. **Remuneration of personnel:** Salaries (the price of services rendered by employees) should be fair and provide satisfaction both to the employee and employer..
3. **Centralization:** The objective of centralization is the best utilization of personnel. The degree of centralization varies according to the dynamics of each organization.
4. **Scalar chain:** A chain of authority exists from the highest organizational authority to the lowest ranks.
5. **Order:** Organizational order for materials and personnel is essential. The right materials and the right employees are necessary for each organizational function and activity.
6. **Equity:** In organizations, equity is a combination of kindliness

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and justice. Both equity and equality of treatment should be considered when dealing with employees.

7. **Stability of tenure of personnel:** To attain the maximum productivity of personnel, a stable work force is needed.
8. **Initiative:** Thinking out a plan and ensuring its success is an extremely strong motivator. Zeal, enetgy, and initiatives are desired at all levels of the organizational ladder.
9. **Esprit de corps:** Teamwork is fundamentally important to an organization. Work teams and extensive face-to-face verbal communication encourages teamwork.

Mary Parker Follett stressed the importance of an organization establishing common goals for its employees. However, she also began to think somewhat differently than the other theorists of her day, discarding command-style hierarchical organizations where employees were treated like robots. She began to talk about such things as ethics, power, and leadership. She encouraged managers to allow employees to participate in decision making. She stressed the importance of people rather than techniques - a concept very much before her time. As a result, she was a pioneer and often not taken seriously by management scholars of her time. But times changed, and innovative ideas from the past suddenly take on new meanings. Much of what managers do today is based on the fundamentals that Follett established more than 70 years ago.

Chester Barnard, who was president of New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, introduced the idea of the **informal organization** — cliques (exclusive groups of people) that naturally form within a company. He felt that these informal organizations provided necessary and vital communication functions for the overall organization and that they could help the organization accomplish its goals. Barnard felt that it was particularly important for managers to develop a sense of common purpose where a willingness to cooperate is strongly encouraged. He is credited

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with developing the **acceptance theory of management,** which emphasizes the willingness of employees to accept that managers have legitimate authority to act. Barnard felt that four factors affected the willingness of employees to accept authority:

a) The employees must understand the communication.

b) The employees accept the communication as being consistent with the organization's purposes.

c) The employees feel that their actions will be consistent with the needs and desires of the other employees.

The employees feel that they are mentally and physically able to carry out the order. Barnard's sympathy for and understanding of employee needs positioned him as a bridge to the behavioral school of management, the next school of thought to emerge.

BEHAVIORAL VIEW POINT

As management research continued in the 20th century, questions began to come up regarding the interactions and motivations of the individual within organizations. Management principles which were developed during the classical period were simply not useful in dealing with many management situations and could not explain the behavior of individual employees. In short, classical theory ignored employee motivation and behavior. As a result, the behavioral school was a natural outgrowth of this revolutionary management experiment. The behavioral management theory is often called the human relations movement because it addresses the human dimension of work. Behavioral theorists believed that a better understanding of human behavior at work, such as motivation, conflict, expectations, and group dynamics, improved productivity. The theorists who contributed to this school viewed employees as individuals, resources, and assets to be developed and worked with - not as machines, as in the past. Several individuals and experiments contributed to this theory.

Elton Mayo's contributions came as part of the Hawthorne studies, a series of experiments that rigorously applied classical management theory only to reveal its shortcomings. The Hawthorne experiments consisted of

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two studies conducted at the Hawthorne Works of the Western Electric Company in Chicago from 1924 to 1932. The first study was conducted by a group of engineers seeking to determine the relationship of lighting levels to worker productivity. Surprisingly enough, they discovered that worker productivity increased as the lighting levels decreased- that is, until the employees were unable to see what they were doing, after which performance naturally declined. A few years later, a second group of experiments began. Harvard researchers Mayo and F. J. Roethlisberger supervised a group of five women in a bank wiring room. They gave the women special privileges, such as the right to leave their workstations without permission, take rest periods, enjoy free lunches, and have variations in pay levels and workdays. This experiment also resulted in significantly increased rates of productivity. In this case, Mayo and Roethlisberger concluded that the increase in productivity resulted from the supervisory arrangement rather than the changes in lighting or other associated worker benefits. Because the experimenters became the primary supervisors of the employees, the intense interest they displayed for the workers was the basis for the increased motivation and resulting productivity. Essentially, the experimenters became a part of the study and influenced its outcome. This is the origin of the term Hawthorne effect, which describes the special attention researchers give to a study's subjects and the impact that attention has on the study's findings. The general conclusion from the Hawthorne studies was that human relations and the social needs of workers are crucial aspects of business management. This principle of human motivation helped revolutionize theories and practices of management.

Abraham Maslow, a practicing psychologist, developed one of the most widely recognized **needs theories,** a theory of motivation based upon a consideration of human needs. His theory of human needs had three assumptions:

a. Human needs are never completely satisfied.

b. Human behavior is purposeful and is motivated by the need for satisfaction.

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c. Needs can be classified according to a hierarchical structure of importance, from the lowest to highest. Maslow broke down the needs hierarchy into five specific areas:

d. **Physiological needs.** Maslow grouped all physical needs necessary for maintaining basic human well-being, such as food and drink, into this category. After the need is satisfied, however, it is no longer a motivator.

e. **Safety needs.** These needs include the need for basic security, stability, protection, and freedom from fear. A normal state exists for an individual to have all these needs generally satisfied. Otherwise, they become primary motivators.

f. **Belonging and love needs.** After the physical and safety needs are satisfied and are no longer motivators, the need for belonging and love emerges as a primary motivator. The individual strives to establish meaningful relationships with significant others.

g. **Esteem needs.** An individual must develop self-confidence and wants to achieve status, reputation, fame, and glory.

h. **Self-actualization needs.** Assuming that all the previous needs in the hierarchy are satisfied, an individual feels a need to find himself. Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory helped managers visualize employee motivation.

Douglas McGregor was heavily influenced by both the Hawthorne studies and Maslow. He believed that two basic kinds of managers exist. One type, the Theory X manager, has a negative view of employees and assumes that they are lazy, untrustworthy, and incapable of assuming responsibility. On the other hand, the Theory Y manager assumes that employees are not only trustworthy and capable of assuming responsibility, but also have high levels of motivation. An important aspect of McGregor's idea was his belief that managers who hold either set of assumptions can create **self-fulfilling prophecies** - that through their behavior, these managers create situations where subordinates act in ways that confirm the manager's original expectations.

As a group, these theorists discovered that people worked for inner satisfaction and not materialistic rewards, shifting the focus to the role of individuals in an organization's performance.

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Verbal and Non-Verbal Communication:

In early days when man has not learnt the proper writing and was not rich in linguistics, he used to draw different shapes for communication. That can be place as an example of the non-verbal communication.

Non-verbal communication means that you convey something without using of language, word or even sound. The question arises that how comes it possible that someone conveys a message without usin a sound even. It seems interesting and can be understood by looking into it's types.

Types of Non-verbal communication.

a. Body Language
b. Appearance
c. Posture
d. Space and distance
e. Touch
f. Body odurr or smell.

These all aforesaid types can be termed as the examples of the Non-verbal communication. After having said that all, let's see how much communication is important for an Educational leader.

Communication and Educational Leader: As we know that the word communication means the imparting of news or information, or we can say that knowledge is also an in-depth information. And what is the task of an educational leader ? Naturally his foremost duty is to communicate.

Areas of communication of an Educational Leader: There are two main areas for an educational leader to communicate.

- Communication as a teacher
- Communication as an Administrator
- **Importance of Communication as a teacher for educational leader.** Communication as a teacher is the basic duty and tool of an educational leader. Communication either in verbal or non-verbal form. Both matter and are equally important. The more the

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teacher is well versant in communication the more effective teaching learning process will take place. And it includes all forms of communication and their types that we have already discussed. When the teacher is teaching or delivering a lecture, he is communicating.

When an educational leader is giving some instructional material in written form, he is communicating. If he is otherwise talking to them in an informal way he is busy in communication.

If he is walking to the class, he is communicating, when he smiles, walks, talks, sits, eats, drinks or whatever he does, he communicates. And all his actions are communication and can have a positive or negative role upon his students. Therefore as the Educational leader is a role model for his students,

Therefore his all actions reflect meanings and are interpreted. It is the duty and responsibility that not to be understood or interpreted wrongly or in negative terms.

Importance of Communication for educational leader as an administrator: Communication as an administrator plays also a vital role for an educational leader. As educational leader if is working as administrator, his policy, rules and way of work is cler to his co-workers provided that he is good in communication skills. If he has a clear vision of his projects and the plans, and he is able enough to convey and impart this vision to his co- workers, he will be called an educational leader with good communication skills.

The educational leader working as an administrator is not restricted to communicate to his co-workers rather he is supposed to communicate verbally to the offices to which he is answerable and with the ones that are answerable to him as well. Moereover he is to attend meetings. And in such meeting he has to communicate verbally and orally. If he has the ability to communicate in a better way he will be liked by both his co-workers and high- ups.

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Communication has a number of advantages and pluses that can be viewed as:

The office or an institution where communication is practiced it's

- Environment will be healthy.
- The workers or students will be happy.
- Motivated
- Ready to work
- Relaxed
- Polite to the people come in contact
- Obedient to their high-ups
- Loyal to their job and duty
- Courageous in the assigned tasks and decisive
- And as a result efficient in their duties.

These aforesaid points are the fruits of communication that can create such a healthy environment.

And the family, institution, states or countries, society, civilizations or generation have a communication-gap will suffer a lot.

There is a need of communication after the battle of hundred years and the matters are decided through dialogue.

As human beings are called as social animals. And man cannot live alone or without a society, therefore the punishment of solitary confinement is considered to be the most rigorous punishment. Only because no man can live a happy and healthy life without communication.

FORMAL, INFORMAL AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

Let's see what do the different words mean separately and how are they different from one another.

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Formal Education: According to an online dictionary

A formal education program is the process of training and developing people in knowledge, skills, mind, and character in a structured and certified program.

That means that the formal education is the process which educate and train people in a structured and certified programme. All the educational institutions like schools, colleges and universities working regularly, following a scheduled time table on daily basis for a specific time duration come under this form of education

Non-formal Education: Non- formal education is a way to facilitate the learner in such a manner where he does not have the worries of following the bells and the daily time table strictly. In this way of education the knowledge is imparted in such a manner that the learner gets education with facility. We have Allama Iqbal Open University and the Virtual University here in

Pakistan. And they are the best examples of the non- formal education giving institutions.

Both formal and non- formal education can be best understood by the following given

Model by Fordham 1993 from Simkins

Ideal-type models of normal and non-formal education

	formal	non-formal
purposes	Long-term & general	Short-term & specific
	Credential-based	Non-credential-based
timing	long cycle / preparatory / full-time	short cycle / recurrent / part-time
content	standardized / input centred	individualized / output centred
	academic	practical

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	entry requirements determine clientele	clientele determine entry requirements
delivery system	institution-based, isolated from environment.	environment-based, community related.
	rigidly structured, teacher-centred and resource intensive	flexible, learner-centred and resource saving
Control	external / hierarchical	self-governing democratic

(Adapted by Fordham 1993 from Simkins 1977: 12-15)

Informal Education: It is the third term that is used along with the aforesaid two term, but it is a bit distant from both. As we know that formal and non- formal education is the way of learning but one is rigid and the other is flexible. But as far as the in-formal education is concerned , it is the set of values or skills and behaviours learned by a person from the society in his day to day dealing with people. As we all see people who are not literate but is an educated person, who knows how to talk to people. And how to behave in different situations. The people who are so educated can be identified along with their best display of skills at any wedding ceremony or any other gathering, with special reference to the villages. Such people behave in the best manner to nanage the human resource and other resources as well,

What we are talking about as 'informal education' may well be described in Scotland as community education or community learning, in Germany as social pedagogy, and in France as animation.

In our society sitting with elders, listening to the stories of past, socialization at different occasions are the ways and norms of informal education.

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Leader Ship
And
Management One Liner

DTEs are appointed by	- DSD
DTEs evaluate the teacher & student progress	- On monthly basis
Retired armed forces employees are hired for	- Monitoring Teams
EMIS Code helps to provide necessary data	- About particular school
Basic Education Community School (BESC)project	-1995
Old name of BESC project	-Non-Formal Basic Education
For Kids care of women employee govt. establish	- Day Care Centers
PEEDA Act was established by Musharraf Govt	.- 2006
PITE & GCETs given under control of DSD in	- 2006
Punjab Transparency & Right to Information Act	- 2013
PESRP was started with the cooperation of	- World Bank
Purpose of PESRP	- Education Improvement
Estacode presently observed	- Estacode 2007
Estacode is pertaining to rules of	- Civil Service
Cash book should be written on	- Daily Basis
All entries of cash book are initiated by	- DDO
Cash received is entered in cashbook in	- First Part
Payment made is entered in cashbook in	- Second Part
Staff pay &allowances is collectively written in	- Cash Book
Which efficiency is difficult to evaluate	- Educational Efficiency

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Going beyond man's knowledge - Transcendalism
Set of activities employed by teacher to enhance student learning- Instruction
Ability to think and solve problems - Intelligence
Generally primary school timing is - 5-6 hours

Report on relieving charge by gazzetted officer - Charge Relinquish Report
Responsibility of education shifted from federal govt. to Provincial govt. under constitutional amendment - 18th 2010

Group Insurance (GI) is paid on the - Death of Employee
GI is paid to the family or - Nominated Heirs
GI is paid if employee dies within 5 years of - Retirement
Scale of GazzettedStaff - BS-16 & Above
Scale of Non-GazzettedStaff - BS-1 to 15
GazzettedStaff of BS-16 & Above called - Officer
Non-GazzettedStaff BS-1 to 15 called - Official
What is superannuation - Age of Retirement
Age of superannuation - 60 Years
Pension granted at the age of 60 Years - Superannuation
Annual Increment is given - 1st December
Annual increment cannot granted for period less than - 6 Months
ACR cannot be initiated for period less than - 3 Months
ACR is written annually at the end of month - December
Choice made between two or more alternatives - Decision
Micro Planning is done at management level - Middle & Lower level
Developing alternative is a step of - Decision Making
An estimation of income and expenditure - Budgeting
Wastage of resources, time, &work prevented by - Budgeting
Main types of budget -Development & non-development
Pay and Allowances are part of budget - Non-Development Budget
Budget for constructing new building, classroom - Development Budget
Additional budget allocated after regular budget - Supplementary Budget
About 90% budget is expended on - Recurring (salaries)
Budget used for SNE - Non-Permanent
Types of SNE - 2 (New + Continued)
SNE use to create new posts&recurring expenditure - SNE New (Fresh)
Process of SNE (New / Fresh) started after - Completion of PC-IV
New building handed over to deptt after - Completion of PC-IV
Prescribed proforma used for preparation of SNE - BM-16

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Sanction of particular SNE is called	- Audit Copy
Types of Excess & Surrender report	- 2
First Excess & Surrender report is submitted	- October
Second Excess & Surrender report is submitted	- February
Budget over the expenditure which is returned	- Surrender
Budget under the expenditure required more	- Excess
Prescribed proforma used for excess & surrender	- BM-32
Statement of Monthly Expenditure (SOME) called	-Reconciliation Report
Monthly expenditure verified from account office	-Through SOME
SOME is sent by DDO for verification to office	-Account Office
Errors in the SOME are corrected by concerned	- Concerned DDO
Prescribed proforma used for SOME	- BM-26
Non-development expenditure other than salaries	- Contigent Expenditure
Office that controls the district accounting work	- District Account Office
Fund allotment within limits of unit of appropriation	-Appropriation
Fund allotment out of limits of unit of appropriation	-Misappropriation
Fund transfer from 1 unit of appropriation to another	-Re-appropriation
Usually supervision is carried out in school by	- Principle/Headmaster
Period of Financial Year	- 1st July to 30th June
Period of Academic Year	- 1st April to 31 March
Solar Calendar Year	- 1st January to 31 December
Lunar Calendar Year	- Muharram to Zulhijjah
No. of days in Solar Calendar	- 365
No. of days in Lunar Calendar	- 355
Literal meaning of supervision	-Superior Knowledge & Power
Authoritative administration is based on	- Dictatorship
Democratic administration is based on	- Mutual Sharing
Laissez Faire administration is based on	- Non-Interference
Functions of educational administration	–Instructional & Non-Instructional Tasks
School policy should be determined by	- Citizens and Teachers
Basic purpose of supervision is the	- Student Effective learning
District govt. cannot create or abolish the	- Posts
Rules for procurement of goods, works & service	-PPRA Rules
PPRA Rules were introduced first in	- 2002
Rule improve transparency, accountability of public purchase	- PPRA Rules
Rules made purchase of public goods transparent	- PPRA Rules
Sparkplug of the school is	- Time Table
Mirror of School is	- Time Table

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Time table of a school depends on	- School working hours
Successful &systematic school-work depends	- On suitable Time Table
Job specification means	- Job Description
Other name of Compulsory Retirement	- Layout of employee
First step of administration	Planning
Efficiently getting work done through people	- Administration
Chairperson of School Management Council	- Head teacher
Space required classroom in elementary school	- 0.60 m^2
Space required classroom in secondary school	- 1 m^2
Least distance for which TA can be availed	- 16 KM
Funds are received from the	- Students
Teacher belongs to Department	- Vocation Department
Head of institution belongs to Department	-Non-Vocation Department
Stock annually checked &physically verified	- 30th June
On absent without leave, boy name shall be struck off	-6 consecutive days
On absent without leave, girl name shall be struck off	-10 consecutive days
An element of fear and anxiety is found in	-Inspection
School administration can be best judged through	-Student Performance
Change agent in the world	- Teacher
Devolution of power has given edu. responsibility	-District Govt.
District Govt. is responsible for education since	- 14-08-2001
District Govt. is responsible for education upto	- College Level
Higher Secondary School manages the classes of	- FA/F.Sc
School management council is an example of	- Decentralization
Staff Development means	- Staff Training
Capacity Building of Staff means	- Staff Training
District Education Authority	- DEA
DEA is being established under	-Devolution Plan 2001
Class IV servants hired by distt. Govt. with	- Politicians Quota
Teachers are recruited by the	- District Govt.
Free textbooks are provided to students upto class	- Matric
Books are provided by the govt.	- Provincial Govt.
Creating greatest output by minimum amount of input	- Efficiency
Produce desired result with minimum time wastage & skills	-Efficiency
Degree to which objectives are achieved	-Effectiveness
Capability of achieving desired results	-Effectiveness
Support young in physical, mental & spiritual development	- Scouting
Challan Form used for recovery of payment	- 32-A
Income Tax deducted from govt. servant pay if it exceed	- 4 Lacs annually

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On transfer, Last Payment Certificate (LPC) issued by - Account Office
Form used to start or stop pay & allowances - Change Form
Previous payment required to be paid to servants - Arrears
DDO Account of school is opened in the - Bank
Amount deposited in DDO Account is distributed by - Cheque or Bycash
Who manages cash flow into or out of govt. treasury - Finance Deptt.
Payment made to govt. treasury (additional pay etc.) - Receipt Figure
Receipt Figure Payment is made through - NBP
Receipt Figure payment is verified from - Account Office
Detail of vacant & occupied posts called - Vacancy Position
Detail of staff working in the institution called - Staff statement

Purpose of contract recruitment is to achieve - Good Governance
Period of initial contract appointment is - 3 to 5 Years
Contract Appointment Regulation Committee stand for - CARC
Who decide that a post be filled on contract or regular -CARC
CARC belongs to - Regulation Wing
Quota for Disabled in recruitment - 3%
Quota for Women in recruitment - 5%
Quota for children of servantsBS-1 to 5 in recruitment -20%
Usually recruitment for post BS-16 & above made through - PPSC
Social Security Benefit (SSB) is given to - Contract employees
Rate of SSB - 30%
SSB is given in lieu of - Pension
Lesson Plans are prepared by - Teachers
Lesson Plans are used on - Daily Basis
Teacher Diaries are written by teachers - Daily Basis
Student diaries are mainly used for - Home work
Syllabus for students is provided in school for period - Whole Year
Initial appointment period to check servant performance - Probation Period

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REGISTERS

1.	Money received and disbursed is entered in	-Cash Register
2.	Record of Employees (BS-1 to 15) is maintained in	-Service Books
3.	Dispatch Register & Incoming Register are called	-Correspondence Reg
4.	Received mail is entered in	-Incoming Mail Register
5.	Dispatch mail is entered in	-Dispatch Mail Register
6.	Distance traveled & oil consumed by vehicle entered in	-Vehicle Log Book
7.	Incidental & other expenses of office are entered in	-Contigency Register
8.	Orders are issued to employees through register	-Order Book
9.	Items purchased are entered in	-Stock Register
10.	Asset with 1 year life or more entered in stock register-Non	-Consumable
11.	Asset with less than 1 year life entered in stock register	-Consumable
12.	Stock register Stationery is used to enter the items of	-Stationery
13.	Employees mark their daily attendance in the register	-Staff Attendance
14.	Attendance of the students is marked in the register	-Students Attendance
15.	Acquaintance Roll is used for salary disbursement of	-Non-Gazzetted
16.	Inspection officers write their views about school in	-Log Register
17.	Good result or misbehavior of student is written in	-Conduct Register
18.	Donations are entered in register	-Donation Register
19.	Repair record of machinery is entered in	-Machinery Repair reg
20.	Repair record of furniture is entered in	-Furniture Repair reg
21.	Repair record of Transport is entered in	-Transport Repair reg
22.	Detail of meetings of SMC members is entered in	-SMC Meeting Register
23.	Out of school temporary move of employees entered	-Movement Register
24.	Token / registration No. of contigent bills is entered	-Token Register
25.	Issued books to students are entered in register	-Book Issue Register
26.	Uniforms issued to students are entered in	-Uniform Issue Register
27.	Results of students are entered in register	-Result Register
28.	Admission/discharge record of students entered in	-Admission/Discharge Reg
29.	School Leaving Certificates are issued from	-School Leaving Cert Reg
30.	School registers should be maintained on	-Regular Basis

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Leave Rule

2.	Duty period less than 15 days is ignored in	- Earned Leave
3.	Duty period more than 15 day in earned leave is treated	- Full Calendar Month
4.	Vocation Department employee can avail earned leave	- 1 for every month
5.	Non-Vocation Department employee can avail earned leave	- 4 for every month
6.	Rate of pay on Earned Leave	- Full pay
7.	Maximum Leaves on Full Pay at 1 Time without medical certificate	-120
8.	Maximum Leaves on Full Pay at 1 Time with medical certificate	-180
9.	Maximum Leaves on Full Pay at 1 Time with medical certificate from leave account in entire service	-365
10.	Leave on Half Pay is granted from the leave account on	- Employee's request
11.	In Leave on Half Pay, one month is treated as	- 15 Days for payment
12.	Extra Ordinary Leave (EOL) is called	- Leave without Pay
13.	EOL can be granted at	- Any ground
14.	Both permanent & contract employees can avail	- EOL
15.	Servant with continuous 10 yr service, can avail EOL	-Maximum 5 Yrs at 1 time
16.	Servant with less than 10 yr service, can avail EOL	-Maximum 2 Years at 1 time
17.	EOL can be extended for servant with 10 yr service	- From 5 to 8 Years
18.	EOL can be extended for less than 10 yr service	- From 2 to 5 Years
19.	Pay & Allowance & annual increment is not admissible	- For servants on EOL
20.	Period of EOL is not counted towards the	- Pension
21.	Period of EOL is not considered as period spent	- On Duty
22.	EOL cannot be converted to any other kind of	- Leave.
23.	Recreation Leave can be granted for maximum period of	- 15 Days in one FY
24.	Recreation Leave is not admissible for employees of	- Vocation Deptt.
25.	'Leave Not Due' is the leave to be	- Earned in future
26.	Maximum period of 'Leave Not Due' in entire service	- 365 Days
27.	In first 5 years of service 'Leave Not Due' shall not exceed	- 90 Days
28.	'Leave Not Due' (LND) is not admissible for	- Contract Employees
29.	Rate of pay on Leave Not Due	- Full Pay
30.	LND is granted if there is reasonable chances of employee	- Resuming duty
31.	Leave granted on death of husband to female employee	- Special Leave

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	Maximum period of Special Leave	- 130 Days
	Rate of pay on Special Leave	- Full Pay
	Special Leave is granted subject to provision of	- Death certificate
	Leave granted to pregnant female for baby birth	- Maternity Leave
36.	Period of Maternity Leave	- 90 Days
37.	Rate of pay on Maternity Leave	- Full Pay
38.	Maternity Leave granted to Non-Vocation Deptt. Employee	- Maximum 3 times
39.	No. of times Maternity Leave granted to Vocation Deptt. Employee	- Unlimited
40.	Leave granted on injury, ailment or disease	- Disability Leave
41.	Disability is granted outside the	- Leave account
42.	Maximum period of Disability Leave	- 720 Days
43.	Disability Leave is subject to	- Medical Advice
44.	Full pay is granted on Disability Leave for first	- 180 Days
45.	Half pay is granted on Disability Leave for remaining	- 540 Days
46.	Leave granted to employee who goes abroad	- Leave Ex-Pakistan
47.	Maximum period of Ex-Pakistan Leave one time	- 120 Days
48.	Rate of pay on Ex-Pakistan Leave	- Full Pay
49.	Leave Preparatory to Retirement (LPR) is granted before	- Retirement
50.	Maximum period of LPR	- 365 Days
51.	Rate of pay on LPR	- Full Pay
52.	Pension Qualifying Service	- 25 Years
53.	If a person refuses LPR, he/she is granted with	- Leave Encashment
54.	Encashment of LPR is granted for	- 180 Days
55.	Condition of Leave encashment is surrender of LPR &	-Complete 30Y service
56.	Who can refuse LPR or recall from LPR servant 17&Above	- Chief Secretary
57.	Who can refuse LPR or recall from LPR for servant 1-16	-Administrative Secretary
58.	Application to refuse LPR, shall be sent to authority	-3 Month before leave
59.	If servant want LPR encashment, he send application to	-Leave sanctioning authority
60.	Leave cannot be refused on provision of medical certificate	- Medical Leave
61.	If a servant over stays after expiry of leave, his pay	- Shall be cut
62.	Two different types of leave can be granted	- Combine
63.	Leave which cannot be combined with other leaves	- LPR

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64. Servant must sign charge relinquish report while proceeding on lea - 16 & Above
65. After leave completion, a servant should report to -Leave sanctioning authority
66. Leave account of servants is maintained by - Account Offices
67. When a servant quits service his credit leaves - Lapse
68. Servants under the medical treatment can be granted - Hospital Leave (HL)
69. Hospital Leave is granted to the - Specific Servants
70. Maximum period of HL in one term of 3 years - 6 Months
71. Rate of pay for first 3 months of Hospital Leave - Full Pay
72. Rate of pay for remaining 3 months of Hospital Leave - Half Pay
73. Hospital cannot be debited to - Leave Account
74. Study Leave is granted to the - Permanent Servant
75. Study Leave is not debited to - Leave Account
76. Study Leave is granted for the purpose of - Education
77. Study Leave is admissible to servants having regular - 5 Years service
78. Study Leave not admissible to servant within 3 yr date of - Superannuation
79. Maximum period of Study Leave other than Ph.D - 2 Years
80. Maximum period of Study Leave for Ph.D - 4 Years
81. Total Casual Leaves for permanent employee for 1 year - 25
82. Total Casual Leaves for contract employee for 1 year - 24
83. Maximum period of C/Leave at one time - 10
84. Maximum period of C/Leave in Special circumstances - 15
85. Public holidays sandwiched b/w C/Leave shall be debited to -C/Leave Account
86. On C/Leave or holidays, no servant can leave headquarter -Without permission
87. C/Leave may be sanctioned by - Immediate Officer
88. In emergency, Commissioners can sign C/Leave for - 10 Days
89. Commissioner grant C/Leave subject to provision of -Alternate working disposal
90. Commissioner grant C/Leave subject to leave - Admissible
91. C/Leave Account should be maintained by -Leave sanctioning authority
92. C/Leave Account should be provided to the next office after - Transfer of Employee
93. C/Leave is not the govt. servant's - Right
94. Extra Casual Leave is called - Quarantine Leave
95. Normally Quarantine leave is granted on recommendation of- Authorized Physician
96. Earned leave of non-gazzetted is maintained in - Service Book
97. Employees of Vocation Department - Teaching Staff
98. Employees of Non-Vocation Department - Non-Teaching Staff

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1. Developing alternatives is a step of
A. Organization B. Planning✓
Direction D. Control

ow funds in a given period will be obtained and spent is
A. Allocation B Expenditure
C. Budget✓ D. Receipt

3. Types of supervision encouraging variety, originality and independent experimentation is
A. Preventive B. Corrective
C. Creative✓ D. Construction

4. Who advocated Bureaucratic Theory
A. Campbell B. Herzberg
C. Henry Fayol D. Max Weber✓

5. School administrators' duty is
a. To formulate mission statement
b. To form goals and objectives
c. To set up the academic standard
d. All of these✓

6. What is the main purpose of Educational administrator
a. To promote human qualities✓
b. Planning and Organising
c. To change the ___ of the employee
d. To control the organization

7. the main purpose of General Administration is
a. Ask for help
b. To seek more information
c. To deal public affairs✓
d. To control the organization

8. What is the main duty of Human Resource Management.
a. Recruitment, Selection and placement.
b. To maintain record of the employees.
c. To arrange trainings for the employees.
d. All of these✓

9. The main purpose of administration is to guide
a. Teachers in improving methodology.
b. Students learn more effectively✓
c. Teachers in dealing public
d. None of these.

10. Leadership Means
a. To influence b. To motivate
c. To achieve goals d. All of these✓

11. Authoritarian Model is more suitable for
a. Achieving goals b. Performore✓
c. Confidence d. Preaching

12. To motivate others or achieving goals is
a. Planning b. Organizing
c. Leading✓ d. Preaching

13. The virtue of Good leader is
a. Producer b. Motivator
c. Optimistic d. All of them✓

14. The level of School Management can best be judged through
a. Beautiful building
b. Learning out comes✓
c. Teachers students relationship
d. All of above.

15. School management committees were established on
a. 1970 b. 1975
c. 2001 d. 1994✓

16. The function of school management committee's
a. To solve the problems
b. To Provide Resources
c. To guide the Head Teacher
d. All of above✓

17. School Management Committee was Renamed as
a. Parents Teachers Association
b. School council✓
c. Student Teacher Association
d. None of these

18. Chairperson of school council is
a. Head Teacher✓
b. Parents
c School teacher
d. Person from community

19. Order Book is used for
a. To convey orders of head teacher✓
b. To convey orders of School council
c. To convey order of DEO
d. All above

20. What is the Basic Function of Management?
a. Planning b. Organizing
c. Staffing d. All above✓

21. The basic Principle of Administration
a. Rules and regulations
b. Division of labour
c. A well defined hierarchy
d. All of these✓

22. What is Marlow's Hierarchy of need theory
a. Physiological needs b. Social needs
c. Safety d. All of these✓

23. The leadership skill means
a. Inspirational
b. Visionary
c. Knowledge & understanding of individual abilities
d. All of these✓

24. Which is not a modern supervision?
a. Formal supervision✓ b. Broader out look
c. Modernization d. Not of these

25. The essential skill of management is
a. Human working well with others
b. Technical proficiency in special field
c. Conceptual Visualizing the organization
d. All of these✓

26. Who is the founder of administrative management?
a. Henry Fayal and Chester Barnord✓
b. Mic Leevis and Max Frost
c. Russel and J.S Mill
d. None of these

27. Non-development budget consists of
a. Maintenance of building
b. Running expenditure

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c. Salaries of the staff
d. All of the above✓

28. Development budget consist of
a. Establishing new libraries
b. Establishing new laboratories
c. Establishing water coolers
d. All of the above✓

29. ACR means
a. Annual confidential result
b. All correct responses
c. Annual correct report
d. Annual confidential report✓

30. The concept of inspection was first introduced in
a. England✓ b. Pakistan
c. Iran d. None of these

31. Budgeting means
a. Estimation of income and expenditure✓
b. Estimation of income and investment
c. Estimation of export and import
d. None of these

32. The teacher is considered in the world as
a. Social agent b. Political agent
c. Change agent✓ d. Religious agent

33. Acquit lance roll is used for
a. Stock exchange b. Govt grant
c. Salary disbursement✓ d. Expenses

34. Contingent register is used for
a. Expenses of newspapers, local, ice, stationary✓
b. Salaries of the staff
c. Govt. Grants d. Non of these

35. Stock register is used for
a. Purchasing from Govt. Grant
b. Purchasing from donation
c. Purchasing from contingent grant
d. All of above✓

36. Correspondence register is used for
a. Dispatching and receiving mail✓
b. As a visiting book
c. Writing head teacher mailing
d. None of these

37. Log book is used for
a. School Council
b. Inspection Officers✓
c. Head teacher
d. None of these

38. When stock of the institution annually checked and verified
a. First January b. First April
c. 81 December d. 30th June✓

39. Casual leaves for teachers per annum are
a. 40 b. 25✓
c. 20 d. 35

40. The leave that cannot be refused is
a. Medical leave✓ b. Causal leave
c. Earned leave d. None of these

41. The period of maternity leave is
a. 60 days b. 100 days
c. 90 days✓ d. 150 days

42. How many times maternity leave be availed
a. Four time b. When needed✓
c. Two time d. One time

43. The period of study leave for Doctorate degree
a. Three years✓ b. Two years
c. Five years d. Seven years

44. The source of income of institution is
a. Donations b. Funds
c. Govt. Grantsd. All above✓

45. The funds which are received from students is spent on
a. Students only
b. Institution only
c. Teachers only
d. Students and institution✓

46. What teach us allocation of money on education
a. Budget Annual✓ b. Cash book
c. Bank Statement d. None of these

47. According to Islam administration means
a. Cooperation b. Consultation✓
c. Advice d. Direction

48. Which type of supervision enhances
a. Democratic✓ b. Authoritative
c. Scientifically d. Non of these

49. Rough attitudes of supervisions result
a. Teachers work efficiently
b. Teachers are dishearten✓
c. Teachers resigned
d. None of these

50. Democratic types of administration has
a. Individual worth✓
b. Educational Policy
c. Rules and regulations
d. None of these

51. A national budget has two parts
a. Income and plan
b. Cost and input
c. Income and expenditure✓
d. None of these

52. Classroom rules are made to inform the class about
a. The expected and forbidden actions in the class✓
b. The activities in the class
c. How materials are distributed
d. None of these

53. The biggest library in Pakistan
a. Quaid-e-Azam Library, Lahore
b. Punjab Public Library, Lahore✓
c. A.I.O University Library, Islamabad
d. Public Library, Multan

54. School Time Table means
a. School working hours✓
b. Activities in school
c. School controlling
d. None of these

55. The most important tool for School is
a. Teaching b. Time table✓
c. Syllabus d. Assembly

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56. Which key determinant is most effective for effective school management?
a. Values and duties
b. Systems and teams
c. Researches and changes✓
d. Unavailability

57. Effective school environment is mostly effected by
a. Meeting pupil needs
b. Empowering staff
c. Friendly environment✓
d. Monthly meetings

58. The major problem of making the school management effective is
a. Low literacy rate b. High drop-out rate
c. Weak management✓ d. None of these

59. We can minimize the weaknesses to make school more effective through
a. Motivation
b. Professional skills✓
c. Dedications of work
d. Reward

60. We can maintain pleasant atmosphere in school with the cooperation of
a. Staff members✓ b. School council
c. Community d. Head teacher

61. The important determinant of effective school management is
a. Communication skills
b. Positive reinforcement✓
c. Pupils achievement
d. Teaching skill

62. A successful criteria for effective school management is
a. To get planned target
b. Improve performance✓
c. Stress on future performance
d. None of these

63. The most effective school performance tool is
a. Reliability b. Validity✓
c. Fairness d. None of these

64. The process of school development planning is enhance by
a. To promote desirable goals✓
b. To achieve agreed standards
c. To judge success
d. Motivation

65. The most important element of school development planning cycle is
a. School construction
b. School maintenance
c. Performance evaluation✓
d. Fairness

166. The main advantage of school development planning is
a. Focus on vision & mission✓
b. To gain reputation
c. To promote innovation
d. Teaching method

67. The school development cone stresses on
a. School achievement✓
b. Daily life of the school
c. School orientations
d. Leadership

68. What is the meaningful determinant of establishing frame works for school
a. Devising strategies✓
b. Making meetings effective
c. Creating task groups
d. None of these

69. The key factor which mostly affects the school performance is
a. Meaningful planning✓
b. Refresher courses
c. Physical facilities
d. Fairness

70. The common and main dimension of school improvement is
a. Frame works
b. Roles and responsibilities✓
c. Work together
d. Good management

71. Main cause of indiscipline in school management is
a. Wrong policies✓ b. Misunderstanding
c. Disharmony d. None of these

72. What is the most important role of principal and teacher in effective school management
a. Influence on parents
b. Guidance the students✓
c. Focus on curriculum
d. Focus of management

73. Which is the key factor of effective school management
a. Purposeful leadership
b. Professional development✓
c. Acting honestly

74. What is the most important component of school establishment?
a. Policies b. Systems
c. Strategies✓ d. Rules

75. The main determinant of effective school management is
a. Staff development✓
b. Motivating teachers
c. Parental involvement
d. Giving rewards

76. The essential key element of effective school management is
a. Pupils responsibilities
b. Purposeful teaching
c. Positive reinforcement✓
d. Guidance the students

77. Which assumption is pillar for school improvement?
a. Implementing strategies
b. Educational goals✓
c. A key focus for change
d. Teaching strategies

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78. Which is not the type of administration
A Instructional Administration✓
B. Authoritarian Administration
C Democratic Administration
D Laissez Faire Administration

79. Which is not the characteristic of authoritative administration
A Rudeness
B Suppression the subordinates
C. Strict discipline
D. Sharing✓

80. Authoritative administration is based on
A. Dictatorship✓ B. Mutual sharing
C. Non interference D. None

81. Democratic administration is based on
A. Dictatorship B. Mutual sharing✓
C. Non interference D. None

82. Laissez Faire administration is based on
A. Dictatorship B. Mutual sharing
C. Non interference✓ D None

83. Boss is right is the feature of
A Instructional Administration
B. Authoritarian Administration✓
C. Democratic Administration
D. Laissez Faire Administration

84. Respect of opinion is the feature of
A. Instructional administration
B Authoritarian administration
C. Democratic administration✓
D. Laissez Faire administration

85. Sense of responsibility is not cared in
A Instructional administration
B Authoritarian administration
C Democratic administration
D. Laissez Faire administration✓

86. Literal meaning of supervision is
A. Superior knowledge and power✓
B. Superior knowledge and service
C Superior efforts and services
D. None of these

87. "Supervision is not to control the teacher but to work cooperatively" is the saying of
A Glatthorn B. Hoy and Forsyth✓
C Harris D. Glickman

88. In teaching learning process supervision is usually carried out by
A. Principal✓ B Teacher
C. Parents D. Society

89. Assessment of how well a school is performing is
A Administration B. Supervision
C. Inspection D. All of the above

90. According to Fayol, elements of administration are
A. 4 B. 5✓
C 5 D. 2

91. According to Gulick and Urwick, elements of administration are
A 7✓ B 5
C 8 D. 9

92. In "POSDCORB" CO stands for
A. Cooperation B. Collection
C. Coordinating✓ D. Correlation

93. To make arrangements is the part of
A. Planning B. Organizing
C. Commanding✓ D. Coordinating

94. Execution of plans and decisions is the part of
A. Planning B. Organizing
C. Commanding D. Coordinating✓

95. To bring harmony among all the elements programme is
A. Planning B. Organizing
C. Commanding D. Coordinating✓

96. School Budget includes
A. Development expenditure
B. Non-development expenditure
C. Both an and b✓
D. None of a and b

97. BM stands for
A. Budget Money B. Budget Monitoring
C. Budget Materials D. Budget Manual✓

98. Non-development budget includes
A. Salaries
B Running expenditures
C. Maintenance of building
D. All of the above✓

99. New Libraries laboratories etc are constructed under
A. Development Budget✓
B. Non-development budget
C Both a and b D None

100. Leadership is the ability
A. To influence
B. To motivate
C. To achieve organizational goals
D. All of the above✓

101. Staff development means
A. Recruiting staff B. Training staff✓
C. Increasing staff D. Decreasing staff

102. Selecting one course of action among various alternatives is
A. Planning B. Organizing
C Decision making✓ D. Coordinating

103. Who is called father of scientific management theory
A. Fredrick Tylor✓ B. Henry Fayol
C. Terry and Franklin D. Elton Meo

104. Who is the father of operational management theory
A. Fredrick Tylor B. Henry Fayol✓
C. Terry and Franklin D Elton Meo

105. All Govt. grants and expenditures are maintained in
A Cash Register✓ B. Acquaintance Roll
C. Stock Register D Contingent Register

106. In case of GPF advance, the number of installments for refunding is
A. 24✓ B. 32
C. 65 D. 41

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TEACHING APPROACH

CONCEPT OF TEACHING

Teaching is an active process in which one person shares information with others to provide them with the information to make behavioral changes. Teaching is the process of training an individual through the formation of habits, the acquisition of knowledge, the inculcation of ideals, and the fixing of permanent interests so that he shall become a clean, intelligent, self-supporting member of society.

Concept of teaching is given as follows:

DEFINITIONS OF TEACHING

Operational Definitions of Teaching

- The action of a person who teaches
- The profession of a teacher
- Teaching is imparting knowledge or skill

Terms defining teaching such as imparting, knowledge, and skill are often ambiguous

a. **Imparting mean:** telling, Conditioning, Constructing.
b. **Knowledge mean:** knowing, believing, comprehending, understanding.
c. **Skill mean:** knowing that; (a bike is ridden this way)
Knowing how; (to ride a bike in actuality)
Knowing to; (ride a bike when necessary)

Descriptive Definitions of Teaching

- Teaching as Success
- Teaching as Intentional Activity
- Teaching as Normative Activity

NATURE OF TEACHING

Traditional Concept:

Teaching is the act of imparting instructions to the learners in the classroom teaching. In traditional class-room teaching the teacher just gives information about the concept, but this traditional concept of teaching is not acceptable to the modern educators. Now teaching is not merely imparting knowledge of imparting information to the students. While imparting knowledge teacher should keep in mind the child as well as the orderly presentation of subject-matter.

Modern Concept:

Teaching is to cause the child to learn and acquire the desired knowledge, skills also desirable ways of living in the society. It is process in which the learner, teacher, curriculum and other variables are organized in a systematic and psychological way to attain some predetermined goals.

General Principles of Teaching

Principle of Definite Aim

Teaching should start with a definite aim. In the absence of the definite aim the teacher might go astray and at the same time his teaching might lack coherence and definiteness.

The students do not gain much if the lesson is planned haphazardly and aimlessly. Without definite aim, even the best lesson would fail to achieve its objective. Definite aim is of great help to both the teacher and the taught. It makes the teaching and learning interesting, effective, precise and definite.

Principle of Activity.

Teaching is ineffective if the students do not actively participate in the lesson. Learning becomes active and quicker if the student is made active physically as well as mentally. Teaching can be facilitated

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if the students actively participate in the learning process and learn while actually manipulating the things to be learnt.

Children learn their best through self-activity but that activity must be psychologically sound. Learning by doing removes the dullness of the lessons and puts the children in life situations. The child engages himself fully in the activity and learns qualitatively as well as quantitatively.

Only that knowledge becomes a part of the life, which he gains through self - activity. Hence teaching should be organized as to provide the maximum opportunities to the child to learn by doing.

Principle of Motivation or Interest

Principle of motivation is considered very important to carry out successful teaching - learn process. It is said that half the battle is won if the students are truly motivated for the lesson. Motivation the petrol that drives the mental engine.

Motivation not only promotes but also facilitates learning. It arouses the interest of child and once he is genuinely interested, he becomes attentive, and consequently learning becomes effective. Hence teacher should properly motivate the students by creating interesting learning situations.

Principle of Co-operation

Successful teaching is a co-operative affair between the teacher and the students. If there is no co-operation, there may not be good teaching. Hence a teacher should plan his teaching to give the pupils abundant opportunity for co-operation in organization, management, participation in discussion, and other class-room activities.

Principle of Creativity and Recreation

Successful teaching is a source of happiness to the teacher and the taught as well. Work becomes its own reward for the teacher, and the students enjoy it to the maximum. Teaching is not to be continued as a routine affair.

It should arouse the creativeness in the children. Successful teaching proves to be a source of creativeness and recreation. It awakens in the learners the desire to be creative and engages them in activity which is a source of pleasure to them.

Principle of Suggestiveness,

Good teaching proceeds On the basis of suggestion rather than dictation. The teacher suggests activities, materials and modes of responses. Suggestion helps in securing co-operation of pupils. Good teachers do not give order, they give suggestions, and the students obey it. Hence in good teaching a teacher gives his suggestions to the students for doing a thing or not doing a thing.

Principle of Progressiveness

Teaching should be progressive. A good teacher is concerned with the progress of the children in the development of attitudes and interests, ideas and information, skills and abilities and development of habits of thoughts and action.

Good teacher looks for the improvement. Progress in method and technique should find place in good teaching. Good teaching looks forward for improvement in the light of new experiments in the field of teaching. When teaching improves steadily, it is progressive.

MAJOR TASKS OF TEACHING

The main focus of teaching is to bring about a desirable change in the behavior of the learner. It is brought about by the teacher using teaching techniques to achieve his objectives. Gage et. al (1998 p.29) describes that the instructional process involves five primary tasks:

1. Choosing objectives (content and performances),
2. Understanding student characteristics,
3. Understanding and using ideas about the nature of learning and motivation,
4. Selecting and using ways of teaching (methods and practices),
5. Evaluating student learning

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APPROACHES OF TEACHING

Harley and Beard (1984) have identified four main approaches of teaching:

1. Stimulus response approach.
2. Active learning approach.
3. Cognitive approach.
4. Behavioral approach

Stimulus-Response Approach

The stimulus response approach of teaching can be summarized as activity, practice, reinforcement (with rewards). Thus, students are actively involved in the learning process. They are then expected to practice their developing skills, and this is driven by feedback in the form of reward or punishments, which reinforce the learning process.

Active Learning Approach

The driving force for this approach is that students learn something by doing it. Active learning refers to techniques where students do more than listen to a lecture. Students are doing something including discovering, processing, and applying information.

Cognitive Approach

When a teacher focuses on finding ways, to help the learner to construct a working understanding of a topic the approach is driven by cognitive theory. Because the starting point must be according to Ausubel (1968) "What does the learner already know"? The teacher must clearly identify this, and (ideally) develop a well organized course in which the key concepts are logically linked".

It may seem that this approach is little different from the two previous approaches and of course they can overlap as much as the lecturer chooses. However, the cognitive approach is based on the teacher helping the student to understand a topic, whereas the preceding approaches assume that the understanding is driven by student participation and for practice of the subject matter.

Behavioral Approach

This theory makes three assumptions about students:

- That they naturally want to learn.
- That they have the ability to understand the topic being taught.
- That the right social environment and motivation can be created in order to allow them to learn successfully.

There are two crucial elements to the theory. The first is that learning is not an isolated activity; it takes place from of with other people, often through the use of group activities. The second is that the topic has to be personally relevant in order that individuals accept their responsibilities, and are motivated to learn.

It is generally accepted that the success of an approach based on this theory depends on almost everyone contributing to the learning experience and so the learning environment must be non-threatening if it is be effective.

INTRODUCTION TO TEACHING STRATEGIES

Meaning and Concept of Teaching Strategies

The strategy means the art of war or the skill of war. In encyclopaedia its meaning has been given as an art of deploying army so that a specific goal can be achieved. Hence according to encyclopaedia "strategy is the science or art of planning and directing large military movements and operations.

In other words, strategy is that skillful planning of a working system "by which the objective can be achieved conveniently. The word strategy is being used in with reference to wars but for the last few years, it is also being used by the social scientists in social planning, human dynamics and teaching areas.

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It is clear that the word strategy means the determination of some policy by planning before presenting the contents with the help of which the students force is faced and the teaching objectives are achieved. In this way, the preplanning of the lesson is a key to success. Hence every teacher should be skilled in this art of preplanning.

Swarp (1994, p.87) define strategy as, "teaching strategy is a generalized plan for a lesson which includes structure, desired learner behavior in terms of goals, instruction and outline of planned tactics necessary to implement the strategy". This definition of teaching strategies involves two aspects;

1. A generalized plan, for the presentation of a lesson,
2. It includes desired learner behavior in terms of goals of ' instruction.

Teaching strategies include broad method of instruction e.g.; a lecture strategy, a case study strategy, programmed instruction strategy. They can be regarded as a broad and a way of operation.

Criteria for determining strategy

Pedagogy is a different way by which a teacher can teach. It is the art or science of being a teacher, generally referring to strategies of instruction or style of instruction. Resources that help teachers teach better are typically a lesson plan, or practical skill involving Seaming and thinking skills.

Instructional methods art ways that information is presented to students. Such methods fall into two categories: teacher-centered approaches and student-centered approaches. There is not one "best" approach (o instruction. Some goals are better suited to teacher-centered approaches while others clearly need student-centered approaches (Shuell, 1996).

Teacher-centered Approaches

Teacher-centered approaches include instruction where the teacher's role is to present the information that is to be learned and to direct the learning process of students (Shuell, 1996).

The teacher identifies the lesson objectives and takes the primary' responsibility for guiding the instruction by explanation of the information and modeling. This is followed by student practice. Methods that fall into the teacher-centered approaches include demonstration, direct instruction, lecture and lecture-discussions.

Learner-centered Approaches

Grounded in constructivism, learner-centered approaches involve instruction where the teacher is a facilitator (or guide) as the learners construct their own understandings. There are a number of methods in this category that are listed and explained below.

All methods of instruction can be classified as telling; lecturing, or discussing; showing or demonstrating; or any combination of these. Often the best method of teaching combines the various methods.

Teachers must decide which methods to combine and the emphasis to place on each unless the curriculum itself dictates the combination needed. In making that decision, consider;

1. The nature of the learners, 2. The subject matter, 3. The limitations of time.

Important of using a variety of instructional approaches, the following information reinforces the importance of using a variety-of instructional approaches;

Retention Rate

- Lecture 5%
- Audio-Visual 20%
- Discussion Group 50%
- Teach Others 90%
- Reading 10%
- Demonstration 30%
- Practice by Doing 75%
- Immediate Use of Learning

Of what we know we learn approximately

- 1% through Taste
- 4% through Smell
- 83% through Sight
- 2% through Touch
- 10% through Hearing

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Of what we learn we retain approximately

- 10% of what we Read
- 20% of what we Hear
- 30% of what we See
- 50% of what we Hear And See
- 70% of what we Say
- 90% of what we Say As We Do

GENERAL METHODS OF TEACHING

LECTURE METHOD

Lecture is an arrangement in which teachers share information directly with students, with roots going back to the ancient Greeks. Lecture method is the most commonly used method of teaching. This method is most commonly followed in colleges and in schools in big classes. The classroom lecture is one way to provide a great deal of information in a relatively short period of time.

However, a lecture without pupil participation should not exceed more than 20% of total lesson time. The teacher who uses this method feels that student need to know information and he is one of the main sources who can give them such retired information

Atherton defines lecture as "The process by which the notes of the lecture become the notes of student without passing through the mind of either" (p. II).

Strengths of Lecture Method

The strengths of lecture-method are as follows.

1. It is quit economical method. It is possible to handle a large number of students at a time and no laboratory equipments, aids, material are required.
2. Using this method the knowledge can be imported to the students quickly and the prescribed syllabus can be covered in a short time.
3. "Lecture method presents factually material in direct logical manner, contains experience, which inspires, Stimulate thinking to open discussion and is used for a large group McCarthy.
4. "Lecture method can serve as a role model, how teacher think, talk, act often influences students' behavior" kizlick 2005).
5. Lectures are a straightforward way to impart knowledge to students quickly.
6. Instructors also have a greater control over what is being taught in the classroom because they are the sole source of information".
7. Students who are auditory learners find that lectures appeal to their learning style.
8. Logistical a lecture is often easier to create than other methods of instruction.
9. Lecture is a method familiar to most teachers because it was typically the way they were taught.
10. Because most college courses are lecture-based, students gain experience in this predominant instructional delivery method.

Limitations of Lecture Method

1. Limitations of lecture method are that the experts are not always good teachers, audience is passive, learning is difficult to gauge and communication in one way".
2. Lecture method is inappropriate when, "Objectives other than acquisition of information are sought, long-term learning desired, the information is complex, abstract, or detailed, learner participation is important for achieving the objectives, higher cognitive learning, such as analysis and synthesis is sought and students are below average in ability.
3. Little retention occurs through lecture
4. During lectures and explanation delivered by a teacher, there is little give and take between teacher and students and among students.
5. Lecturing is often described as "unnecessary", "dull", and "a waste of time".

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6. Lectures can quickly lead to boredom because the audience is passive for a lengthy period.
7. Students strong in learning styles other than auditory learning will have a harder time being engaged by lectures.
8. Students who are weak in note-taking skills will have trouble understanding what they should remember from lectures^
9. Students can find lectures boring causing them to lose interest.
10. Students may not feel that they are able to ask questions as they arise during lectures.

Basic principles for effective lecture

Good lectures must be built on three basic principles;

- Knowing and responding to the background knowledge of the learner is necessary for an effective lecture.
- Having a clear understanding of the material is valuable in being able to explain it to others.
- The physical design of the room and the placement of students impact the effectiveness of a lecture.

RECITATION METHOD

Memorizing through repetition and recitation can be considered as a useful first step in the development of cognitive abilities. Throughout the history of organized education students have been asked to memorize and recite certain facts as part of the traditional method of teaching and learning.

This technique involves learning of a rhyme/poem by heart, performing it out of memory. In this technique the learners use their facial expressions, bodies and other illustrations like pictures. In lower primary classes recitations are mainly used for enjoyment and revision of language items learnt.

Meanings and definition

The word recitation means Written.

1. Write, compose, pen, indite — (produce a literary work; "She composed a poem"; "He wrote four novels")
2. Write - (communicate or express by writing; "Please write to me every week") written matter that is Recited) Declaim, recite — (recite in elocution).
3. Recite — (repeat aloud from memory; "she recited a poem"; "The pupil recited his lesson for the day") recited from memory. "A recitation is a presentation made by a student to demonstrate knowledge of a subject or to provide instruction to others ". In some academic institutions the term is used for a presentation by a teaching assistant or instructor, under the guidance of a senior faculty that supplements course materials. In recitations that supplement lectures, the leader will often review the lecture, expand on the concepts, and canyon a discussion with the students.

The recitation method requires an interaction between the students and the teacher. It is a method, which requires preparation on the part of all involved. This strategy allows the teacher to raise questions which keep, the students actively involved in interpretation, criticism, supplementation and application of the material previously studied. Recitation is viewed as a means to promote critical, creative, reflective, and analytical thinking on the part of the students.

DISCUSSION METHOD

A discussion is an oral exploration of a topic, object, concept or experience. All learners need frequent opportunities to generate and share their questions and ideas in small and whole class settings.

"Group discussion is a strategy that allows the learners to gain insight from each other and offers a forum for opposing viewpoints in a safe environment".

"A discussion is an open forum in which learners express their opinions as well as review factual material". It is a natural opportunity for learners to build skills in communication, inference, application, synthesis, and drawing conclusions.

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This is a commonly used method because a group discussion uses learners' own past experiences in a very deliberate manner. In this method the learners are divided into groups of 5-15 and given a real life or relevant subject matter or question to discuss.

Purpose

- to help students make sense of the world
- to stimulate thought, wonder, explanation, reflection and recall
- to provide opportunities for students to clarify and expand their ideas and those of others
- to promote positive group interaction and conversation
- to demonstrate questioning techniques categories of discussions

Advantages

- Pools ideas and experiences from group
- Effective after a presentation, film or experience that needs to be analyzed
- Allows everyone to participate in an active process
- It allows the learners to be in control, in respect of pace, content and focus
- If provides opportunities for the learners to express themselves
- It allows the learners to validate their knowledge and skills
- It allows learners to clarify, reflect and reconfigure their experiences
- It helps in promoting a sense of belonging in a group.

Disadvantages

- It is a verbal approach.
- It can be controversial, even to the extent of interfering with someone's ability to learn.
- One or a few participants can dominate discussion. Some learners will not participate, especially in a culturally diverse learning situation.
- Not practical with more than 20 students
- Some students may not participate
- Is time consuming
- Can get off the track

Whole Group Discussion as a Teaching Method

Whole Group Discussion is a modified form of classroom lecture where the focus is shared between the teacher and the students for information transfer.

Typically, a teacher will stand before a class and present information for the students to learn but the students will also participate by answering questions and providing examples.

Pros of Whole Group Discussion as a Teaching Method

- Whole group discussions provide for greater interaction between teacher and students.
- Teachers maintain a greater control over what is being taught because they are able to steer the discussion.
- Auditory learners find them appealing to their learning style.

Cons of Whole Group Discussion as a Teaching Method

- Whole group discussions require setting up and enforcing ground rules for students. If these rules are not enforced then there is a possibility that the discussion could quickly go off-topic.
- Students who are weak in note-taking skills will have trouble understanding what hey should remember from group discussions. This is even more so than in lectures in many cases because not only the teacher but fellow students are talking about the lesson.
- Come students may not feel comfortable being put on the spot during a whole group discussion.

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DEMONSTRATION METHOD

Demonstration method is considered a superior method of teaching in comparison to lecture method.

"Demonstration is a process or means of showing of how something works or is used. It is an act to display, working of some experiment". In this method of teaching the teacher performs experiment before the class, and simultaneously explains what he is doing.

He also asks relevant questions from the class and students are compelled to observe carefully because they have to describe each and every step of the experiment accurately and draw inferences.

After thorough questioning and cross questioning the inferences drawn by the students are discussed in the class. In this way the students remain active participants in the process of teaching.

According to Swanson, "Demonstration provides teachers with a way to motivate students to learn and retain knowledge of chemistry. A chemical demonstration can focus a student's attention and arouse student interest and curiosity in the lesson being taught. There are two types of demonstrations;

Traditional demonstration

During a traditional demonstration, the teacher stands before the group, shows something, and then tells what happened. The leader is the only one involved. The emphasis is on content.

Discovery demonstration

During a discovery demonstration the, teacher silently conducts the demonstration and the learners attempt to determine why what is shown occurs. The emphasis is on process rather than content.

Advantages of Demonstration Method

Demonstrations offer many advantages that make them a valuable tool to the chemistry teacher.

1. To protect learners when danger is involved
2. To show how to use something
3. To begin or end a unit of study.
4. To control time when the action needs to be stopped periodically to show important changes or to point out specific elements
5. To illustrate an important concept when there is not enough equipment and substitutions cannot be made
6. To develop problem solving skills
7. To grab learners attention before introducing a concept or unit.
8. To actively, mentally engage learners in learning Problems and Concerns
9. Demonstrations don't always work.
10. Learners may become restless and inattentive.

Disadvantages of Demonstration Method

Demonstration method fails to develop a laboratory skill in the students. It cannot work as substitute for laboratory work by students in which they are required to handle the apparatus themselves. In teacher-oriented demonstrations, it is not possible for all students to participate.

1. In large classes, any students can miss a point presented through demonstration.
2. Many a time, lack of prior preparation or testing makes demonstration a failure.

HEURISTIC METHOD

The name of this method is derived from Greek letter 'Heurico' which mean 'I discover' or "I find'. It is a psychological fact that as compared to acquiring knowledge or information from others it is more efficacious to acquire the same through personal effort at probing or discovering. On this fact rests the value of heuristic method in which one learns by placing oneself in the position of an original discoverer or even inventor.

Elements of Heuristic Methods

- Active.

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- Somewhat self-directed.
- Involves problem solving.
- Reflective in Nature.

The underlining principles

1. The principle of activity.
2. The principle of logical thinking.
3. The principle of proceeding from the known to the unknown.
4. The principle of purposeful experience.
5. The principle of mental development.

The method is based on self-thinking and self-study.

Merits of the method

1. The method helps in developing a scientific attitude of mind and spirit of investigation and experiment. With the result, that whatever the child learns, is more lasting and permanent
2. Habits of industry and hard work are instilled both in the teachers as well as the pupils. Both have to read extra books to obtain more information
3. The process of self-education encourages self-reliance, self-confidence and self activity in the pupils. When the pupils discover facts themselves, they feel a lot of pleasure. This gives to the pupils a great incentive for further work.
4. Knowledge is gained through experience in its proper context. Such knowledge does not tax memory. Dullness and bordom which often characterize a classroom situation is no more here.
5. The method helps in solving the problem of homework also. The pupils have to think and work seriously in the class. Facts learnt, thus, are remembered by the pupils without any difficulty. The child is not required to memorize a great many facts at home.
6. Lastly, the method provides scope for individual attention to be paid by the teacher and for closer contacts. These contacts help in establishing cordial relations between the teacher and the taught. The students develop confidence; they do not hesitate to express themselves. Thus, they gain in ways more than one. Teachers gain because they understand their words better and thus can help cause learning.

Limitations

1. Heuristic method like other methods is impracticable for constant use. It is uneconomical in time, and allows mistakes of method, of argument and verification to continue too long unchecked and uncorrected.
2. The method is unsuitable for beginners
3. The method is time consuming.
4. The method is too technical and scientific to be handled by an average teacher
5. In this method, it is the process of investigation and thinking which is important and many activities and trials have to be undertaken to reach conclusion.
6. It requires great skill and inge... to prepare interests, graduated problems and exercises.

PROJECT METHOD

The project method classically involves breaking down a topic e.g. pollution, into integral components or sub-topics such as air pollution, water pollution, land pollution and noise pollution.

Student groups are then assigned the sub-topics to carry out investigations and produce reports e.g. on causes, effects, and prevention of the assigned type of pollution for presentation to, and discussion by the entire class.

The role of the teacher is to provide guidance when required and to monitor the progress made by each group. Each student group is free to adopt whatever methodology it deems appropriate for tackling the task.

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Waqar writes, "Projects has been defined as a unit of activity carried on the learner in a natural and life like manner and in a spirit of purpose to accomplish a definite, attractive and seemingly attainable goal".

A project can be defined by the following characteristics:

1. It is an extended piece of work, which may last from a day to a year or more, involving students, singly or in groups, in the investigation or study of a situation or problem theme.
2. An outcome, such as a report, design, model or construction of some kind is usually expected and very often, there remains an intention to contribute towards solving a problem.

Projects require a goal where students must search for a method, acquire skills and knowledge, accept failure and bo ice back from it, and keep trying until the goal is achieved. They learn through experiences, more important, they learn how to research and apply knowledge.

Success is measured by the complexity of the project and the ability to finish it. This type of education motivates one to learn more about the world we live in while creating a lifetime love to learn. The laws of nature is the motivator and instructor. Positive self-esteem is one of the many by-products.

Merits:

- It encourages independent study and brings about new discoveries.
- Students acquire skills of investigation. It keeps students busy.
- The teacher has more time for other class routines.
- Makes learning to be meaningful and encourages better understanding.

Demerits:

- It may be difficult in the absence of research materials e.g. books and other resources.
- Time consuming.
- A student can copy somebody's work or hire someone to do the project for him or her.
- It does not take care of individual differences.
- Students may veer off the topic.
- Students may not be able to gather enough information if they are not guided.

ACTIVITY BASED METHOD

Activity is anything which is carried out with a purpose in a social environment involving physical and mental action. Therefore, such activity helps in the establishment of stimulating environment for creative expression.

"Activity based instruction is the form of learning where the learner is actively engaged in a task". The focus is on making the abstract concrete and on learning by doing. It can be teacher-driven. In achieving the activity the learner is carried through the teaching points and the teaching steps.

In activity based instruction student is active. Here, the teacher is mostly that of a facilitator rather than of authority in knowledge. He engages the learners into tasks and makes abstract ideas into concrete ones.

1. It is learning by doing rather than learning by listening It can be done in two ways Student centered instruction where students have freedom to choose a problem and formulate strategies to solve them and
2. Teacher cantered instruction where the teacher takes the lead role.

Advantages of Activity Based Instruction

1. The most important feature of activity based instruction is learning by doing. So this method of instruction can fulfill the natural urge of a growing child on one hand also can help them learn their lesson.
2. The method also promotes better understanding of a lesson among students as they learn the lesson by practicing the task themselves.

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3. It inspires the students to apply their creative ideas, knowledge and minds in solving problems as well as promoting competitive spirit among them.
4. It also helps learner psychologically as they can express their emotions through active participation in something useful.
5. The method also helps in developing their personalities, social traits and inter-personal management skills.

Disadvantages of Activity Based Instruction

1. The activity based instruction method requires long-term planning with minute details of the whole process because before engaging the learners, the teacher has to make sure that all students have sufficient knowledge and skills regarding the task they are going to perform. So this method cannot be used on a regular and daily basis as it involves a lengthy procedure.
2. The objectives of the method can only be fulfilled if the planning of the lesson is flawless. If there is slightest flaw in the planning, this method would do more harm than good.
3. Learners have varied levels of merit and understanding. So less meritorious students might not prepare for a task as other which might lead to failure of objectives of the whole process.
4. Many renowned educationists also are of the Opinion that the activity based method is more suitable for branches of experimental sciences arid less useful for subjects of social sciences.

PROBLEM SOLVING

Problem Solving means engaging in a task for which the solution method is not known in advance. In order to find a solution, students must draw on their knowledge, and through this process, they will often develop new understandings.

Problem solving is a strategy for "posing significant, contextualized, real world situations, and providing resources, guidance, and instruction to learners as they develop content knowledge and problem solving skills" it can be used as part of a lesson, or as a structure for substantial parts of a curriculum. This approach to curriculum design is usually referred to as problem based learning.

Teaching problem solving is exactly that teaching students how to solve problems, for example, teaching students how to solve "word problems" in mathematics.

On the other hand, using problem solving as a teaching strategy is a technique for teaching through problem solving. It involves using problem solving to help students learn other things, for example, helping students to understand the concept of occupational health and safety by solving the problem of how to plan and conduct an occupational health and safety audit of their school.

The difference between these two ideas is very important. On the one hand the emphasis is on solving problems by existing knowledge. on the other hand the emphasis is on developing new knowledge through solving problems.

Teacher can set problems that have a single step and one solution. For example, in art, 'which two paints do you mix to create orange? Other problems have many steps before students arrive at the solution. Common errors that students make to find a solution, but not check back to see if it answers the original questions. For example, a student who says that '3.4' children can go in each minibus for the trip to the swimming pool.

A further set of problems are those that are open ended. Sometimes these open ended problems are known as investigation. They also offer the opportunities for students to make decisions and pose questions.

All of these forms of work require students to develop a process of tackling problems which brings together use of their prior knowledge and generic strategies for what to do next.

Types of problem solving

There are two major types of problem solving;

1. Reflective
2. Creative.

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Regardless of the type of problem solving a class uses, problem solving focuses on knowing the issues, considering all possible factor and finding a solution. Because all ideas are accepted initially, problem solving allows for finding the best possible solution as opposed to the easiest solution or the first solution proposed.

Orientation

Similar to defining the problem, orientation also focuses on being sure the group is prepared to work together. The group might take the time to agree upon behaviors or ways of saying things in addition to setting the context and symptoms of the issues. The group generates a series of headings that group the topics they must address.

Preparation and Analysis

Decide which headings are relevant or irrelevant. The group focuses on similarities and differences between ideas and works on grouping them into like categories. The group asks how and why a lot, and focuses on this root cause of the problem in a way that is similar to analyzing the problem.

INDUCTIVE METHOD

Inductive (Socratic, rule-discovery, bottom-up) teaching: Students are presented with a concept and work through a variety of examples to learn how that concept functions.

"The inductive teaching method or process goes from the specific to the general and may be based on specific experiments or experimental learning exercises."

Inductive approach: Specific examples → Practice → General rule

Inductive teaching (also called discovery teaching or inquiry teaching) is based on the claim that knowledge is built primarily from a learner's experiences and interactions with phenomena.

An instructor using an inductive approach begins by exposing students to a concrete instance, or instances, of a concept. Then learners are encouraged to observe patterns, raise questions, or make generalizations from their observations.

The teacher's role is to create the opportunities and the context in which students can successfully make the appropriate generalizations, and to guide students as necessary. Inductive teaching has close ties with the instructional method called the "learning cycle," where phenomena are explored before concepts are named.

Inquiry-based teaching, in which students are asked to continually develop and test hypotheses in order to generalize a principle, is another member of the inductive "family."

The inductive method, also referred to as the scientific method, is a process of using observations to develop general principles about a specific subject. A group of similar specimens, events, or subjects are first observed and studied; finding from the observations are then used to make broad statements about the subjects that were examined. These statements may then become laws of nature or theories.

Inductive Method as an Effective Tool

The inductive method is an extremely effective process for obtaining general, observation-based information about the world. In fact, the inductive method—whether guided in classrooms or occurring in non-academic settings—is one of the most common and natural forms of making logical assumptions about what we observe.

Inductive reasoning allows us to gather ideas about an infinite number of events or phenomena in real life. Use of the inductive method as a teaching tool to guide students through critical thinking, awareness, evaluation of what they observe, and the drawing of logical conclusions and explanations is almost universally accepted in science education.

DEDUCTIVE METHOD

"Deduction" is reasoning from general propositions or hypotheses to more specific instances or statements. Thus, after the general hypothesis about the effectiveness of aspirin had been put forward, physicians began to apply it to specific, newly encountered headache cases. The deduction was that, if aspirin is generally useful in managing pains in the head, it might also be helpful in easing pains elsewhere in the body.

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Deductive reasoning works from the "general" to the "specific". This is also called a "top-down" approach. The deductive reasoning works as follows: think of a theory about topic and then narrow it down to specific hypothesis (hypothesis that we test or can test).

Narrow down further if we would like to collect observations for hypothesis (note that we collect observations to accept or reject hypothesis and the reason we do that is to confirm or refute our original theory).

In a conclusion, when we use deduction we reason from general principles to specific cases, as in applying a mathematical theorem to a particular problem or in citing a law or physics to predict the outcome of, an experiment.

Deductive methods involve beginning with a general concept or given rule and moving on to a more specific conclusion. Deductive teaching (also called direct instruction) is based on the idea that a highly structured presentation of content creates optimal learning for students. "Deductive teaching method progresses from general concept to the specific use or application ".

DRILL METHOD

As an instructional strategy, drill and practice is familiar to all educators. It "promotes the acquisition of knowledge or skill through repetitive practice:" This strategy refers to the structured, repetitive review of previously learned concepts to a predetermined level of mastery.

Drill and practice is a technique of instruction based upon the Look-Say teaching method. This technique is absolutely necessary for the memorization of math facts when the Look-Say method is used. A child is taught a specific skill. This is followed by page after page of similar problems in the hope that the child will memorize the facts.

It refers to small tasks such as the memorization of spelling or vocabulary words, or the practicing of arithmetic facts and may also be found in more sophisticated learning tasks or physical education games and sports.

Drill-and-practice, like memorization, involves repetition of specific skills, such as addition and subtraction, or spelling. To be meaningful to learners, the skills built through drill-and-practice should become the building blocks for more meaningful learning.

Purpose

Drill and Practice activities help learners' master materials at their own pace. Drills are usually repetitive and are used as a reinforcement tool. Effective use of drill and practice depends on the recognition of the type of skill being developed, and the use of appropriate Strategies to develop these competencies.

There is a place for drill and practice mainly for the beginning learner or for students who are experiencing learning problems. Its use, however, should be kept to situations where the teacher is certain that it is the most appropriate form of instruction.

QUESTIONING METHOD

One of the main characteristics of a good teacher is the successful use of the techniques of questioning. "Questions are statements for which a reply is expected". Questioning is versatile and can be used at every stage of the lesson to serve different purposes. Questions constitute an important tool of teaching in the hands of a skillful teacher.

Questions are used for a variety of purposes in the classroom, such as assessing learning, developing understanding, and encouraging creative response, facilitating critical thinking, increasing awareness about multiple perspectives, and guiding the process of dialectical reasoning.

Advantages

1. Questioning helps pupils to develop self confidence. Questions draws facts from pupils, by so doing, the pupils become self- assertive.
2. Questioning increases classroom interaction Good and well distributed questions increase teacher - pupil interaction in the classroom.
3. It helps to stimulate and sustain pupil's interest in classroom. When good questioning skills are used in classroom teaching, pupil's interest are stimulated as they make effort to answer the questions.

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Disadvantages

1. Questioning method is time - consuming. The teacher gives a lot of time for each question to be answered.
2. If the questions are not properly distributed in the class, some pupils especially the introverts may not be involved in answering the question.
3. Poorly -framed questions may create noise or confusion in the class. When such questions are being treated, it may lead the pupils away from what the teacher intends to teach using the question.
4. If the teacher calls the name of any pupil before asking question, other pupils in the class will relax, since the question is meant for the pupil whose name has already been mentioned.

INNOVATIVE METHODS OF TEACHING

MICROTEACHING

Definitions

Microteaching is a teacher training procedure which reduces the teaching situation to simpler and more controlled encounter achieved by limiting the practice teaching to a specific skill and reducing teaching time and class size.

Microteaching is a teacher education technique which allows teachers to apply clearly defined teaching skills to carefully prepared lessons in a planned series of five to ten minutes encounter with a small group, of real students, often with an opportunity to observe the result on videotape.

Microteaching is an excellent way to build up skills and confidence, to experience a range of lecturing/tutoring styles and to learn and practice giving constructive feedback.

Microteaching gives instructors an opportunity to safely put themselves "under the microscope" of a small group audience, but also to observe and comment on other people's performances.

As a tool for teacher preparation, microteaching trains teaching behaviors and skills in small group settings aided by video-recordings. In a protected environment of friends and colleagues, teachers can try out a short piece of what they usually do with their students, and receive a well-intended collegial feedback.

A microteaching session is a chance to adopt new teaching and learning strategies and, through assuming the student role, to get an insight into students' needs and expectations. It is a good time to learn from others and enrich one's own repertoire of teaching methods.

A microteaching session is much more" comfortable than real classroom situations, because it eliminates pressure resulting from the length of the lecture, the scope and content of the matter to be conveyed, and the need to face large numbers of students, some of whom may be inattentive or even hostile.

Another advantage of microteaching is that it provides skilled supervisors who can give support, lead the session in a proper direction and share some insights from the pedagogic sciences.

Elements of microteaching

The format of microteaching approach consists of following elements as described by Wragg.

1. Preparation

The student prepares a small lesson often in the light of lecture/discussion/ videotaped material to do with some aspects of teaching and learning.

2. Skills

He attempts to concentrate his attention on specific skill, such as questioning.

3. Class size

Usually this is far below the group of twenty to thirty five frequently concerned.

4. Time unit

Again this is much less than the normal minimum contact time of 30-40 minutes.

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5. Teach lesson

The student teaches what he has prepared to a small group of children.

6. Feedback

After he has taught he receives feedback, often in video form, about his first attempt at teaching the children.

7. Re-teach lesson

In the light of the feedback he has received he has time to re-plan his approach and also the opportunity to teach a group similar in nature to the first one he encountered.

Steps in Microteaching and Rotating Peer Supervision

1. Preparation

Each participant of the session prepares a teaching segment. The presenter gives a brief statement of the general objectives of his/her presentation to be addressed. The group may be asked to focus their attention to particular elements of the lesson or of the teaching style. This may include pace, clarity of explanation, use of media, voice and body language, level of group interaction.

2. Presentation and Observation

Each participant presents his/her 10-minute teaching segment. He/she is allowed to use the media available. During the presentation, other participants serve as members of a supervisory team and take notes for the group feedback.

Special assessment forms may be helpful in standardizing the observation and feedback process. Each lesson is videotaped. Although the lesson is short, objective and procedures should be clear to generate useful discussions.

The way in which feedback is given and received contributes to the learning process. Feedback should be honest and direct, constructive, focusing on the ways the presenter can improve, and containing personal observations.

SIMULATION METHOD

The word simulated means to imitate exactly, "a simulation is a representation or recreation of a real object, problem, event, or situation" (orlich, 1998, p.27). A simulation can be defined as a reconstruction of a situation or a series of events which may happen in any community.

Simulation is an approach that mimics a condition a person may have to face and requires the learner to handle the situation as if he/she was actually experiencing the situation.

Simulations are a useful teaching strategy for illustrating a complex and changing situation'. Simulations are (necessarily) less complex than the situations they represent. In a simulation, the learner acts, the simulation reacts, the learner learns from this feedback.

Examples of simulations: car and flight simulators, SIM City, Monopoly, mock elections, model UN. Note that in each of these cases, the "game" involves rules, and the students must make decisions. Each decision a student makes affects the outcome of the game. In some ways simulations are really sophisticated games.

PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTIONS

Programmed instruction is a method of presenting new subject matter to students in a graded sequence of controlled steps. Students work through the programmed material by themselves at their own pace, and after each step test their comprehension by answering an examination question or filling in a diagram. They are shown the correct answer or given additional information.

COMPUTER ASSISTED INSTRUCTION

The greatest contribution of present day technology is the development of computer and its use in all sectors of life. Computer assisted instruction has emerged as an effective and efficient media of instruction in the advanced countries of the world. It is being used to impart formal and non-formal education at all levels and in all the areas.

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Computer Assisted Instruction (CAT) is a natural outgrowth of the application of the principles of programmed instruction. The main objective, of programmed instruction is to provide individualized instruction to meet the special needs of individual learners. Computer assisted instruction covers the whole educational spectrum and is gaining more recognition as an important and useful tool in the teaching of various subjects.

Definitions

1. A self-learning technique, usually offline/online, involving interaction of the student with programmed instructional materials.
2. Computer-assisted instruction (CAT) is an interactive instructional technique whereby a computer is used to present the instructional material and monitor the learning that takes place.

Purpose of CAI

CAI uses a combination of text, graphics, sound and video in enhancing the learning process. The computer has many purposes in the classroom, and it can be utilized to help a student in all areas of the curriculum.

Typical CAI provides;

- Text or multimedia content
- Multiple-choice questions
- Problems
- Immediate feedback
- Notes on incorrect responses
- Summarizes students' performance
- Exercises for practice
- Worksheets and tests.

Computer programs can allow students to progress at their own pace and work individually or problem solve in a group. Computers provide immediate feedback, letting students know whether their answer is correct. If the answer is not correct, the program shows students how to correctly answer the question.

Computers offer a different type of activity and a change of pace from teacher-led or group instruction. Also, computer-assisted instruction moves at the students' pace and usually does not move ahead until they have mastered the skill.

Functions

CAI programs incorporate functions such as:

- Assessing student capabilities with a pre-test
- Presenting educational materials in a navigable form
- Providing repetitive drills to improve the student's command of knowledge
- Providing game-based drills to increase learning enjoyment. B Assessing student progress with a post-test
- Routing students through a series of courseware instructional programs.
- Recording student scores and progress for later inspection by a courseware instructor.

Modes of CAI

CAI systems fall into two basic types:

- Tutor or
- Tool

Although the term CAI often refers to computer tutors. In the tutor classification, the computer has the information to be learnt and controls the learning environment. A CAI tool enhances the teaching process, usually by focusing on one particular learning task and aiming to improve it.

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Within the tutor classification, there are four modes: drill and practice, tutorials, simulations and games. Drill and practice (also known as "Drill and Kill") is suited to the behaviorist model, with repealed practice on lower-level cognitive skills. Although often frowned upon, it can be useful in certain contexts.

The tutorial mode is probably one of the most common ones within CAI. In this mode, the computer presents the information, guides the learner through the system, allows the learner to practice and then assesses the learner.

In simulation mode, the learner works with a simulation of the real world. Simulation is used where it is not practical or feasible to provide the learning in "real-life" (for example, pilot training). In games mode, there is generally a competitive element (e.g. time constraints or a race).

The idea is to reinforce knowledge that the learner is assumed to have. While it is often more difficult to develop CAI programs in the simulation and games modes, learners tend to find them entertaining and challenging. CAI has a number of modes, which are shown in figure below. They in practice overlap somewhat and are often used in combination.

Some advantages of CAI.

1. CAI frees teachers for other necessary work, and hence increases educational productivity.
2. CAI enables the students to manipulate concepts directly and explores the result of such manipulations (especially in emancipator mode); it reduces than time takon to understand difficult concepts.
3. It individualizes instructions by responding appropriately to current student input, possibly taking into account also the student's performance to date.
4. It force active participation in a way that a textbook cannot, and a lesson often does not.
5. As a result of interactive student participation, CAI offers fast feedback. This, of course, is essential for feedback to be truly effective.
6. CAI permits students to make their mistakes in private. Many students are embarrassed to ask a question lest they seem stupid, or inattentive. They then waste a lot of time seeking the answer. If the computer can get them started, they can bring the deeper question to the teacher with more confidence.
7. CAI offers a wider range of expression than are otherwise available to the students (especially through simulation).
8. CAI captures the interest of some reluctant learners (and as a result, has been observed to truancy, where this is a problem).
9. CAI is good for low-aptitude students and for revision, Harry narrated some major advantages of CAI.

TEAM TEACHING

Team teaching is traditionally thought of as when more than one teacher is involved in instruction within a classroom. Team teaching is a pedagogical technique that shifts the role of instruction from the individual to a team, provides students with the opportunity to take a more active role in learning.

In team teaching a group of teachers, working together, plan, conduct, and evaluate the learning activities for the same group of students.

Tram teaching also known as co-teaching or collaborative teaching, is an instructional strategy used across subject areas primarily in middle, grades in a variety of methods. Teams are typically composed of between two and four teachers working collaboratively to plan thematic units and lesson plans in order to provide a more supportive environment for students.

In practice, team teaching has many different formals but in general it is a means of organising staff into groups to enhance teaching. Teams generally comprise staff members who may represent different areas of subject expertise but who share the same group of students and a common planning period to prepare for the teaching.

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To facilitate this process a common teaching space is desirable, however, to be effective team teaching, requires much more than just a common meeting time and space.

Characteristics of Team Teaching

- Team teaching involves a group of instructors working purposefully, regularly, and cooperatively to help a group of students of any age learn.
- Teachers together set goals for a course, design a syllabus, prepare individual lesson plans, teach students, and evaluate the results.
- They share insights, argue with one another, and perhaps even challenge students to decide which approach is better.
- Teams can be single-discipline, interdisciplinary, or school-within-a-school teams that meet with a common set of students over an extended period of time.
- Innovations are encouraged, and modifications in class size, location, and time are perm[illegible].
- Different personalities, voices, values, and approaches spark interest, keep attention, and prevent boredom.
- The team-teaching approach allows for more interaction between teachers and students.
- Faculty- evaluates students on their achievement of the learning goals; students evaluate faculty members on their teaching proficiency.
- Team members together set the course goals and content, select common materials such as texts and films, and develop tests and final examinations for all students.
- Teachers set the sequence of topics and supplemental materials.
- Teaching periods can be scheduled side by side or consecutively.
- Teachers can be at different sites, linked by video conferencing, satellites, or the Internet.
- Team teaching can also offset the danger of imposing ideas, values, and mindsets on minorities or less powerful ethnic groups. Teachers of different backgrounds can culturally enrich one another and students.

Disadvantages of Team Teaching

- Preplanning takes a considerable amount of time.
- It is expensive to pay more teachers to teach one class.
- Teachers' roles need to be clearly defined for shared responsibility
- Team teaching is not always successful. Some teachers are rigid personality types or may be wedded to a single method. Some simply dislike the other teachers on the team. Some fear they will be expected to do more work for the same salary. Others are unwilling to share the spotlight or their pet ideas or to lose total control.
- Team teaching makes more demands on time and energy. Members must arrange mutually agreeable times for planning and evaluation. Discussions can be draining and group decisions take longer. Rethinking the courses to accommodate the team-teaching method is often inconvenient.
- Opposition may also come from students, parents, and administrators who may resist change of any sort. Some students flourish in a highly structured environment that favors repetition. Some are confused by conflicting opinions. Too much variety may hinder habit formation.

PEER TUTORING

At some point in child's education, parents may find his or her teacher talking about "peer tutoring." It may be included in part of their child's reading program.

Peer tutoring in a classroom context involves training students in instructional methods so that they can assist younger or same age students learning. "Peer tutoring is a practice that classroom teachers can deliver in such a way that it allows them to cater for diverse needs within an inclusive and responsible social context".

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Peer tutoring is a term that's been used to describe a wide array of tutoring arrangements, but most of the research on its success refers to students working in pairs to help one another learn material or practice an academic task.

Lesson planning guide

While planning a lesson, a teacher should think about each of the following categories:

1. Goals

Think about

a. broad objectives of the course,
b. goals of the particular lesson,
c. what students should be able to achieve after the lesson.

2. Objectives within the lesson

Define what your students will do to acquire further knowledge and skills and how they will be able to demonstrate that they have learned.

3. Prerequisites

Indicate what the student must already know or be able to do in order to be successful with this lesson.

4. Materials

What will be needed, e.g. what is available (make a list/bibliography) and what will have to be prepared.

5. Lesson Description

Describe the general focus of the lesson and include thoughts to share with other teachers. Include learning level.

6. Lesson Procedure

a. Introduction: Describe how you introduce ideas and objectives; get student's attention and motivation, etc.
b. Main activity: Define the sequence of activities, in particular pedagogic methods like presentation, demonstration, explanation, discussion.
c. Closure/conclusion: Describe how you plan to draw ideas together and to provide feedback to students.
d. Follow up Lessons / Activities:

7. Assessment / Evaluation:

Define how you will assess student's learning. Also evaluate if students engaged in suggested practice.

LESSON PLAN FORMAT

While all lesson plan models are not identical (different teachers or institution may use slightly different models), the major components are found in all models. This plan matches the template used in technology classes

Unit name

What is the Unit that this lesson is a part of? Write the name of the unit.

Lesson Title

What is the title of the lesson? Write a descriptive title of the lesson that identifies the content for the reader.

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Lesson Author

Who is the author of the lesson plan? Enter your name.

Grade Level / Subject Area

What is the grade level and subject area for which this lesson is written? Enter the grade level and subject area that this lesson is designed for.

Time allotted for lesson

How many class meetings (or hours) will this lesson take for completion? Write the time planned for the lesson.

Short Description of Lesson

Write a brief overview (approximately 50 words) of your lesson that explains the content to the reader. Write the lesson description.

Classroom layout and grouping of students

How is the class and the students organized for this lesson? Determine how to organize the students for the lesson. Where will learning take place? How will room be organized? How will students be grouped?

There are a number of grouping decisions that a teacher will have to make. What size should be group be? Should the instruction be delivered to individuals, pairs, small groups, and half-class or whole class? | What should the composition of the "group be determined by?

Should the students be organized in homogeneous groups such as same ability, interest, skill levels, etc. or should they be organized in heterogeneous groups of mixed abilities, interests, cultural backgrounds, genders, test scores, etc.? After you make these decisions, write the organization plan for this lesson. Write the classroom layout and the grouping plan for the lesson.

National Curriculum Standards

These standards relate what students should know and be able to do in content areas and grade levels. List the appropriate curriculum standard for your lesson.

Instructional objectives

Instructional objectives are the learning outcomes for the lesson. In other words, what do you want the student to be able to do when the lesson is over? Find information about instructional objectives. Write the instructional objectives for the lesson. Need help?? Go to information about writing instructional objectives.

Materials, resources and technology

What materials, resources and technology will be needed for the lesson? List all materials; (e.g. textbook, other books, maps, crayons, fulers, calculators, research data guides) technology resources (computers, printer, scanner, internet connection, digital cameras, etc) and web addresses that are needed for this lesson.

Students' present level of performance and skills

Prerequisite skills are skills that students must already have before they can succeed with the content of a lesson. Do the students have the adequate knowledge to complete the lesson successfully? What prerequisite skills must the students have to complete the lesson content? Include technology skills. List any prerequisite skills a student should have in order to begin this lesson.

Instructional Procedures

There are a number of items to consider in the procedures section of the plan. Each lesson should begin with a Lesson set which is an introduction to the lesson. In this segment, you should relate this lesson to previous learning and to real life experiences.

Explain the importance of the learning to the students and determine what procedures you are going to use to teach the content. The set is followed by the key questions that you plan to use to develop the lesson, motivate the students, facilitate thinking or monitor the learning k process.

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Techniques and Activities include the teaching strategies that will be used. What instructional strategies (instructional methods) will you use in this lesson? There should be a variety of strategies (methods) used.

There should also be time for guided practice and review to get feedback from the students. How will you promote student participation in the lesson? This is referred to as learner involvement while the environment of the classroom is referred to as learning environment. After you determine these factors, you must determine how you are going to close the lesson.

Closure is the summation of the lesson, how it will relate to future lessons and can contain "one more example". Write the instructional procedures for the lesson. Write the step-by-step procedures for this activity.

These steps should provide enough information for the activity to be replicated in another classroom with the same/similar results. Remember to use present tense and active voice. Your lesson should detail how you: Gain attention, Present objectives, Relate to present knowledge, Engage students in learning, Provide for practice, Provide feedback, Close the lesson.

Extensions and remediation

Finally, you must determine supplemental activities. These may be the seatwork, homework, or enrichment activities that you want to use with this lesson. Extensions are additional activities to expand learning on the lesson content. Remediation activities include methods to re-teach the learning for students who need more instruction/practice. Write the supplemental activities for the lesson.

Adaptations for Special Learners

How will you adapt the learning or the equipment for students with special needs? How can the content and the technology be modified for special learners? Write the adaptations that are appropriate for the lesson.

Assessment

How will you measure the student s success? Formally or informally? Formal evaluation of student work requires that a grade is taken while informal might be monitoring of work, or class discussion.

This section should contain a description of the assessment process, the criteria %r achievement, and performance levels. The criteria should directly align to objectives and instruction. Describe your plan for providing feedback to your students. Write the assessment methods for the lesson.

Student Products

Student products are the artifacts that are created by students during implementation of the lesson. Such products might include a report, newsletter, diagram, slideshow, drawing, database etc.), Write the student artifact that will be an outcome of this lesson.

MCQs test NO(1)

1. In teaching experienced members guide the immature one's for
   a. Spending time
   b. Qualification
   c. Quality of life
   d. Adjustment of life✓
2. Which is not the focal point of triangular process of teaching
   a. Teaching method ✓ b. Teacher
   c. Pupil d. contents
3. The goal of teaching is
   a. to give information
   b. To involve pupils in activities
   c. To impart knowledge
   d. Desirable change in behavior✓
4. The rules of presenting the contents to make them easy are called
   a. Method of teaching
   b. Maxims of teaching✓
   c. Techniques of teaching
   d. Teaching strategies
5. SOLO stands for
   a. System of the observed learning outcome
   b. structure of the observed learning output
   c. Structure of the observed learning outcome✓
   d. System of the observed learning output

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6. SOLO taxonomy consists of levels
   a. 2 b. 3
   c. 4✓ d. 5
7. With reference to solo taxonomy one aspect of a task is understood in
   a. Uni structural level✓
   b. Multi structural level
   c. Rational level
   d. Extended abstract level
8. Two or more aspects are understood in
   a. Unistructural lever
   b. Multistructural level✓
   c. Rational level
   d. Extended abstract level
9. Integration is developed between two or more Aspects in
   a. Unistructural level
   b. Multistructural level
   c. Rational level✓
   d. Extended abstract level
10. To go beyond the given information is
    a. Unistructural level
    b. Multistructural level
    c. Rational level
    d. Extended abstract level✓
11. SOLO taxonomy was presented by
    a. Bloom b. Krath whol
    c. Simpson d. Biggs & Collis✓
12. Students are passive in
    a. Project method
    b. Discovery method
    c. Lecture method✓
    d. Inquiry method
13. Symposium is a type of
    a. Discovery method
    b. Discussion method✓
    c. Lecture method
    d. Demonstration method
14. Heuristic means
    a. To investigate✓ b. To show
    c. To do d. To act
15. Arm strong was the exponent of
    a. Problem solving method
    b. Project method
    c. Discussion method
    d. Heuristic method✓
16. According to Kilpatrick, the types of projects are
    a. 2 b. 3
    c.5✓ d. 15
17. Activity involves
    a. Physical action
    b. Mental action
    c. Mental action
    d. Physical and mental action✓
18. We move from specific to general in
    a. Inductive method✓
    b. Deductive method
    c. Drill method
    d. Discussion method
19. Practice is made in
    a. Inductive method
    b. Deductive method
    c. Drill method✓
    d. Discussion method
20. The Socratic method is known as
    a. Lecture demonstration method
    b. Discussion method
    c. Inquiry method
    d. Question- Answer method✓
21. Which is not true about projects
    a. It is a purposeful activity
    b. It is proceeded in social environment
    c. It is accomplished in real life
    d. It is teacher centred activity✓
22. Duration of lessons in macro- lesson plans is
    a. 5-10 min b. 10-20 min
    c. 20-30 min d. 35-45 min✓
23. In British approach of lesson planning, more emphasis is on
    a. Activity
    b. Teacher
    c. Content presentation
    d. Teacher and content presentation✓
24. American approach emphasizes
    a. Teacher
    b. Content presentation
    c. Learning objectives✓
    d. Methods
25. Which one is not the type of lesson plans on the basis of objectives?
    a. Micro lesson plan✓
    b. Cognitive lesson plan
    c. Affective lesson plan
    d. Psychomotor lesson plan
26. Which is not true about lesson plan?
    a. It is develops confidence
    b. It helps in orderly delivery of contents
    c. It is developed by students✓

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d. It saves from haphazard teaching

27. According to stomert and Morris, Teaching strategy is
a. Art of war
b. Art of deploying army
c. Generalized plan for lesson✓
d. Broad method of teaching

28. "Strategies are broad methods of teaching" according to the words of
a. Stones & Morris b. I. K. Davis✓
c. B.O. Smith d. Clarks

29. Training is used to
a. To form habits
b. to shape the habits✓
c. to lead the human beings
d. None of them

30. The main types of teleconferencing identified are
a. 2 b. 3✓
c. 4 d. 5

31. Which is not the types of teleconferencing
a. Audio teleconferencing
b. Video teleconferencing
c. T.V teleconferencing✓
d. Computer teleconferencing

32. Which one is accountable in cooperative learning
a. Individual b. Group
c. Both a & b✓ d. None of a & b

33. Cooperative learning is an alternative to
a. competitive models✓ b. Teaching models
c. lesson plans d. Micro teaching

34. The number of students in cooperative learning groups are
a. 3-4✓ b. 5-6
c. 8-10 d. 10-15

35. The essential characteristic of cooperative learning is
a. Effective learning
b. Positive interdependence✓
c. Cooperation
d. Division of labour

36. The students like to spend the most of the time with
a. Teachers b. parents
c. Relatives d. Peers✓

37. Peer culture constitutes
a. Socialization✓ b. Individualization
c. Both a & b d. None of a & b

38. Which is not the advantage of team teaching
a. Better utilization of resources
b. Better planning
c. Better use of teaching techniques
d. Better financial benefits of teachers✓

39. The hypothesis underlying team teaching is
a. Teachers feel bore while working alone
b. Teachers are not competent
c. The best teachers in schools are shared by more students✓
d. The single teacher cannot control the class

40. CAI stands for
a. Computer analyzed instruction
b. Computer assisted instruction✓
c. Computer assisted interview
d. Computer analyzed interview

41. Which is not the mode of CAI
a. Tutorial mode b. Drill mode
c. Simulation mode d. Question mode✓

42. Example of psychomotor domain is that student
a. Demonstrates awareness to environmental pollution
b. Performs an experiment✓
c. Can computer results of two experiments
d. Can narrate a story

43. Ability to develop a life style based upon the preferred value system is
a. Responding b. Valuing
c. Organizing d. Characterizing✓

44. Example of cognitive domain is
a. Describe a topic✓
b. Develop an X-ray film
c. Type a letter
d. Take responsibility for tools

45. At the highest level of hierarchy is
a. Understanding b. Application
c. Evaluation✓ d. Analysis

46. Student can design a laboratory according to certain specification in which category of objective?
a. Analysis b. Synthesis✓
c. Evaluation d. Knowledge

47. The number of domains in taxonomies of educational objective is
a. Tow b. Three✓
c. Five d. Six

48. The highest level of cognitive domain is
a. Synthesis b. Analysis
c. Comprehension d. Evaluation✓

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49. The process of determining the value or worth of anything is
a. Test b. Measurement
c. Assessment d. Evaluation✓

50. Educational objectives have been divide into
a. Two domains b. Three domains✓
c. Four domains d. Five domains

51. Taxonomy of educational objectives was presented in
a. 1948 b. 1956✓
c. 1968 d. 1976

52. The classification of cognitive domain was presented by
a. Benjamin S. Bloom✓ b. Skinner
c. Krathwhol d. Simpson

53. Cognitive domain have
a. Three subgroups b. Four subgroups
c. Five subgroups d. Six subgroups✓

54. The lowest level of learning in cognitive domain is
a. Comprehension b. Application
c. Knowledge✓ d. Synthesis

55. The highest level of learning in cognitive domain is
a. Evaluation✓ b. Synthesis
c. analysis d. Application

56. The right sequence of subgroups cognitive domain is
a. Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Synthesis, analysis, Evaluation
b. Knowledge, Comprehension, application, Evaluation, analysis, Synthesis
c. Knowledge, Comprehension, Evaluation, application, Analysis, Synthesis
d. Knowledge, Comprehension, application, analysis, Synthesis Evaluation✓

57. Knowing/ memorizing and recalling is concerned with
a. Comprehension b. Application
c. Knowledge✓ d. Evaluation

58. To grasp the meaning of the material is
a. Comprehension✓ b. Application
c. Knowledge d. Synthesis

59. To use previous learned material in new situation is
a. Comprehension b. Application✓
c. Knowledge d. analysis

60. To break down material into component parts to know its organizational structure is
a. Comprehension b. application
c. Analysis✓ d. Synthesis

61. To put ideas together to form a new whole is
a. Evaluation b. Synthesis✓
c. Analysis d. Application

62. To know the worth or value of material is
a. Analysis b. Application
c. Knowledge d. Evaluation✓

63. The intellectual skills are reflected by
a. Cognitive Domain✓ b. affective domain
c. Psychomotor d. None of above

64. Attitudes, values and interests are reflected by
a. Cognitive Domain
b. Affective Domain✓
c. Psychomotor Domain
d. None of above

65. Which domain is concerned with physical and motor skills?
a. Cognitive Domain
b. Affective Domain
c. Psychomotor domain✓
d. None of above

66. The focus of cognitive domain is
a. Physical and Motor skills
b. Intellectual Skills✓
c. Attitudes and Interests
d. None of above

67. The affective domain was classified by
a. Benjamin S. Bloom b. Simpson
c. Krathwhol✓ d. Burner

68. Affective domain is divided into
a. four subgroups
b. Five subgroups✓
c. Six subgroups
d. seven subgroups

69. The lowest level of learning in affective domain is
a. Responding b. Valuing
c. Attending✓ d. Organization

70. Which is placed at the highest level of learning in affective domain
a. Attending b. Responding
c. Organization d. Characterization✓

71. Right order of sub- groups of affective domain is
a. Attending, Responding, Valuing, characterization, Organization
b. attending, Responding, Characterization, Valuing, Organization
c. Attending, Valuing, Responding, Organization, Characterization

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d. Attending, Responding, Valuing, Organization, Characterization✓

72. Willingness to attend to particular phenomenon is
a. Attending/ Receiving✓
b. Responding
c. Valuing d. Organization

73. Which sub- group of affective domain focuses on active participation in
a. Attending/ Receiving b. Responding✓
c. Valuing d. Organization

74. Bringing together different values into a consistent value system is
a. Attending/ Receiving b. Responding
c. Valuing d. Organization✓

75. Affective domain focuses on adoption of a value system as a part of life style in
a. Responding b. Valuing
c. Organization d. Characterization✓

76. Psychomotor domain was classified by Simpson in
a. 1967 b. 1977✓
c. 1987 d. 1997

77. Affective domain was divided into subgroups by Krathwhol in
a. 1954 b. 1964✓
c. 1974 d. 1984

78. Psychomotor domain was divided by Simpson in
a. Four subgroups
b. Five subgroups
c. Six subgroups
d. Seven subgroups✓

79. The Characteristic of behavioral objective is
a. Observable and Immeasurable
b. Non- observable
c. Observable and measurable✓
d. None of above

80. The right sequence of sub-groups of psychomotor domain is
a. Perception, Set, Guided response, Mechanism, Complex overt response, adaptation, Origination✓
b. Perception, Complex over response, Set, Guided, response, Mechanism, adaptation, Organization
c. Set, Origination, Guided response, Mechanism Complex overt response, Adaptation, perception
d. Guided response, Mechanism, perception, Set, Adaptation, Organization, Complex overt response

81. Objective related to affective domain is
a. Student can paint a picture
b. Student can draw a graph
c. Student values honesty✓
d. Student can write a letter

82. Bring together scientific ideas to form a unique idea is
a. Application b. analysis
c. Synthesis✓ d. Evaluation

83. Which is vast in scope
a. Teaching tactic
b. Teaching Technique
c. Teaching Strategy✓
d. Teaching Method

84. Students find/explore the in formations themselves in
a. lecture method
b. Discovery method✓
c. Both d. none

85. Teacher performs practically and explains in
a. Lecture method
b. discovery method
c. demonstration method✓
d. Problem solving method

86. Role of student is active in
a. Discover method
b. Problem solved method
c. Inquiry method
d. All above✓

87. Micro teacher is a
a. Teacher method
b. Teaching training technique✓
c. Motivational technique
d. none of above

88. What is the tie of presentation in Micro teaching?
a. 1-5 min b. 5-10 min✓
c. 10-15 min d. 15-20 min

89. What is the No of students in micro teaching?
a. 1-5 b. 5-10
c. 10-15✓ d. 15-20

90. Micro teaching started in
a. 1450 b. 1460✓
c. 1470 d. 1480

91. Micro teaching focuses on the competency over
a. Method b. Skills✓
c. Contents d. None of above

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92. Which is more suitable in teaching of science?
a. Lecture method
b. demonstration method
c. Discussion method
d. Project method✓

93. Which one is exception?
a. Books b. Magazine
c. Diagrams d. T.V✓

94. Which is not included in print media?
a. Books b. Magazine
c. Diagrams d. T.V✓

95. How many senses a person uses while observing film?
a. 1 b. 2✓
c. 3 d. 4

96. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of seeing?
a. 75%✓ b. 13%
c. 6% d. 3%

97. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of listening?
a. 75% b. 13%✓
c. 6% d. 3%

98. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of touch?
a. 75% b. 13%
c. 6%✓ d. 3%

99. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of smell?
a. 75% b. 13%
c. 6% d. 3%✓

100. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of taste?
a. 75% b. 13%
c. 6% d. 3%✓

101. The condition which increases the possibility for accepting a particular response in future is called
a. Presentation of Stimuli
b. Feed back✓
c. Selection of Stimuli
d. Deployment of straligies.

102. Reinforcement is used for who many purposes.
a. Two b. Four
c. Three✓ d. Five

103. These activities which a teacher is to do before teaching are called
a. Insructional objectives✓
b. Performance assessment
c. Entering behaviour
d. Instructional procedure

104. Which type of curriculum is derived from the work of piaget.
a. Cognitive curricular✓
b. Development curriculum
c. Psychosocial curriculum
d. Behavioral curriculum

105. Who is considered the of grandfather of behaviourism
a. B.F. Skinner b. John Dewey
c. John Amos d. All of these✓

106. What are the features of cognitive apprenticesing
a. Modeling and coaching
b. Articulation and reflection
c. Exploration✓
d. All of these

107. What is Media Research
a. Media Research concerned with effectiveness development and improvement of different media
b. Media research concerned with everything.
c. Both✓
d. None of these.

108. Who suggests methodical procedures in planning and preparation for demonstration
a. Dale✓
b. Master teacher
c. Brown d. None of these.

109. Stands for real things that are to be studies
a. Realia b. Mock up
c. Models d. Audio media✓

110. Visual messages are
a. Design b. Symbols✓
c. Pictures d. All of these

111. Illegal copying of creative material by another person as known as
a. Copyright b. Plagiarism
b. Offensive✓ d. Illicit

112. What kind of demonstration is an audio visual presentation
a. Actual✓ b. Plan
c. Good d. All of these

113. According to Islam Education is
a. Value ful b. Value free✓
c. Virtue d. Reward.

114. The teacher except teaching should be a
a. Preacher b. Social Contractor✓
c. Administrator d. Non of these

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115. Teaching success is closely related to
a. Teacher is personality
b. Teacher's knowledge
c. Teachers competency
d. None of these✓

116. The main object of Heuristic Method is
a. Scientific attitude✓
b. Social attitude
c. Moral attitude
d. Religious attitude.

117. Teacher should be expert in
a. General education
b. Subject matter✓
c. Professional development
d. All of the above

118. The real function of a Teacher is
a. Maintain discipline
b. Guide the people
c. Teaching the people
d. None of these✓

119. The basic source of educational objectives is
a. Human experiences✓
b. Educational psychology
c. Society knowledge
d. None of these

120. The theory of multiple intelligence was developed by
a. Jean Piaget
b. Lev Vygotsky
c. Howard✓
d. Gardener

121. The E-rate is
a. The discounted school cost for using the internet.
b. A constantly updated figure✓
c. The measure of the flow of e-mail into and out of school's local network.
d. None of the above.

122. Computer applications were first used in school in
a. 1990
b. 1980✓
c. 1970
d. 1960

123. The form of examination which influences curriculum implementation tremendously is called
a. Textbook
b. Evaluation
c. Assessment✓
d. Curriculum

124. Textbook is the instruction tool
a. Primary✓
b. Secondary
c. Elementary
d. None

125. Term formative evaluation was created by
a. Screven✓
b. Biggs
d. Broom
d. Simpson

126. How many levels are there in cognitive domain?
a. 4
b. 5
c. 6✓
d. 8

127. Curriculum planning is ultimately concerned with
a. Content
b. Variety of issues
c. Experience of learners✓
d. All of these.

128. The study of goodness is referred to as
a. Ontology
b. Epistemology
c. Axiology✓
d. Above of them

129. The function of philosophy is
a. To state the value
b. to set the goals
c. To lead human beings to new path
d. All of these✓

130. The first step in teaching model is
a. Teaching objectives✓
b. Command over subject matter
c. Evaluation
d. Non of them

131. Lecture method is considered important in
a. Reconstructionism
b. Professivism
c. Existentialism
d. Perenialism✓

132. Vygotsky recognized that children learn
a. By themselves✓
b. Within a social context
c. Through isolated play
d. Through prepared environment.

133. Who is the founder of Discovery Learning
a. Jerome Bruner✓
b. Jean Piaget
c. J.S. Mill
d. Non of these

134. The medium of instruction in primary schools is
a. English✓
b. Urdu
c. Both
d. None

135. The "back-to-basics" movement is mostly associated with
a. Essentialism✓
b. Progressivisim
c. Behaviourism
d. Perennialism

136. The future arrangement of programme operation is called
a. Planning
b. Policies✓
c. Control
d. Supervision

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137. Which level is important for transferring information to another situation is
a. Evaluation b. Application✓
c. Knowledge d. Comprehension

138. Continual professional development demands
a. Regularly updates their knowledge✓
b. Getting information
c. To attend the Educational Conferences
d. To do research.

139. A taxonomy is a way of
a. Writing b. Arranging
c. Studying✓ d. Classifying

140. A diaracteristic of activity based instructing is as
a. teaching occurs in isolated therapy rooms✓
b. Children do not plan activities
c. Learning occurs in routine
d. Teachers always directed activities.

141. Effecjive Teaching demands
a. Planning✓ b. Motivation
c. Planning d. None

142. The most important factor in planning for teaching professions is
a. Ability b. Interest✓
c. Motivation d. None

143. Communication involves
a. Telling b. Listening
c. Understanding d. All of the above✓

144. Exchange of ideas between two or more persons is
a. Understanding b. Telling
c. communication✓ d. listening

145. If there is no receiver, there is no
a. communication✓ b. sender
c. Message d. Media

146. Effective communication is that in which
a. sender sends a complete message
b. Receiver understands the message of sender✓
c. Communication is oral
d. communication is in writing

147. Which is not the type of communication channel
a. Speaking, listening
b. Writing, reading
c. Visualizing, observing
d. Thinking, acting✓

148. Communication without words is called
a. Non- verbal communication✓
b. Verbal
c. Oral communication
d. Written ccmmunication

149. The number of English Language communication skills are
a. 2 b. 3
c. 4✓ d. 5

150. English language communication skills are
a. listening, thinking, speaking, reading
b. listening, speaking, skimming, reading
c. listening, speaking, reading, writing✓
d. Thinking, skimming, reading, writing

151. The first objective of teaching English is to develop
a. Listening skill✓ b. speaking skill
c. Reading skill d. writing skill

152. The numbers of kings of sounds are
a. 2✓ b. 3
c. 4 d. 5

153. The kinds of sounds are
a. Consonant sounds, oral sounds
b. Oral sounds, vowel sound
c. Verbal sounds, consonant sounds
d. consonant sounds, vowel sounds✓

154. phoneme is the unit of sound
a. Maximum b. Minimum✓
c. Medium d. Large

55. which one is not the articulator
a. Face✓ b. Tongue
c. Lips d. Teeth

156. Uttering with the force of breath is
a. Consonant b. Vowel
c. phonemes d. stress✓

157. the number of branches of phonetics are
a. 2 b. 3✓
c. 4 d. 5

158. phonology is the study of how sounds are
a. Produced b. Transmitted
c. Organized✓ d. Distinguished

159. The highest level in linguistics is
a. Phonology b. phonetics✓
c. Morphology d. Pragmatics

160. The numbers of vowels in English are
a. 2 b. 3
c. 4 d. 5✓

161. The number of consonants in English are
a. 15 b. 21✓
c. 26 d. 31

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162. The conversion of spoken words into written language is
a. Transplantation b. Transmission
c. Transcription✓ d. Translation

163. Transcription is also called as
a. Notation✓ b. Citation
c. Translation d. Transmission

164. Orthography means
a. Speaking system b. Listening system
c. Writing system✓ d. Reading system

165. The number of vowel sound is
a. 5 b. 15
c. 20✓ d. 26

166. The number of consonant sound is
a. 15 b. 21
c. 24✓ d. 26

167. The number of phonemes in standard British English is
a. 5 b. 20 c. 24 d. 44✓

168. The letter which are written but not spoken are
a. Vowels b. Consonants
c. small d. silent✓

169. A phoneme is a
a. symbol b. letter
c. sound✓ d. word

170. Linguistic is the scientific study of
a. language b. sounds✓
c. words d. sentence

171. Language is a vehicle for expression of feeling is
a. formal view b. structural view
c. functional view✓ d. traditional view

172. How language is structure is
a. Functional view b. structural view✓
c. communitive view d. traditional view

173. Arbitrariness means
a. chosen with reason
b. chosen without reason✓
c. random selection
d. rationale

174. The spoken languages in the world are about
a. 3000✓ b. 3500
c. 4000 d. 4500

175. According to david crystal, the total number of languages are
a. 4809 b. 5809
c. 6809✓ d. 7809

176. According to david crystal, the number of language families is
a. 50 b. 100✓
c. 150 d. 200

177. In listening, the following is involved
a. Ears b. language
c. mind d. ears and mind✓

178. Listening means
a. lending ear
b. lending ear to spoken words
c. lending ear to spoken words to understand message✓
d. hearing the sounds around

179. The first step in listening is
a. short term memory
b. long term memory
c. prediction
d. perception and decoding✓

180. STM stand for
a. short time memory
b. short term memory✓
c. short time message
d. short term message

181. LTM stands for
a. long term memory✓
b. long time memory
c. long term message
d. long time message

182. According to rivers and temperley, time devoted to listening in communication activities is
a. 9% b. 16%
c. 30% d. 45%✓

183. Time devoted to speaking in communication activities is
a. 9% b. 16%
c. 30%✓ d. 45%

184. Time devoted to reading in communication activities is
a. 9% b. 16%✓
c. 30% d. 45%

185. Time devoted to writing in communication activities is
a. 9%✓ b. 16%
c. 30% d. 45%

186. Global listening is also called as
a. intensive listening
b. extensive listening✓
c. discrete listening

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d. listening for detail

187. Discrete listening is also known as
a. intensive listening✓
b. extensive listening
c. global listening
d. listening for gist

188. Listening amusing radio programme is
a. discrete listening
b. listening for detail
c. intensive listening
d. extensive listening✓

189. Listening public announcements at railway station is
a. global
b. listening for gist
c. intensive listening✓
d. extensive listening

190. Dictation means
a. test for writing✓
b. test for memory
c. oral test
d. objective type test

191. Cloze means
a. close
b. missing part✓
c. filled part
d. associated part

192. Which one is the authentic material
a. books
b. library
c. real life✓
d. magazine

193. Reading means
a. recognition
b. observing text
c. comprehension
d. recognition and comprehension✓

194. Intonation is the use of
a. words
b. sentences
c. tunes✓
d. syllables

195. Skimming is a type of
a. writing
b. reading✓
c. speaking
d. listening

196. Skimming means reading quickly to know
a. what is it about✓
b. specific piece of information
c. full understanding of text
d. none of the above

197. Scanning means reading quickly to know
a. what is about
b. specific piece of information✓
c. full understanding of t ext
d. all of the above

198. Which of the titles fits the text best is the example of
a. skimming✓
b. scanning
c. intensive reading
d. extensive vending

199. See the time table and tell the break time is the example of
a. skimming
b. scanning✓
c. intensive reading
d. extensive vending

200. Reading the question paper in the examination hall is the example of
a. intensive reading✓
b. extensive vending
c. scanning
d. skimming

201. Novel reading is an example of
a. intensive reading
b. extensive vending✓
c. scanning
d. skimming

202. 3 Rs stand for
a. read. Recall. Revise
b. read, revise, review
c. read, recall, review✓
d. read, recall, write

203. In SQ 3R, Q stands for
a. study
b. student
c. summary
d. survey✓

204. In SQ 3R, Q stands for
a. quotation
b. quarter
c. question✓
d. quota

205. punctuation means
a. marks✓
b. regularity
c. sound
d. alphabets

206. which one is correct spelling
a. forgeting
b. forgetting✓
c. foregetting
d. foregeting

207. which one is correct spelling
a. Supredent
b. supridents
c. superentendent
d. superintendent✓

208. "college" is a
a. Noun✓
b. pronoun
c. Adjective
d. verb

209. "you" is a
a. Noun
b. pronoun✓
c. Adjective
d. verb

210 "strong" is a
a. Noun
b. pronoun
c. Adjective✓
d. verb

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211. "read" is a
a. Noun b. pronoun
c. Adjective d. verb✓

212. and is a
a. Adverb b. preposition
c. conjunction✓ d. pronoun

213. what a fine day it is!
a. Assertive sentence
b. imperative sentence
c. optative sentence
d. Exclamatory sentence✓

214. "may you live long" is a
a. Assertive sentence
b. imperative sentence
c. optative sentence✓
d. Exclamatory sentence

215. "Ahmad is going to school" is a
a. Assertive sentence✓
b. imperative sentence
c. optative sentence
d. Exclamatory sentence

216. Open University was established under the policy?
A. 1972✓ B. 1985
C. 1964 D. 1932

217. The focus of national education policy 1978 was on?
A. Islamic values
B. Ideology of Pakistan
C. Both a and b✓ D. None

218. Charter Act was presented in?
A. 1800 B. 1813✓
C. 1800 D. 1820

219. According to charter Act 1813, education is the responsibility of?
A. Governor
B. East India company✓
C. Madarus D. Local Govt

220. The amount set apart by East India Company for educational purpose will be RS.?
A. 100000✓ B. 15000
C. 1400 D. 12000

221. The objective of education according to charter act was?
A. Islamic education
B. Technical education
C. Preaching Christianity✓
D. Preaching Hinduism

222. The medium of instruction for promotion of scientific knowledge according to charter Act will be?
A. Urdu B. Hindi
C. English✓ D. Sansikrit

223. The charter Act of East India Company was renewed in?
A. 1833✓ B. 1844
C. 1855 D. 1952

224. East India Company could not implement charter Act for?
A. 5 years B. 10 years✓
C. 8 years D. 4 years

225. Lord Macaulay/Bentick Resolution was passed in?
A. 1852 B. 1835✓
C. 1946 D. 1742

226. Which is not the characteristic of Lord Macaulay Report?
A. Revival of eastern knowledge✓
B. Proliferation of western knowledge
C. English a instruction medium
D. All of above

227. According to Lord Macaulay one purpose of education was?
A. To develop moral values
B. To produce clerks✓
C. Intellectual development
D. Physical development

228. Charles wood Dispatch was presented in?
A. 1854 B. 1833
C. 1854✓ D. 1920

229. Under wood Dispatch in 1857, three universities established were?
A. Bombay , Calcutta , Madras✓
B. Karachi
C. Peshawar
D. Lahore

230. Punjab University was established in?
A. 1887✓ B. 1892
C. 1854 D. 1974

231. Indian education commission was established under headship of?
A. Sir Charles wood B. Lord Macaulay
C. Sir William Hunter✓ D. Sir Thomas

232. The ultimate result of scientific method is
a. Development of knowledge✓
b. Development of senses
c. Both a & b
d. None of a & b

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233. Aims are
a. National expectations✓
b. Institution expectations
c. Learning expectations
d. None of the above

234. Goals are at
a. National level b. Subject level✓
c. Classroom level d. All of the above

235. Objectives are at
a. National level✓ b. Subject level
c. Classroom level d. All of the above

236. To promote science and technology is
a. Aim✓ b. Goals
c. Objective d. All above

237. To important computer education is
a. Aim b. Goal✓
c. Objective d. All above

238. To identify the parts of the computer is
a. Aim b. Goal
c. Objective✓ d. All above

239. "State first law of motion" indicates
a. Knowledge✓ b. Comprehension
c. application d. Evaluation

240. Which is not the step of scientific method?
a. Observation b. Experiment
c. Prediction d. Interview✓

241. communication is derived from Latin word
a. Community b. Command
c. Communis✓ d. Committee

242. Community means
a. Community✓ b. common
c. Command d. Committee

243. A code of ethics is a:
(a) Set of standards of professional conduct✓
(b) Statement of principles imposed by govt.
(c) A guide post left to individual discretion
(d) All of the above

244. The word 'Moral' has been derived from the language:
(a) Greek (b) English
(c) Latin✓ (d) French

245. Values give rise to:
(a) Decisions (b) Ideals✓
(c) Education (d) Feelings

246. The cod of ethics of the teacher permits him to:
(a) Tutor for pay a pupil in his class
(b) Participate in the politics outside the classroom
(c) Discuss confidential matters as he sees fit
(d) Accepts fees for recommending school texts

247. "I have been sent only for the purpose of perfecting good morals" is the saying of:
(a) Hazrat Musa (AS)
(b) Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) ✓
(c) Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)
(d) Hazrat Isa (AS)

248. The code of ethics for teachers should include the values of:
(a) Justice (b) Honesty
(c) Truthfulness (d) All of them✓

249. Teaching would come in which of following classification of work:
(a) Managerial (b) Service
(c) Profession (d) Skilled

250. Among the stake holders of the teaching profession the client is:
(a) Teacher (b) Parent
(c) Student✓ (d) Society

251. The best evidence of professional status of teaching is the:
(a) Publication of books
(b) Fixing of Salary schedules
(c) Enforcement of high standards✓
(d) Establishment of retirement systems

252. Real mentorship is created by having relationship:
(a) Ethical (b) Professional
(c) Social (d) Cultural

253. Teaching is a profession due to teachers:
(a) Love of children
(b) Love for knowledge
(c) Mastery over pedagogical aspects
(d) Observance of professional ethics✓

254. The emotional development of students has a great relation with:
(a) Mental development (b) Physical✓
(c) Cognitional (d) Behavioral

255. Education in Islam is:
(a) Value Free
(b) Value Full✓
(c) Partial Development
(d) Neutral

256. The most critical factor needed to make teaching a true profession is:
(a) An improved salary scale
(b) A longer period of training
(c) Better spirit among teachers
(d) Discipline of its own members✓

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257. Teaching of tolerance is threshold of:
(a) Society (b) Peace✓
(c) Values (d) Betterment

258. Secondary school teaching is more prestigious than elementary school teaching because of:
(a) Higher level of subject matter
(b) Higher level of training
(c) Higher pay scales
(d) All of the above✓

259. Plato said "A sound mind can nourish in sound":
(a) Body✓ (b) Head
(c) Man (d) Scholar

260. As compared with the other professions, the greatest lack in teaching is:
(a) Training programmes
(b) Adequate salary scales✓
(c) Proper social outlook
(d) Professional organization

261. Phy ical health is necessary to build a balanced:
(a) Personality✓ (b) Structure
(c) Height (d) Image

262. Which of the following professions claims the largest membership:
(a) Teaching✓ (b) Medicine
(c) Law (d) Engineering

263. The teaching professional should also be expert in:
(a) Administration (b) Teaching
(c) Playing (d) Social contact

264. A teacher's first duty is to his:
(a) Community (b) Principal
(c) Subject area (d) Students

265. As teacher we should think of our work in terms of:
(a) The mastery of subject matter
(b) Hearing lessons recited
(c) Child growth and development
(d) Disciplining students✓

266. The function of a teacher is primarily that of a:
(a) attending to the personal and spiritual needs of students
(b) Guiding the children progress✓
(c) Organizing experiences for the class
(d) Transmission of heritage

267. The best position of a teacher in class is as:
(a) Chairman of the group
(b) Director of the group
(c) Member of the group✓
(d) Umpire of the group

268. In teaching if nothing has been learnt, nothing has been:
(a) Studied (b) Examined
(c) Observed (d) Taught

269. The basic function of a democratic teacher is:
(a) Teaching contents
(b) Outlining rules
(c) Guiding students
(d) Developing student leaders

270. The rules for the classroom should be established by the:
(a) Principal
(b) Principal and teachers
(c) Students
(d) Students and teacher✓

271. The most important function of a teacher is:
(a) Guide pupil growth✓
(b) Maintain discipline
(c) Impart subject matter
(d) Provide remedial help

272. The east required duty of a teacher is:
(a) Visiting homes of pupils✓
(b) Disciplining pupils
(c) Keeping records of pupils
(d) Planning courses

273. The students respect the teacher due to his:
(a) Legal authority
(b) Power of grading (marks)
(c) Good will and personal integrity✓
(d) Parents - substitute

274. One should select a career in terms of:
(a) Values✓
(b) Salary
(c) Social prestige
(d) None of the above

275. The reason most often given by men for selecting teaching profession is:
(a) Economic security
(b) Desire to serve society✓
(c) The influence of parents
(d) Prestige of the profession

276. As a group, teachers tend to be relatively:
(a) Liberal (b) Conservative✓
(c) Unstable (d) Pessimistic

277. The most important single factor in teaching success is:
(a) Pupils preparation
(b) Teachers personality✓

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(c) Size of classes
(d) Teachers knowledge

278. Vital to teaching success is:
(a) Pleasant voice and correct speech✓
(b) Proper social background
(c) Throughout A grade
(d) Supplementary income

279. The most serious defect in teacher is
(a) Poor physical health
(b) Poor knowledge
(c) Poor academic record
(d) Poor mental health✓

280. The relationship of teacher with students
(a) Strict and reserved
(b) Friendly and dignified✓
(c) Free and easy
(d) Unapproachable and critical

281. Teachers are trained in:
(a) General education
(b) Subject matter
(c) Professional education
(d) All of the above✓

TEACHING APPROACH TEST-2

1. _____ is the most important quality of a teacher at primary level.
(a) Eagerness to teach (b) Patience and perseverance
(c) Knowledge of subjects (d) None of these

2. A psychologist using the method of naturalistic observation would _____.
(a) Carefully design controlled situations in which to observe behaviour
(b) Rely on observations of subjects' responses to questionnaires
(c) Observe behaviour as it happens outside the laboratory or clinic
(d) None of these

3. A teacher believes that one group of children is very bright and that a second is below average in ability. Actually, the groups are identical, but the first group progresses more rapidly than the second. This demonstrates _____.
(a) The self-fulfilling prophecy (b) The Placebo effect in a natural experiment
(c) Observer bias in naturalistic observation (d) None of these

4. _____ is a sign of motivated teaching.
(a) Maximum attendance in the class (b) Remedial work given by the teacher
(c) Questioning by students (d) None of these

5. Research findings suggest that one of the ways effective teachers can increase learning time and, more importantly, student engagement during learning is _____.
(a) Maintain a quiet classroom where students can concentrate and work undisturbed
(b) Provide tangible rewards for work well done, such as free reading time, passes to the library, or extra credit
(c) Ensure that assignments are interesting, worthwhile, and easy enough to be completed by each learner at his or her current level of understanding
(d) None of these

6. _____ is least likely to promote achievement among students of lower socioeconomic status.
(a) Warm classroom climate (b) Frequent correction of wrong answers
(c) Peer and cross-age tutors (d) None of these

7. To make assessment a 'useful and interesting' process, one should be careful about _____.
(a) Making comparisons between different students
(b) Labelling students as intelligent or average learners
(c) Using a variety of ways' to collect information about the student's learning across the scholastic and co-scholastic boundaries

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(d) None of these

8. 'Dyslexia' is a_____.
(a) Mental disorder (b) Mathematical disorder
(c) Reading disorder (d) None of these

9. Parents should play a _____ role in the learning process of young children.
(a) Negative (b) Proactive (c) Sympathetic (d) None of these

10. The student _____does not manifest a sign of an intelligent young child.
(a) Who has the ability to cram long essays very quickly
(b) Who has the ability to communicate fluently and appropriately
(c) Who carries on thinking in an abstract manner
(d) None of these

11. The child's 'cognitive' development is defined in the best way in _____.
(a) Playground (b) School and classroom environment
(c) Home (d) None of these

12. In the field of education, the term 'curriculum' refers to_____.
(a) Methods of teaching and the content to be taught
(b) Overall programme of the school which students experience on a day-to-day basis
(c) Evaluation process (d) None of these

13. "Development is a never-ending process." This idea is associated with_____.
(a) Principle of interrelation (b) Principle of continuity
(c) Principle of integration (d) None of these

14. The 'insight theory of learning' was augmented by_____.
(a) 'Gestalt' theorists (b) Pavlov (c) Jean Piaget (d) None of these

15. A teacher allows students to sit all over the class. Some sit together and discuss or do group reading. Some sit quietly, and read themselves. A parent does not like it. The best way to handle the situation is that the parents should_____.
(a) Complain against the teacher to the principal
(b) Request the principal to change the section of their ward
(c) Show trust in the teacher and discuss the problem with the teacher
(d) None of these

16. "Children actively construct their understanding of the world" is a statement attributed to _____.
(a) Piaget (b) Pavlov (c) Kohlberg (d) None of these

17. _____ is not related to the socio-psychological needs of the child.
(a) Need for appreciation or social approval (b) Need for emotional security
(c) Regular elimination of waste products from the body
(d) None of these

18. All of the following statements can be considered as a feature of the process of learning except _____.
(a) Educational institutions are the only place where learning takes place
(b) Learning is a comprehensive process
(c) Learning is goal-oriented (d) None of these

19. The stage in which a child begins to think logically about objects and events is called _____.
(a) Sensori-motor stage (b) Formal operational stage

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(c) Pre-operational stage (d) None of these

20. **Learning can be enriched if_____.**
(a) Situations from the real world are brought into the class in which students interact with each other and the teacher facilitates
(b) More and more teaching aids are used in the class
(c) Teachers use different types of lectures and explanation
(d) None of these

21. **A student of V-grade with 'visual deficiency' should be_____.**
(a) Excused to do a lower level of work
(b) Helped with higher routine-work by parents and friends
(c) Treated normally in the classroom and provided support through Audio CDs
(d) None of these

22. **_____ identified the four distinct stages of children's intellectual development.**
(a) Kohlberg (b) Erikson (c) Piaget (d) None of these

23. **Education of children with special needs should be provided _____.**
(a) Along with the normal children
(b) By methods developed for special children in special Schools.
(c) In special school (d) None of these

24. **A girl does not talk much at home but talks a lot at school. It shows that_____.**
(a) The school provides opportunities to children to talk a lot
(b) Her thoughts get acknowledged at school
(c) She does not like her home at all
(d) None of these

25. **"A young child responds to a new situation on the basis of the response made by him/her in a similar situation as in the past." This is related to_____.**
(a) 'Law of Analogy' of learning (b) 'Law of Effect' of learning
(c) 'Law of Attitude' of learning process (d) None of these

26. **In _____ children become active members of their peer group.**
(a) Adolescence (b) Adulthood (c) Early childhood (d) None of these

27. **_____ is not a sign of 'being gifted'.**
(a) Creative ideas (b) Fighting with others
(c) Novelty in expression (d) None of these

28. **_____ is related to the objective that a teacher should make an attempt to understand the potentialities of students.**
(a) Educational Sociology (b) Social Philosophy
(c) Educational Psychology (d) None of these

29. **Motivation, in the process of learning _____.**
(a) Sharpens the memory of learners (b) Differentiates new learning from the old one
(c) Creates interest for learning among young learners
(d) None of these

30. **In an experiment to find out if taking ginseng increases IQ scores, the IQ scores would be**
(a) The dependent variable (b) A control variable
(c) An extraneous variable (d) None of these

31. **A major strength of ecological theory is its framework for explaining_____.**
(a) Environmental influences on development (b) Biological influences on development.

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(c) Cognitive development. (d) None of these

32. **All of the following advanced principles of child development that are closely allied to the stimulus response learning theory, except_____.**
(a) Pavlov (b) Gesell (c) J. B. Watson (d) None of these

33. **The process whereby the genetic factors limit an individual's responsiveness to the environment is known as_____.**
(a) Canalization (b) Discontinuity (c) Range of reaction (d) None of these

34. **In order to develop the spirit of labour in students the teacher should _____.**
(a) Himself indulge in labour (b) Deliver lectures on the importance of labour
(c) Students should be given opportunities to do labour from time to time
(d) None of these

35. **A child belonging to a backward family has been admitted to your school from the cultural viewpoint. You will**
(a) Keep him in a class in which, there are many more students of backward background from the cultural viewpoint
(b) Send a teacher to know more about the backward cultural background of the child
(c) Keep him in a normal class but will make special arrangements for teaching him, keeping his special needs in view
(d) None of these

36. **All of the following can be signs that a child is gifted, except_____.**
(a) Early development of a sense of time (b) Interest in encyclopaedias and dictionaries
(c) Uneasy relationships with peers (d) None of these

37. **Frobel's most important contribution to education was his development of the _____.**
(a) Vocational school (b) Public high school (c) Kindergarten (d) None of these

38. **Of the following, the main purpose of state certification of teachers is to_____.**
(a) Monitor the quality of teacher training institutions
(b) Provide for a uniform standard of entry-level teacher competency throughout the state
(c) Exclude from the profession those not trained in pedagogy
(d) None of these

39. **The key difference between evolutionary and cultural change is that evolutionary change alters _____ whereas cultural change alters _____.**
(a) Reproduction; environment (b) Heredity; environment
(c) Environment; behaviour (d) None of these

40. **The current view of childhood assumes that_____.**
(a) Children are similar to adults in most ways (b) Children are best treated as young adults
(c) Childhood is a unique period of growth and change
(d) None of these

41. **In preparing a fifth grade class to take a standardized reading test the teacher is best advised to _____.**
(a) Tell the children the test is very important and they should do the best they can
(b) Ditto key questions from a previous test and allow the pupils to answer them
(c) Give the pupils practice in answering questions similar to the type that will appear on the test
(d) None of these

42. **A normal child of twelve years of age is most likely to _____.**
(a) Have difficulty with gross motor coordination

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(b) Be eager for peer approval
(c) Confine his/her interests to here and now (d) None of these

43. **Creative writing should be an activity planned for_____.**
(a) Only those children reading on grade level
(b) Only those children who can spell and also, can write cohesive sentences
(c) Only those children who want to write for the newspaper of the class
(d) All of the above

44. **The most promising step for a teacher to take in order to improve class discipline is to _____.**
(a) Note specific infractions of class rules in the marking book
(b) Evaluate his/her materials, methods and approaches to children
(c) Consult the class and agree upon a graduated series of punishments
(d) None of these

45. **The question "Will the shy child who never speaks turn into a quiet, shy adult or will the child become a sociable, talkative person?" is concerned with _____.**
(a) Maturation (b) Continuity and discontinuity
(c) Nature and nurture (d) None of these

46. **A child from a disorganised home will experience the greatest difficulty with_____.**
(a) Well structured lessons (b) Independent study
(c) Programmed instruction (d) None of these

47. **Most psychologists believe that development is due_____.**
(a) Largely to nature (b) Largely to nurture
(c) To an interaction of nature and nurture (d) None of these

48. **The normal twelve-year-old child is most likely to_____.**
(a) Be eager for peer approval (b) Have anxiety feelings about pleasing adults
(c) Confine his/her interests to the here and now (d) None of these

49. **The reason why students run from school is**
(a) Callous attitude of teachers towards the problem
(b) Lack of interest in studies on the part of students
(c) Not giving punishment to students
(d) None of these

50. **You find a student to be intelligent. You will_____.**
(a) Remain pleased with him (b) Not give him additional homework
(c) Motivate him so that he can make more progress
(d) None of these

51. **If some students are not in a mood to study in the class, you will _____.**
(a) Force them to study
(b) Tell those students to leave the class and enjoy
(c) Tell them some interesting things related to their interests or your own subject
(d) None of these

52. **Child development is defined as a field of study that_____.**
(a) Examines change in human abilities.
(b) Seeks to explain behaviour across the life span.
(c) Accounts for the gradual evolution of the child's cognitive, social, and other capacities.
(d) None of these

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53. **The term 'identical elements' is closely associated with_____.**
(a) Group instruction (b) Transfer of learning
(c) Jealousy between twins (d) None of these

54. **A person believes that nurture strongly influences the development of his child. He would not agree with the importance of_____.**
(a) Genetic factors (b) Exposure to peers
(c) The types of toys at home (d) None of these

55. **If student is too shy to participate in the class, you will_____.**
(a) Not ask questions from him
(b) Ask only those questions from him whose answers can be given by him
(c) Ask questions from him only when he is keen to answer them
(d) None of these

56. **A good teacher will bring a hyperactive child on the right path by _____.**
(a) Making him sit in front of the class and keep a strict vigil on him
(b) Allocating a seat for him in a corner of the class
(c) Giving him tasks of watering trees, cleaning the blackboard, making toys of clay, etc.
(d) None of these

57. **Knowledge of child psychology is a must for a primary teacher because_____.**
(a) It helps in making children disciplined (b) The examination result is improved
(c) It helps the teacher in understanding the behaviour of children
(d) None of these

58. **The movement of behaviour modification, wherein tokens are awarded for correct responses, is a reflection of_____.**
(a) Herbart's Five Steps (b) Lock's Tabula rasa
(c) Thorndike's Law of Effect (d) None of these

59. **Subjects are said to be assigned randomly when_____.**
(a) They are assigned to experimental and control groups from a sample which is representative of the larger population.
(b) They each have an equal chance of being assigned to either the experimental or control group.
(c) Neither the experimenter nor the subject knows whether the subject is in the experimental or control group.
(d) None of these

60. **Students who do better in high school tend to do better in college. This is an example of a_____ correlation**
(a) Negative (b) Zero (c) Positive (d) None of these

61. **Fifteen-years-old Ahsan wears the same style shirts that his teacher wears. This is called _____ behaviour.**
(a) Compensation (b) Transference (c) Identification (d) None of these

62. **At least one third of the learning that will determine later levels of school achievement has already taken place by age six. This was said by _____.**
(a) Benjamin Bloom (b) Margaret Mead (c) Martin Mayer (d) None of these

63. **_____ is the he most unreliable predictor of educational achievement.**
(a) Inherited biological potential for learning (b) Ethnic origin of parents
(c) Family background and training (d) None of these

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64. _____ is not an acceptable goal for dealing with behaviour problems in the classroom.
(a) Utilizing appeals to children that have personal implications
(b) Being impersonal and objective
(c) Understanding the offense
(d) None of these

65. In preparing a class to take a standardized reading test the teacher should_____.
(a) Tell the children the test is very important and they should do the best they can
(b) Ditto key questions from a previous test and allow the pupils to answer them
(c) Give the pupils practice in answering questions similar to the type that will appear on the test
(d) None of these

66. _____ is likely to cause the greatest difficulty for a child in the initial stages of reading instruction.
(a) Confusion of left and right directionality
(b) Possessing an IQ of 90
(c) Having older siblings who are successful readers
(d) None of these

67. An essential of learning called _____ is the one that takes procedure over the other.
(a) Desire to learn
(b) Ability to read
(c) An intact home
(d) None of these

68. A child from a disorganized home will experience the greatest difficulty with_____.
(a) Well structured lessons
(b) Independent study
(c) Programmed instruction
(d) None of these

69. The normal twelve-year-old child is most likely to_____.
(a) Have difficulty with gross motor coordination
(b) Have anxiety feelings about pleasing adults
(c) Be eager for peer approval
(d) None of these

70. The term 'identical elements' is closely associated with_____.
(a) Group instruction
(b) Transfer of learning
(c) Jealousy between twins
(d) None of these

71. The peculiar characteristic of first grade children is that they are_____.
(a) Too young to be taught classroom routines
(b) Not yet concerned with group approval
(c) Very concerned with adult approval
(d) None of these

72. The evaluation of personality is best made through the use of an_____.
(a) Inventory test
(b) Projective test
(c) Survey test
(d) None of these

73. When a pupil's misbehaviour persists even after the teacher punishes the child for each infraction, the teacher is probably practicing a policy of_____.
(a) Retribution
(b) Corporal punishment
(c) Negative reinforcement
(d) None of these

74. Ayaz and Asad have the same mental age 8.0. We can conclude that_____.
(a) They have the same potential for success in school.
(b) They have the same IQ
(c) Their ability to learn may be quite different
(d) None of these

75. A child whose class is in a windowless room may have to be assigned to another class if he/she suffers from_____.
(a) Acrophobia
(b) Agoraphobia
(c) Claustrophobia
(d) None of these

76. The self-adjective mechanism that teachers often unwittingly encourage is_____.
(a) An attention-getting device
(b) Daydreaming

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(b) Repetition and memorization as teaching methods
(c) Concentration on the early education of children
(d) None of these

88. De facto school segregation is segregation primarily a result of_____.
(a) Guidelines issued by the State Commissioner of Education
(b) Discriminatory zoning of a local school board
(c) Residence patterns of the community (d) None of these

89. _____ advanced the idea of the five formal steps in leaving.
(a) Rousseau (b) Herbart (c) Pestalozzi (d) None of these

90. That the mind of an infant is a *tabula rasa* is the contribution of_____.
(a) Plato (b) Horace Man (c) John Locke (d) None of these

91. The disadvantaged child's chances for success in school will be maximized when_____.
(a) he/she is given a high concentration of skills subjects
(b) His/her intellectual potential is discovered and his/her educational deficiencies are overcome
(c) He/she is treated like any other child (d) None of these

92. "The individual develops through the head, the heart, and the hand", this was the educational philosophy of_____.
(a) Herbart (b) Comenius (c) Pestalozzi (d) None of these

93. Of the following the statement the least educationally valid is_____.
(a) Over-learning constitutes a waste of time (b) Drill periods should be brief
(c) Study habits should be taught (d) None of these

94. In a kindergarten class it would be unreasonable to expect a child to_____.
(a) Care for plants (b) Clean up after clay work
(c) Know when it is time to clean up (d) None of these

95. The trial and error method of instruction is best enhanced by_____.
(a) Role playing (b) Programmed instruction
(c) Independent study (d) None of these

96. A parent of a fourth grader refuses to give permission for her child to go on a class trip. The teacher should first_____.
(a) Refer the matter to the guidance counsellor
(b) Confer with the parent to discuss the educational purpose of the trip
(c) Give the class a homework assignment for all parents to sign, giving reasons why each child wants to go on the trip
(d) None of these

97. An increase in comprehension skill is most likely to result from_____.
(a) Guided silent reading (b) Guided oral reading
(c) Unstructured silent reading (d) None of these

98. In dealing with a class that is misbehaving, the teacher's least effective course of action is to_____.
(a) Ask the principal to observe him/her and make recommendations
(b) Lower the grades of pupils who create the most serious infractions
(c) Isolate those most responsible for the misbehaviour
(d) None of these

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(c) Regression (d) None of these

77. When an individual repeats those learning that, in the past, proved to be highly satisfying, such behaviour can best be explained by the law of_____.
(a) Effect (b) Frequency (c) Readiness (d) None of these

78. Children's attitudes toward persons of different ethnic groups are generally based upon _____.
(a) Their parent's attitudes (b) The attitudes of their peer
(c) The influence of television (d) None of these

79. _____ is not a sound mental hygiene practice.
(a) Asking pupils to correct their answers after their tests have been marked
(b) Discussing an individual pupil's test marks with the class
(c) Asking parents to sign test papers so that that they are aware of their child's marks.
(d) None of these

80. All of the following advanced principles of child development are closely allied to the stimulus response learning theory, except _____.
(a) Pavlov (b) J. B. Watson (c) Gesell (d) None of these

81. All of the following can be signs that a child is gifted, except_____.
(a) Early development of a sense of time (b) Interest in encyclopaedias and dictionaries
(c) Uneasy relationships with peers. (d) None of these

82. Teacher tenure laws can best be justified because they_____.
(a) Protect teachers whose political views differ sharply with those of the community
(b) Provide for stability of staffing
(c) Allow an experienced teacher to plan creatively
(d) None of these

83. All of the following contribute to the crisis in urban schools except_____.
(a) The rapid increase in school pollution (b) The disappearance of taxable property
(c) The deterioration and decline of real property
(d) None of these

84. Which is the incorrectly associated pair?
(a) Joseph Lancaster-contract plan (b) Benjamin Franklin-academy
(c) James B. Conant-high school (d) None of these

85. When parents ask teachers about their children's television habits, it is best to suggest that they_____.
(a) Prohibit television viewing
(b) Use television for rewards and punishments
(c) Give children freedom to selected whatever they want to see
(d) None of these

86. Curriculum-makers have the most difficulty when_____.
(a) There is an inflationary cycle
(b) The nature of the student population is changing
(c) Parents are participants
(d) None of these

87. A major contribution of the Jesuits to education includes all of the following except_____.
(a) Insistence on well trained teachers

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9. Fourth grader takes the possessions of pupils who sit near him. The teacher's best initial is to_____.
   a) Isolate the child in a corner of the room
   b) Arrange a parent conference to try to determine causation
   c) Ignore the behaviour, as it will eventually disappear
   d) None of these

10. All of the following are appropriate areas for pupil-teacher planning except_____.
   (a) The day's schedule (b) The selection of committees
   (c) The sequence in a skills programme (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1	b	2	c	3	a	4	c	5	c	6	b	7	c
8	c	9	b	10	a	11	b	12	b	13	b	14	a
15	c	16	a	17	c	18	a	19	d	20	a	21	c
22	c	23	a	24	b	25	b	26	a	27	b	28	c
29	c	30	c	31	a	32	b	33	c	34	c	35	c
36	c	37	c	38	b	39	b	40	c	41	c	42	b
43	c	44	b	45	c	46	b	47	c	48	a	49	a
50	c	51	c	52	c	53	b	54	a	55	c	56	c
57	c	58	c	59	b	60	c	61	c	62	a	63	b
64	d	65	c	66	a	67	a	68	b	69	c	70	b
71	a	72	b	73	c	74	c	75	c	76	a	77	a
78	a	79	b	80	d	81	c	82	a	83	a	84	a
85	c	86	b	87	d	88	c	89	b	90	c	91	b
92	c	93	a	94	d	95	d	96	b	97	a	98	b
99	b	100	c										

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TEACHING APPROACH TEST-3

1. **All of the following are examples of intrinsic motivation except:**
   (a) Encouraging pupils to help develop the aim of a lesson
   (b) Permitting pupils to evaluate each other's answers
   (c) Utilizing pupils backgrounds and experiences
   (d) None of these
2. **The most important objective of committee work is to have children _____.**
   (a) Practice parliamentary procedure
   (b) Develop the leadership skills of the high achievers
   (c) Develop skills of cooperative learning and problem solving
   (d) None of these
3. **All of the following statements about children are correct except that_____.**
   (a) Older children in elementary schools are less prone to illness than younger children
   (b) Many children do not eat proper breakfasts
   (c) Girls are superior to boys of the same age in mathematical abilities
   (d) None of these
4. **All of the following are descriptive of good teaching except that _____.**
   (a) Creative methods can used to achieve traditional goals
   (b) Teachers may fail to achieve satisfactory adjustment of some children despite use of optimum procedures
   (c) Teachers should refer all children with emotional problems to the guidance counsellor
   (d) None of these
5. **A sixth-grade class includes a group of children reading on the fourth-grade level. Of the following, the best material to use with this group is a _____.**
   (a) Fourth-grade basal reader
   (b) Tape recorder
   (c) High interest, low level book of stories
   (d) None of these
6. **A child who frequently loses his/her place where reading can be temporarily helped by _____.**
   (a) Allowing him/her to finger-point
   (b) Giving him/her a card to place under each line being read
   (c) Providing him/her with a large-print reader such as those used by the visually handicapped
   (d) None of these
7. **Of the following activities in a science class, the one with least educational value is_____.**
   (a) Viewing a filmstrip
   (b) Constructing a model
   (c) Reading about a simple experiment
   (d) None of these
8. **The operation of the class library should be the responsibility of_____.**
   (a) Rotating committees of pupils
   (b) Volunteer parents
   (c) The children who contributed the books
   (d) None of these
9. **Group tests that have norms for each grade and that that are administered in accordance with uniform procedures listed in a manual of instruction are called_____.**
   (a) School-wide finales
   (b) Quizzes
   (c) Standardized tests
   (d) None of these

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comparing the lecture and developmental lessons, all of the following are true except _____.

a) There is more pupil activity in the developmental lesson
b) Slow children drive more benefit from a lecture than brighter children
c) The lecture method is more conducive to larger classes
(d) None of these

11. A teacher notes poor attendance in class on the day when weekly tests are given. The teacher should _____.
(a) Call the parents of the absentees
(b) Schedule tests throughout the week
(c) Do nothing
(d) None of these

12. When the majority of pupils in a science class are well below grade level in reading, the teacher should _____.
(a) Read to the class from the text book
(b) Plan many hands-on activities
(c) Show many filmstrips
(d) None of these

13. Career education should begin_____.
(a) In kindergarten
(b) In the third or fourth grades
(c) When the child enters junior high school
(d) None of these

14. Of the following birds of advice given by an experienced teacher to a new colleague, it would be best to ignore the one that state_____.
(a) If you have a very shy child, don't call on the child, wait until the child volunteers.
(b) When a child misbehaves, first look for the reaction
(c) Ask many "how" and "Why" questions and not too many "what and who questions
(d) None of these

15. To be successful with an overactive child, the teacher should_____.
(a) Give the child extra written work so he/she will have a reason for remaining in his/her seat
(b) Allow the child to leave his/her seat whenever he/she becomes restless
(c) Provide the child with purposeful activities that legitimize the need for movement
(d) None of these

16. The teacher of a class with a sizeable number of Spaniards notices that the Spaniards and the other children form two separate groups on the school playground. The teacher is best advised to_____.
(a) Ignore the situation
(b) Suggest that the principal organize a separate class of Spaniards
(c) Organize those playground games that promote co-mingling
(d) None of these

17. A class assembly programme best contributes to educational goals when it_____.
(a) Presents a well known children's play written by a talented author
(b) Features the best singers or actors in the class
(c) Is praised by parents as being "just like a Broadway show"
(d) None of these

18. When planning to develop the powers of creative thinking, the teacher should allow for all of the following experience except_____.
(d) Solving of all problems through use of a well practiced formula
(b) Failure of an experiment in science
(c) Inability to locate a book in the school library
(d) None of these

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19. All of the following are applicable in good motivation except that it should be_____.
(a) Be brief
(b) From the teacher
(c) Related to the lesson that follows
(d) None of these

20. Of the following statements above slow learners and bright children, the correct one is that_____.
(a) Both groups strive for success in school
(b) Slow learners are likely to have greater manual dexterity
(c) Slow learners are likely to be physically stronger
(d) None of these

21. A small school assigns a class teacher to several hours of school library management. Of the following, the teacher's top priority should be to make sure that_____.
(a) The library is used appropriately by maximum number of children
(b) Only books that are popular with the children are ordered
(c) The card catalogue is in order
(d) None of these

22. During a conference, the mother of the third grader asks the teacher how she can help improve her child's reading ability. Of the following the poorest recommendation is that she should_____.
(a) Encourage the child to make regular visits to the public library
(b) Severely limit the child watching of television
(c) Take the child on trips to interesting places in the community
(d) None of these

23. Creative writing should be an activity planned for_____.
(a) Only those children reading on grade level
(b) Only those children who want to write for the class newspaper
(c) All children
(d) None of these

24. Of the following possible procedure to procure to follow after the class has taken a spelling test, the teacher should not _____.
(a) Permit pupils to discuss the answers
(b) Correct the paper of the pupils who failed to finish the test
(c) Assign a drill to the entire class based on the most frequently misspelled words
(d) None of these

25. Of the following, the one least important to success in beginning reading is_____.
(a) Knowledge of the alphabet
(b) Normal vision and hearing
(c) Directionality
(d) None of these

26. Lesson planning should be guided primary by the consideration of_____.
(a) Meeting the needs of the average child in the class
(b) Creating a happy classroom environment
(c) The curriculum goals
(d) None of these

27. The best procedure for a teacher to adopt with a pupil who frequently stammers in class is to_____.
(a) Afford the child ample opportunity to recite to the class
(b) Suggest that the parents seek professional help
(c) Suggest that the parents apply of home instruction
(d) None of these

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28. **Of the following, the most promising step for a teacher to take in order to improve class discipline is to_____.**
   (a) Note specific infractions for class rules in the marking book
   (b) Evaluate his/her material, methods, and approaches toe children
   (c) Consult the class and agree upon a graduated series of punishments
   (d) None of these

29. **A small machine used in the reading programme to increase rate of speed is the _____.**
   (a) Mnemonic device (b) Sphygmomanometer
   (c) Tachistoscope (d) None of these

30. **A teacher should be catechized for all of the following practices except _____.**
   (a) Undermining the role of the parent (b) Becoming overly friendly with pupils
   (c) Exercising firm leadership (d) None of these

31. **Team teaching is chartered by all of the following except_____.**
   (a) The use of master teacher (b) Inflexible groupings
   (c) Group planning (d) None of these

32. **A paraprofessional may properly engage in all of the following activities expect_____.**
   (a) Assisting on parents night
   (b) Conferring with parents about a child behaviour
   (c) Making short answer tests (d) None of these

33. **The teacher introduces a problem-solving lesson with a good motivation and then asks for proposed solutions. No suggestions are forthcoming. The teacher is best advised to_____.**
   (a) Stimulate pupil thought by advancing a few personal proposals
   (b) Tell the student to read their text
   (c) Show an interesting filmstrip (d) None of these

34. **Individual differences within a class are best handled by_____.**
   (a) Coaching slow children after school
   (b) Giving the bright students free reading time
   (c) Organizing groups for specific purposes (d) None of these

35. **A quite, reserved fourth grader brings roadmaps to school and looks at them whenever he gets a chance. The teacher should _____.**
   (a) Encourage the pupil to talk about them during a show and tell period
   (b) Tell the pupil the leave the maps at home
   (c) Take the maps away (d) None of these

36. **The tightly structured lesson that is taught with little flexibility is least conductive to the learning of the student who _____.**
   (a) Is culturally disadvantaged (b) Is hyperactive
   (c) Has a 125 IQ (d) None of these

37. **The discovery method of teaching is best exemplified by_____.**
   (a) Play activities (b) Rote learning
   (c) Independent study projects (d) None of these

38. **The best procedure for a teacher to follow when a pupil habitually calls out in class is to____.**
   (a) Ask for a percent conference
   (b) Put a demerit in the making book on each occasion
   (c) Call on the pupil to answer questions that are within his/her ability level
   (d) None of these

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39. Akmal tells her teacher that three other girls, who the teacher knows are Akmal's friends, copy from each other on all the tests. Of the following the teacher is best advised to first_____.
(a) Give the three girls a zero on the last two tests
(b) Confer with Akmal's mother
(c) Try to understand why Akmal said this
(d) None of these

40. Most educators agree that oral reading_____.
(a) Comes naturally to good readers
(b) Is do difficult to do well that it is waste of time to teach it
(c) Requires an audience situation (d) None of these

41. After a lesson is taught the teacher's lesson plan should be_____.
(a) Sent to the supervisor for evaluation (b) Annotated
(c) Filed for use by a substitute teacher (d) None of these

42. Of the following, the least appropriate opening day activity is_____.
(a) Saluting the flag (b) Assigning homework
(c) Outlining the day's schedule (d) None of these

43. The discovery method of learning is best exemplified by_____.
(a) Programmed instruction (b) Experimentation in a science laboratory
(c) Team teaching (d) None of these

44. You find that in your class, a group of students are not obeying you. You will _____.
(a) Avoid the students (b) Punish them
(c) Speak and convince them (d) None of these

45. You have a brilliant student who is very good at studies but not taking part in curricular activities. You will _____.
(a) Convince him by counselling (b) Avoid him
(c) Inform parents/Principal (d) None of these

46. In your class you came to know that the mother of one student is expired. You will _____.
(a) Behave in a way that you are not aware of anything
(b) Speak with that student about his mother
(c) Try to make that student normal in class.
(d) None of these

47. In the class you come to know that a student wants to work part time to give his school fees. You will _____.
(a) Pay his school fees (b) By collecting donation from others
(c) Make him understand about the consequences and inform his parents.
(d) None of these

48. On a school education trip, a student gets hurt. You will _____.
(a) After first aid send him back to school
(b) Inform the parents and Principal and take him to nearest hospital
(c) Shout for help from others (d) None of these

49. As a class teacher, you will tackle the regularly late coming students by _____.
(a) Punishing them (b) Avoiding them
(c) Consulting them and their parents (d) None of these

50. You will behave in class on extra arrangement by being_____.
(a) Lenient (b) Very strict

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(c) Engaging them in some activity (d) None of these

51. **Your relations with other teacher should be_____.**
(a) Friendly (b) Cordial
(c) Only official communication (d) None of these

52. **You can improve the students who are weak in studies through_____.**
(a) Counselling & remedial classes (b) Punishment
(c) Make their fun in class (d) None of these

53. **If a student is good at sports but not interested in studies, you will_____.**
(a) Advise him to leave the sports (b) Inform his parents
(c) Encourage him and convince about importance of education
(d) None of these

54. **The motto of the teacher is to_____.**
(a) Teach subject matter (b) Maintain discipline
(c) Guide student's growth (d) None of these

55. **You find that a child has a high fever in your class. You will_____.**
(a) Give him medicine from first aid box.
(b) Send him to hospital with assistant and inform his parents.
(c) Avoid him (d) None of these

56. **Parents of a child inform you that their child is not interested in one subject. You will_____.**
(a) Inform the principal (b) Suggest the parents to arrange tuition.
(c) Discuss among parents, subject teacher and convince the child.
(d) None of these

57. **As a teacher your duty towards weak students is to_____.**
(a) Avoid them (b) Inform their parents and principal
(c) Take remedial classes and solve their problems
(d) None of these

58. **As newly-appointed teacher your first evolution will be to_____.**
(a) Ascertain and follow the procedures followed earlier
(b) Bring new reform by changing the curriculum
(c) Cooperate with fellow teachers / parents
(d) None of these

59. **The most important function of the teacher is to_____.**
(a) Teach subject matter (b) Maintain discipline
(c) Guide student's growth (d) None of these

60. **_____ is not a product of learning.**
(a) Maturity level. (b) Skills (c) Attitude (d) None of these

61. **A high school survey showed modern teachers are_____.**
(a) More friendly to children (b) Conservative in approach
(c) Guide students' growth (d) None of these

62. **Teaching is called a noble profession because_____.**
(a) All teachers are noble having good qualities
(b) It is a type of service provided to the society
(c) Students give noble feedback (d) None of these

63. **The first professional capability you should meet as a new teacher is to_____.**
(a) Seek guidance from senior teachers
(b) Bring new reform by changing the curriculum

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(c) Ascertain and follow the procedures followed earlier
(d) None of these

64. One will have more chances of being successful as a teacher, if_____.
(d) He can organise his teaching material systematically and conveys the same effectively
(b) He is-trained in teaching
(c) He has ethical values and a good character (d) None of these

65. Effective teaching is a function of_____.
(d) Clear and precise communication (b) Perfect classroom discipline
(c) Regular teaching (d) None of these

66. _____ is the most desirable for a teacher.
(d) To be punctual in the class (b) Clear, precise and systematic presentation
(c) To be strict disciplinarian (d) None of these

67. _____ is the most important for a teacher.
(d) Classroom discipline (b) Subject he is teaching
(c) Students of the class (d) None of these

68. Requisite of a good teacher is fulfilled by one who _____.
(d) Reads a lot (b) Publishes lots of research paper
(c) Teaches well (d) None of these

69. A teacher is successful only if he_____.
(d) Knows his subject thoroughly well (b) Produces cent per cent result
(c) Is approachable (d) None of these

70. _____ is the best process of communication for controlling noise in a classroom.
(d) Saying 'don't talk' (b) Raising one's voice above students voice
(c) Remaining calm and just looking at students (d) None of these

71. Failure of the teacher to communicate his ideals well to the student's may result in to____.
(d) Classroom indiscipline.
(b) Loss of student's interest in the topic being taught
(c) Increased number of absentees in the class (d) All of the above

72. Good teaching is a function of_____.
(d) Sincerity and devotion to the profession of teaching
(b) High academic qualification of the teachers
(c) Principal's powerful leadership in the college
(d) None of these

73. All of the following statements are true except _____.
(d) A good communicator cannot be a good teacher
(b) A good communicator has good sense of humour
(c) A good communicator has wide reading
(d) A good communicator has command over language

74. An effective communication does not require_____.
(d) Changes in speech pattern (b) Appropriate gestures
(c) Handsome personality (d) None of these

75. The most important challenge before a teacher is to _____.
(d) Maintain discipline in the classroom (b) Make students do their home work
(c) Make teaching learning process enjoyable (d) None of these

76. The competency of a teacher can be judged on the basis of_____.
(d) Publication of books (b) Length of service
(c) Meeting needs of students (d) None of these

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77. A competent teacher is one who can_____.
(d) Help all students to pass the examination
(b) Create interests in the subject amongst the students
(c) Maintain silence ill the classroom (d) None of these

78. The most powerful barrier of communication in the classroom is_____.
(d) Noise in the classroom (b) Confusion on the part of the teacher
(c) More outside disturbance in the class room (d) None of these

79. An ideal teacher _____.
(d) Is highly intelligent (b) Lives simple life
(c) Has genuine interest in his students (d) None of these

80. The group of communication aspects that does not distort the communication process in the class is _____.
(d) Reversing—evaluating—focussing (b) Evaluating—focussing—illustrating
(c) Focussing—illustrating—exaggerating (d) None of these

81. A teacher who _____ will be liked the most by students.
(d) Loves to teach (b) Is of highly idealist philosophy
(c) Often amuses his students (d) None of these

82. A successful communicator is the one who _____.
(d) Presents material in a precise and clear way
(b) Is able to adopt himself according to the language of the communicate
(c) Knows a lot but is somewhat reserve in his attitude
(d) None of these

83. You will like the teacher most who uses _____.
(d) Board occasionally (b) Chart and maps
(c) Film projector along with the proper use of the board
(d) None of these

84. Which of the following should a teacher adopt in his lecture?
(d) Precise and low tone (b) Elongated tone
(c) Precise and high tone (d) None of these

85. A new teacher to start with will have to_____.
(d) Enforce discipline in the class (b) Establish rapport with the students
(c) Cut Jokes with the students (d) None of these

86. An effective teacher shall ensure_____.
(d) Cooperation among his students (b) Laissez-faire role
(c) Competition or cooperation as the situation demands
(d) None of these

87. _____ will not hamper effective communication in the class.
(d) A lengthy statement (b) An ambiguous statement
(c) A precise statement (d) None of these

88. The best way to establish rapport with you class is to _____.
(a) Be discipline and strict in your class (b) Be a friend to your students
(c) Impress you students with knowledge and teaching skills
(d) None of these

89. The development of a person's character is done by_____.
(a) Society (b) Family
(c) Family and society together (d) None of these

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90. Teaching comes under the classification of work namely_____.
(a) Service (b) Skilled (c) Clerical (d) None of these

91. Supervision of children is the responsibility of _____.
(a) The principal (b) All teachers (c) Only class teacher (d) None of these

92. The teacher's lack of mental health is shown to students by the constant _____.
(a) Punishment the curriculum (b) Nagging
(c) Shouting (d) None of these

93. Emotional Adjustment of students is effective in_____.
(a) Personality formation (b) Class-teaching
(c) Discipline (d) All of the above

94. Blackboard can be included is a _____ teaching-aid.
(a) Audio-aid (b) Visual-aid (c) Audio-visual aid (d) None of these

95. _____ is/are related with teaching skills.
(a) Black-board writing (b) Solving questions
(c) Asking questions (d) All of the above

96. Students who ask questions in the class should be_____.
(a) Advised to meet the teacher after the class
(b) Encouraged to participate in the discussion in the class
(c) Encouraged to continue asking questions (d) None of these

97. At authoritarian level teaching is_____.
(a) Teacher-centred (b) Child-centred (c) Principal-centred (d) Experience based

98. The interaction analysis category system in education for increasing the teacher effectiveness was developed by_____.
(a) Flander (b) Rayon (c) Amidon and Simon (d) Richard Over

99. One of the important theories of moral development has been proposed by_____.
(a) Laurence Kohlberg (b) Erik Fromm (c) Daniel Coleman (d) Benjamin Bloom

100. Character is developed by_____.
(a) Conduct and behaviour (b) Will-power (c) Morality (d) All of the above

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	c	3.	c	4.	c	5.	c	6.	b	7.	c
8.	a	9.	c	10.	b	11.	b	12.	b	13.	a	14.	a
15.	c	16.	c	17.	c	18.	a	19.	b	20.	a	21.	a
22.	b	23.	c	24.	c	25.	a	26.	c	27	b	28.	b
29.	c	30.	c	31	b	32.	b	33.	a	34.	d	35.	a
36.	c	37.	c	38.	c	39.	c	40	c	41.	a	42	b
43.	b	44.	c	45.	a	46.	c	47.	c	48.	b	49.	c
50.	c	51.	b	52.	a	53.	c	54.	c	55.	b	56.	c
57.	d	58.	a	59.	c	60.	a	61.	c	62.	b	63.	d
64.	a	65.	a	66.	c	67.	c	68.	c	69.	a	70.	c
71.	d	72.	a	73.	a	74.	c	75.	d	76.	a	77.	b
78.	b	79.	c	80.	c	81.	a	82.	c	83.	c	84.	a
85.	b	86.	c	87.	c	88.	c	89.	c	90.	a	91.	a
92.	a	93.	d	94.	b	95.	d	96.	c	97.	a	98.	a
99.	a	100.	d										

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CLASSROOM ASSESSMENT

What is classroom assessment?

Classroom assessment is both a teaching approach and a set of techniques. The approach is that the more you know about what and how students are learning, the better you can plan learning activities to structure your teaching. The techniques are mostly simple, non-graded, anonymous, in-class activities that give both you and your students useful feedback on the teaching-learning process.

How is classroom assessment different?

Classroom assessment differs from tests and other forms of student assessment in that it is aimed at course improvement, rather than at assigning grades. The primary goal is to better understand your students' learning and so to improve your teaching.

How do I use Classroom Assessment Techniques?

- Decide what you want to learn from a classroom assessment.
- Choose a Classroom Assessment Technique (CAT) that provides this feedback, is consistent with your teaching style, and can be easily implemented in your class.
- Explain the purpose of the activity to students, then conduct it.
- After class, review the results and decide what changes, if any, to make.
- Let your students know what you learned from the CAT and how you will use this information.

Why should I use CATs?

For faculty, more frequent use of CATs can:

- Provide short-term feedback about the day-to-day learning and teaching process at a time when it is still possible to make mid-course corrections.
- Provide useful information about student learning with a much lower investment of time compared to tests, papers, and other traditional means of learning assessment.
- Help to foster good rapport with students and increase the efficacy of teaching and learning.
- Encourage the view that teaching is a formative process that evolves over time with feedback.

For students, more frequent use of CATs can:

- Help them become better monitors of their own learning.
- Help break down feelings of anonymity, especially in larger courses.
- Point out the need to alter study skills.
- Provide concrete evidence that the instructor cares about learning.

Selected CATs for getting feedback on student learning and response to teaching[1]

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Name:	*Description:*	*What to do with the data:*	*Time required:*
Minute paper[2]	During the last few minutes of the class period, ask students to answer on a half-sheet of paper: "What is the most important point you learned today?"; and, "What point remains least clear to you?". The purpose is to elicit data about students' comprehension of a particular class session.	Review responses and note any useful comments. During the next class periods emphasize the issues illuminated by your students' comments.	Prep: Low In class: Low Analysis: Low
Chain Notes	Students pass around an envelope on which the teacher has written one question about the class. When the envelope reaches a student he/she spends a moment to respond to the question and then places the response in the envelope.	Go through the student responses and determine the best criteria for categorizing the data with the goal of detecting response patterns. Discussing the patterns of responses with students can lead to better teaching and learning.	Prep: Low In class: Low Analysis: Low
Memory matrix	Students fill in cells of a two-dimensional diagram for which instructor has provided labels. For example, in a music course, labels might consist of periods (Baroque, Classical) by countries (Germany, France, Britain); students enter composers in cells to demonstrate their ability to remember and classify key concepts.	Tally the numbers of correct and incorrect responses in each cell. Analyze differences both between and among the cells. Look for patterns among the incorrect responses and decide what might be the cause(s).	Prep: Med In class: Med Analysis: Med
Directed paraphrasing	Ask students to write a layman's "translation" of something they have just learned -- geared to a specified individual or audience -- to assess their ability to comprehend and transfer concepts.	Categorize student responses according to characteristics you feel are important. Analyze the responses both within and across categories, noting ways you could address student needs.	Prep: Low In class: Med Analysis: Med
One-sentence summary	Students summarize knowledge of a topic by constructing a single sentence that answers the questions "Who does what to whom, when, where, how, and	Evaluate the quality of each summary quickly and holistically. Note whether students have identified the essential concepts of the class	Prep: Low In class: Med Analysis: Med

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	why?" The purpose is to require students to select only the defining features of an idea.	topic and their interrelationships. Share your observations with your students.	
Exam Evaluations	Select a type of test that you are likely to give more than once or that has a significant impact on student performance. Create a few questions that evaluate the quality of the test. Add these questions to the exam or administer a separate, follow-up evaluation.	Try to distinguish student comments that address the fairness of your grading from those that address the fairness of the test as an assessment instrument. Respond to the general ideas represented by student comments.	Prep: Low In class: Low Analysis: Med
Application cards	After teaching about an important theory, principle, or procedure, ask students to write down at least one real-world application for what they have just learned to determine how well they can transfer their learning.	Quickly read once through the applications and categorize them according to their quality. Pick out a broad range of examples and present them to the class.	Prep: Low In class: Low Analysis: Med
Student-generated test questions	Allow students to write test questions and model answers for specified topics, in a format consistent with course exams. This will give students the opportunity to evaluate the course topics, reflect on what they understand, and what are good test items.	Make a rough tally of the questions your students propose and the topics that they cover. Evaluate the questions and use the goods ones as prompts for discussion. You may also want to revise the questions and use them on the upcoming exam.	Prep: Med In class: High Analysis: High (may be homework)

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1 Which level is important for breaking down information into component parts?
a. Comprehension b. Evaluation
c. Application✓ d. Analysis

2 Which Instructional Strategy would be proper to use with the Knowledge level?
a. Guided Discovery b. Inquiry
c. Simulation d. Lecture✓

3 A good Unit Plan would combine ——— levels of the Cognitive Domain Taxonomy.
a. Two b. Four
c. Eight d. All✓

4 Assessment (either summative or formative) is often categorized as:
a. Objective b. Subjective
c. None of these d. Both✓

5 The first step in measuring classroom learning is to decide on the type of test to use.
a. Sound b. Unsound✓
c. Both d. None

6 Classroom assessment should be based on objective data only.
a. Sound b. Unsound✓
c. Both d. None

7 The type of classroom assessment used should be determined by the performance to be measured.
a. Sound✓ b. Unsound
c. Both d. None

8 Effective classroom assessment requires the use of a variety of assessment techniques.
a. Sound✓ b. Unsound
c. Both

9 Assessment techniques should replace teacher observation and judgment.
a. Sound b. Unsound✓
c. both d. None

10 Error of measurement must always be considered during the interpretation of assessment results.
a. sound✓ b. unsound
c. both d. None

11 What is the purpose of the grade-equivalent score?
a. To allow us to see what grade a child should be operating
b. To see what grade level a typical child would answer the questions correctly✓
c. To check on the validity of curriculum
d. To check on teacher effectiveness

12 Students are given a ten-item test to determine learning progress.
a. Placement b. Formative✓
c. Diagnostic d. Summative

13 A teacher observes the process used as a student solves arithmetic problems.
a. Placement b. Formative
c. Diagnostic✓ d. Summative

14 Algebra students take an arithmetic test on the first day of class.
a. Placement✓ b. Formative
c. Diagnostic d. Summative

15 Course grades are assigned.
a. Placement b. Formative
c. Diagnostic d. Summative✓

16 Percentiles and percentages are:
a. Different b. Same✓
c. Unlike d. None

17 A test used national norms for interpretation.
a. Informal
b. Standardized✓

18 A test used to measure many skills with just a few items for each skill.
a. Mastery b. Survey✓

19 A test that all students are expected to complete.
a. Speed b. Power✓

20 A test on which different scorers obtain the same results.
a. Objective✓ b. Subjective

21 A test requiring students to describe how to set up laboratory equipment.
a. Verbal✓ b. Performance

22 The majority of tests and assessments that students take during their academic careers are
a. Standardized.
b. Externally mandated.
c. Teacher-made✓
d. Performance.

23 The main goal of classroom assessment is to
a. Assess teacher effectiveness.
b. Assess motor skill performance.
c. Assess student achievement✓
d. Make funding decisions for schools and school districts.

24 A teacher wishes to assess students prior to instruction to measure their current level of skills. What kind of assessment is this teacher using?
a. A pretest✓
b. An end-of-instruction test
c. An assessment during instruction
d. A standardized test

25 Which type of assessment is designed to measure whether the students have mastered the skills presented in instruction?
a. A pretest
b. An end-of-instruction test✓
c. An assessment during instruction
d. A standardized test

26 Which type of reliability refers to the consistency of a group of individuals' scores on two equivalent forms of a test designed to measure the same characteristic?
a. Split-half b. Test-retest
c. Split-forms forms✓ d. Equivalent

27 Systematic error is associated with:
a. Reliability b. Validity✓
c. System d. All above

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28 What is the key to performance assessment?
a. Realistic simulation
b. Observation of a performance
c. Accuracy of the simulation of the criterion✓
d. All of these

29 In test development the table of specifications most directly affects
a. Specificity. b. Efficiency.
c. Relevance. d. Balance✓

30 What are percentiles used to describe?
a. Cumulative frequency
b. Individual student achievement.
c. Overall group performance✓
d. Correct number of responses on any given test

31 In a normal distribution of raw scores, what is the z-score of the 50th percentile?
a. 0✓ b. 10
c. 1 d. 2

32 Which of the following is a significant influencing factor in test item difficulty?
a. Student reading level.
b. Item type.
c. Item format.
d. All of these choices✓

33 Which of the following is a significant influencing factor in test and item difficulty?
a. All of these choices✓
b. Item type
c. Student reading level
d. Item format

34 Once the _____ are selected, the teacher need not be sensitive or care much about dealing with unanticipated learning outcomes.
a. Topics b. Objectives✓
c. Subjects d. Outlines

35 Unanticipated learning outcomes usually will suggest new areas to
a. Address b. Teach
c. Both✓ d. None

36 Of the following, which is the best verb to use in stating a specific learning outcome?
a. Understand b. Appreciate
c. Identify✓ d. Label

37 In stating _____ objectives, the description of the behavior to be formed should be highly context specific.
a. Reading b. Writing
c. Teaching d. Learning✓

38 One form of a test is administered a single time. Reliability is measured using either the split-test method or Kuder-Richardson formula. What type of reliability is being assessed?
a. Stability b. Co-relation
c. Achievement d. Internal consistency✓

39 Which one of the following terms is most synonymous with variability?
a. Equivalence b. Rank
c. Spread✓ d. Relationship

40 What score does criterion-referenced and norm-referenced tests have in common?
a. Raw scores✓ b. Percentages
c. Percentiles d. Grade equivalents

41 What is the basic unit or type of score used in criterion-referenced tests?
a. Percentiles b. Percentages✓
c. Grade equivalents d. Raw scores

42 How might a teacher test for stability reliability?
a. Administer two forms of the same test at the same time and correlate the scores.
b. Administer the test now and re-administer the same test two weeks later, then correlate the results✓
c. None of these choices
d. Administer one form of the same test and correlate the score with a national average.

43 The most likely result of increasing variability on a measurement instrument could be that
a. None of these choices.
b. The chance for internal consistency decreases.
c. More students would tend to pass the test.
d. Reliability of the instrument increases✓

44 An early-grades readiness test is most like a
a. High-stakes test. b. Diagnostic test.
c. Mastery test✓ d. All of these

45 What is one weakness of a percentage score?
a. They are often invalid.
b. They are usually unreliable.
c. They often do not tell what the student can do✓
d. They are not acceptable in measuring state standards.

46 How many educational domains are part of the Educational Taxonomy?
a. Two b. Three✓
c. Four d. Five

47 What is a derived score?
a. A type of percentage
b. A type of criterion-referenced score
c. A score that yields normative meaning✓
d. A score that individuates mastery of a set of objectives

48 An acceptable norm can be a set of data collected from any group of:
a. Teachers b. Students✓
c. Both d. None of these

49 Test norms give us information as to whether a student has mastered a set of _____ objectives.
a. Teaching b. Reading
c. Testing d. Learning✓

50 When you are dealing with rote memorization you are dealing with which level?
a. Comprehension b. Analysis
c. Knowledge✓ d. Application

51 Which level is important for transferring information to another situation?
a. Comprehension b. Evaluation
c. Knowledge d. Application✓

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52 Achievement tests are designed to measure the degree of learning that has taken place after a person has been exposed to a specific learning experience.
a. True✓ b. False
c. A & B d. All wrong

53 Regarding the creation of a table of specifications, after a teacher creates the major topics for content to cover, what usually happens next?
a. Developing subtopics✓
b. Immediate teaching
c. Immediate creation of test items
d. Assessment of error in test items

54 _____ refers to how well the particular sample of behaviors used to measure a characteristic reflects the entire domain of behaviors that constitutes that characteristic.
a. Construct validity evidence
b. Criterion-related validity evidence
c. Content validity evidence✓
d. Face validity evidence

55 The simplest form of measurement
a. A rank-order scale of measurement
b. A scale with equal intervals between adjacent numbers✓
c. A scale with an absolute zero point
d. A categorical scale

56 An ordinal scale is used to rank order people, objects, or characteristics.
a. True✓ b. False
c. Ambigeous d. None

57 Both selection and supply items work best on which type of tests?
a. Subjective tests b. Objective tests✓
c. Affective tests d. Psychomotor tests

58 Which of the following types of reliability refers to the consistency of test scores over time?
a. Equivalent forms reliability
b. Split-half reliability
c. Test-retest reliability✓
d. Inter-scorer reliability

59 A student is asked to create a time line of the major battles of the American Civil War. What type of question is this?
a. Selection b. Essay
c. Performance✓ d. Behavioral

60 What is an advantage of using selection type test items?
a. Increased sampling of questions✓
b. Better measures of higher order learning
c. More "real life" than supply items
d. Easier to create than supply items

61 In which type of test item is interrater reliability of most concern?
a. Multiple-choice b. Fill in the blank
c. Short-answer d. Essay✓

62 _____ tests focus on information acquired through the informal learning that goes on in life.
a. Personality b. Achievement
c. Aptitude✓ d. Intelligence

63 Identify the following term that most closely refers to a judgement of the extent to which scores from a test can be used to infer, or predict, the examinees' performance in some activity:
a. Content reliability
b. Face validity
c. Criterion-related validity✓
d. Inference validity

64 If a baseball coach calculates batting averages, what scale would be used?
a. Interval scale b. Ratio scale✓
c. Nominal scale d. Ordinal scale

65 According to the text, most of the outcome/dependent variable characteristics and attributes measured in educational research probably exist at the _____ level of measurement.
a. Nominal b. Ordinal ✓
c. Interval d. Ratio

66 Which of the following is most clearly an example of a psychological trait?
a. Anxiety enduring for months or years✓
b. Anxiety over just seeing a spider
c. Shyness when meeting a stranger for the first time
d. Depression caused by the loss of a ball game

67 All of the following are examples of Intelligence Tests except _____
a. Wechsler Scales
b. Stanford-Binet
c. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory(MMPI) ✓
d. Slosson

68 Reliability is most simply known as which of the following?
a. Consistency or stability✓
b. Appropriateness of interpretations on the basis of test scores
c. Ways in which people are the same
d. A rank order of participants on some characteristic 15. An ordinal scale is:

69 Which of the following is the correct order of Stevens' four levels of measurement?
a. Ordinal, nominal, ratio, interval
b. Nominal, ordinal, interval, ratio✓
c. Interval, nominal, ordinal, ratio
d. Ratio, interval, nominal, ordinal

70 Which is the process of gathering evidence supporting inferences based test scores?
a. Validation✓ b. Validity
c. Reliability d. Prediction

71 It is important that the teacher know how he/she is going to use the test _____ before assessment takes place.
a. Outline✓ b. Preparation
c. Information d. None of these

72 What is meant by sampling error?
a. Almost all students may guess.
b. Some students may guess more than others.

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c. Test items may contain hints.
d. Tests cannot adequately measure all the assigned material✓

73 The use of _____ results is best reserved for teachers and other educators.
a. Test✓ b. Teaching
c. Learning d. None

74 A student is asked in a biology lab to successfully perform a dissection. What type of assessment is this?
a. Fixed-choice
b. Complex-performance✓
c. Short-answer
d. Formative assessment

75 Using a test to assess achievement at the end of instruction is an example of:
a. Summative assessment✓
b. Educational assessment
c. Text assessment
d. None of these

76 Using a test to monitor learning progress during instruction is an example of _____ mandated assessment.
a. Externally✓ b. Internally
c. Formative d. Summative

77 What type of assessment would measure fixed performance outcomes?
a. Norm-referenced
b. Criterion referenced✓
c. Subjective
d. Speed

78 Using a test to determine student performance at the beginning of instruction is an example of
a. Placement assessment✓
b. Formative assessment
c. Summative assessment
d. None of these

79 A teacher-made test is an example of a:
a. Performance test
b. Competition test
c. Standardized test✓
d. None of these

80 What type of test is the best example of an externally mandated assessment?
a. Norm-referenced
b. Criterion-referenced✓
c. Formative
d. Diagnostic

81 A teacher who wants to assess a relatively limited body of information ought to use:
a. Norm-referenced assessment✓
b. Mandated assessment
c. Diagnostic assessment
d. All of these

82 A test that gives a student as much time as he/she needs to complete the test but asks difficult questions is a
a. Written test b. Matching test
c. Power test✓ d. A & C

83 Most educational and testing professionals believe that externally mandated _____ is fair, balanced, and free of bias
a. Assessment✓ b. Testing
c. Both d. None of these

84 A commercially available test is usually:
a. Standardized b. Exchangeable
c. Interchangeable d. All of these✓

85 Externally mandated assessment constitutes the majority of testing that goes on in the:
a. Schools✓ b. Classrooms
c. Educational programs d. All of these

86 Which verb deals with process rather than product?
a. Study✓ b. Calculate
c. Draw d. Abbreviate

87 In recent years, what theory has challenged the practice of solely using behavioral instructional objectives?
a. Statistical theory b. Cognitive theory✓
c. Humanistic theory d. Linguistic theory

88 One significant change mandated in standards-based reform was that students be able to perform more extended "real-life tasks" such as: and critical thinking.
a. Writing b. Reading
c. Critical Thinking d. B & C✓

89 Performance-based assessment is concerned with whether students can demonstrate proficiency by answering the traditional question types such as:
a. Multiple-choice b. Short-answer
c. True-false d. All of these✓

90 One _____ of using primarily specific instructional objectives is that students do not learn how to connect or apply information that is learned.
a. Objection b. Criticism✓
c. Protest d. Dissent

91 Computer assessment should be used solely for tests that count toward a grade otherwise students will become bored with taking tests via:
a. Notebooks b. Books
c. Computers✓ d. DVDs

92 In _____ adaptive testing procedures, a student's next question depends upon how he/she answered prior questions.
a. Computer✓ b. Objective
c. Subjective d. All of these

93 According to the text, who is not a legitimate shareholder in shaping externally mandated assessment?
a. States b. School boards
c. Parents d. Students✓

94 The process of viewing a problem critically or scientifically is known as:
a. Affective thinking b. Application
c. Thinking skills✓ d. Knowledge

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95 The ability to communicate effectively falls under which category of learning outcomes?
a. General✓ b. Affective
c. Understanding d. Attitude

96 What are most likely included in knowledge objectives?
a. Interests b. Applications
c. Critical thought d. Specific facts✓

97 A child learns that he/she can't get its own way all of the time. What type of learning or outcome is this?
a. Knowledge b. Interests
c. Appreciations d. Adjustments✓

98 Learning that you would most likely enjoy having a job that keeps you outdoors would fall under the heading of which type of outcome?
a. Understanding b. Vocational✓
c. Adjustment d. Knowledge

99 One serious issue related to _____ tests is that they measure only limited aspects of a person's behavior.
a. Multiple-choice✓ b. True-false
c. Short answers d. All of these

100 Multiple-choice test items can easily measure:
a. Motivation b. Creativity
c. Intuition. d. All of these✓

101 A teacher wants her students to enjoy and appreciate the arts. Which taxonomy will this teacher be drawing instructional objectives from?
a. Cognitive b. Affective✓
c. Psycho-motor d. None of these

102 Hitting a golf ball so that it does not hook or slice would be an objective from which taxonomy?
a. Cognitive b. Affective
c. Psychomotor✓ d. All of these

103 Self-fulfilling prophecy refers to the idea that if _____ think they will not achieve, they probably will not achieve.
a. Teachers b. Students✓
c. Both d. None

104 In general, most externally mandated tests are free from
a. Bias b. Error
c. Both✓ d. None

105 Learning one's addition facts draws its objectives from which taxonomy?
a. Cognitive✓ b. Affective
c. Psycto-motor d. All of these

106 Most school learning is probably drawn from the cognitive _____
a. Taxonomy✓ b. Classification
c. Cladistics d. None of these

107 Externally mandated assessment is basically assessment of learning while formative assessment is assessment for:
a. Learning✓ b. Teaching
c. Writing d. Reading

108 In formative assessment _____ scoring rubrics are crucial to the process.
a. Construction b. Use
c. Both✓ d. None

109 Which is NOT an example of a teacher-made assessment?
a. A homework assignment.
b. A quiz on a social studies chapter.
c. An externally mandated achievement test✓
d. A behavioral observation.

110 Which is an example of an informal assessment?
a. A homework assignment.
b. A quiz on a social studies chapter.
c. An externally mandated achievement test.
d. A behavioral observation✓

111 Memorizing one's multiplication facts falls under which level of cognitive taxonomy?
a. Knowledge✓ b. Understanding
c. Analysis d. Synthesis

112 Formal tests are sounder than informal assessment and as a rule should be used instead of:
a. Formal assessment✓
b. Measurement
c. Formal measurement
d. None of these

113 _____ assessments must be teacher made.
a. Formal✓ b. Informal
c. Both d. None

114 Which type of test measures types of learning difficulties that students are encountering?
a. Diagnostic✓ b. Self-ratings
c. Scholastic aptitude d. Standardized

115 What type of test helps answer the question: "How realistic are my teaching plans for this particular group of students?"
a. Self-ratings b. Placement✓
c. Standardized d. Externally mandated

116 Which kind of test helps answer the question: "Is the child meeting state standards?"
a. Self-ratings b. Placement
c. Externally mandated✓ d. Diagnostic

117 Which type of test helps answer the question: "Which students have poor self-understanding?"
a. Externally mandated
b. Self-ratings✓
c. Scholastic aptitude tests
d. Final exams

118 Which test would best predict a student's future performance or progress?
a. Externally mandated
b. Self-ratings✓
c. Scholastic aptitude tests
d. Final exams

119 Assessment can exist independently of
a. Tests
b. measurement
c. Both✓
d. None of these

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120 The word psychology is derived from?
A. Greek word✓ B. Latin word
C. English word D. Italian word

121 A choice made between two or more alternative is called
A. Assumption B. Decision✓
C. Reporting D. None

122 The ability to solve problems in the new environment is the definition of
A. Personality B. Behaviour
C. Intelligence✓ D. All of above

123 The founder Behaviorism is
A. Maslow B. Plato
C. Aristotle D. J.B Watson✓

124 Concrete operation occurs at the age of?
A. 7-12 years✓ B. 4-6 years
C. 6-12 years D. None

125 How many groups are usually made in Experimental Method?
A. 3 B. 4
C. 2✓ D. 8

126 Child Development study is useful for?
A. Teachers✓ B. Parents
C. Administrators D. Examiners

127 Independent variable is applied to?
A. Experimental group✓ B. Control group
C. Both D. None

128 Life of an individual starts from?
A. Nucleus B. Zygote✓
C. Cell D. Membrane

129 How many factors effect growth?
A. 2✓ B. 3
C. 4 D. 5

130 Classical conditioning was presented by?
A. Irton P. Pavlov✓ B. B.F Skinner
C. J.B Watson D. Dewey

131 The variable whose effect is sought is called?
A. Relevant variable
B. Dependent variable
C. Independent variable✓
D. None

132 The variable which is effect by independent variable is called?
A. Relevant variable
B. Dependent variable✓
C. Independent variable
D. None

133 Method in which keen study of any event or behavior is made is?
A. Observation Method✓
B. Experimental Method
C. Development Method
D. Psycho physical Method

134 Study of behavior under controlled conditions is?
A. Observation Method
B. Experimental Method✓
C. Development Method
D. Psycho physical Method

135 Growth of children is studied in?
A. Observation Method
B. Experimental Method
C. Development Method✓
D. Psycho physical Method

136 Sensory disabilities are studied in?
A. Observation Method
B. Experimental Method
C. Development Method
D. Psycho physical Method✓

137 Period starting from Zygote to 250-300 days is?
A. Pre – Natal period✓ B. Adolescence
C. Neonate period D. Adulthood

138 Period starting from birth to two weeks is?
A. Pre – Natal period B. Adolescence
C. Neonate period✓ D. Adult-hood

138 Period starting from 13 years to 19 years is?
A. Pre – Natal period B. Adolescence✓
C. Neonate period D. Adulthood

140 Which is not the biological factor?
A. Color B. Height
C. Diet✓ D. Eye color

141 Which one is not the environmental factor?
A. Color B. Height✓
C. Diet D. Eye color

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CLASSROOM ASSESSMENT

MCQs

TEST NO.1

1. A major strength of ecological theory is its framework for explaining
   a. Environmental influences on development✓
   b. Biological influences on development.
   c. Cognitive development.
   d. Affective processes in development.
2. All of the following advanced principles of child development that are closely allied to the stimulus response learning theory, except
   a. Pavlov
   b. J B Watson
   c. Hull
   d. Gesell✓
3. The process whereby the genetic factors limit an individual's responsiveness to the environment is known as
   a. Canalization.
   b. Discontinuity.
   c. Differentiation.
   d. Range of reaction✓
4. In order to develop the spirit of labour in students
   a. The teacher himself should indulge in labour
   b. The teacher should deliver lectures on the importance of labour
   c. Students should be given opportunities to do labour from time to time✓
   d. Students should be given examples of laboring people
5. A child has been admitted to your school who belongs to a back ward family/background from the cultural viewpoint. You will
   a. Keep him in a class in which, there are many more students of backward background from the cultural viewpoint
   b. Send a teacher to know more about the backward cultural background of the child
   c. Keep him in a normal class but will make special arrangements for teaching him, keeping his special needs in view✓
   d. Advise him to take up vocational education
6. All of the following can be signs that a child is gifted, except
   a. Early development of a sense of time
   b Interest in encyclopaedias and dictionaries
   c. Uneasy relationships with peers✓
   d. Easy retention of facts
7. If heredity is an important determinant of a specific behaviour, what prediction can we make about expression of the behaviour in identical twins reared apart compared to its expression in fraternal twins reared apart?
   a. Fraternal twins will express the behaviour more similarly than identical twins.
   b. There will be little similarity in the expression of the behaviour in either set of twins.
   c. Identical twins will express the behaviour more similarly than fraternal twins✓
   d. The behaviour will be expressed as similarly by identical twins as it is by fraternal twins.
8. Frobel's most important contribution to education was his development of the
   a. Vocational school
   b. Public high school
   c. Kindergarten✓
   d. Latin School
9. Of the following, the main purpose of state certification of teachers is to
   a. Monitor the quality of teacher training institutions
   b. Provide for a uniform standard of entry-level teacher competency throughout the state✓
   c. Exclude from the profession those not trained in pedagogy
   d. Exclude from the profession those who are mentally unhealthy
10. The key difference between evolutionary and cultural change is that evolutionary change alters _____ whereas cultural change alters _____.
    a. Reproduction; environment
    b. Heredity; environment✓
    c. Environment; behavior
    d. Development; learning
11. The current view of childhood assumes that
    a. Children are similar to adults in most ways.
    b. Children are best treated as young adults.
    c. Childhood is basically a "waiting period."
    d. Childhood is a unique period of growth and change✓
12. In preparing a fifth grade class to take a standardized reading test the teacher is best advised to:
    a. Tell the children the test is very important and they should do the best they can
    b. Ditto key questions from a previous test and allow the pupils to answer them
    c. Coach the below grade level readers, as the rest of the class will do well anyway
    d. Give the pupils practice in answering questions similar to the type that will appear on the test✓
13. A normal child of twelve years of age is most likely to
    a. Have difficulty with gross motor coordination
    b. Have feelings of anxiety about pleasing adults
    c. Confine his/her interests to here and now
    d. Be eager for peer approval✓

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14. Creative writing should be an activity planned for
a. Only those children reading on grade level
b. Only those children who can spell and also, can write cohesive sentences
c. Only those children who want to write for the newspaper of the class
d. All children✓

15. Of the following, the most promising step for a teacher to take in order to improve class discipline is to
a. Note specific infractions of class rules in the marking book
b. Evaluate his/her materials, methods and approaches to children✓
c. Consult the class and agree upon a graduated series of punishments
d. Call a parent – teacher meeting to discuss the situation

16. The question "Will the shy child who never speaks turn into a quiet, shy adult or will the child become a sociable, talkative person?" is concerned with which developmental issue?
a. Maturation
b. Continuity and discontinuity
c. Cultural universals versus cultural relativism
d. Nature and nurture✓

17. A child from a disorganized home will experience the greatest difficulty with:
a. Well structured lessons
b. Independent study✓
c. Programmed instruction
d. Workbooks

18. Most psychologists believe that development is due
a. Largely to nature.
b. Largely to nurture.
c. To nature and nurture acting separately.
d. To an interaction of nature and nurture✓

19. The normal twelve –year –old child is most likely to:
a. Have difficulty with gross motor coordination
b. Have anxiety feelings about pleasing adults
c. Confine his/her interests to the here and now.
d. Be eager for peer approval✓

20. The reason why students run from school is
a. Lack of interesting class teaching work
b. Lack of interest in studies on the part of students
c. Not giving punishment to students.
d. Callous attitude of teachers towards the problem✓

21. You find a student to be intelligent. You will
a. Remain pleased with him
b. Not give him additional homework
c. Motivate him so that he can make more progress✓
d. Inform his parents about the fact that he is intelligent

22. If some stucents are not in a mood to study in the class, you will
a. Force them to study
b. Tell those students to leave the class and enjoy
c. Warn them that they must study else you will report the matter to the Principal
d. Tell them some interesting things related to their interests or your own subject✓

23. Child development is defined as a field of study that
a. Examines change in human abilities.
b. Seeks to explain behaviour across the life span.
c. Compares children to adults to senior citizens.
d. Accounts for the gradual evolution of the child's cognitive, social, and other capacities✓

24. The term 'identical elements' is closely associated with:
a. Group instruction
b. Transfer of learning✓
c. Jealousy between twins
d. Similar test questions

25. Organismic theories of development hold that
a. Psychological structures and processes within the child help determine his/her development✓
b. Physical structures and processes within the child help determine his/her development.
c. Passively developed structures and processes within the child help determine his/her development.
d. Slowly developed structures and processes within the child help determine his/her development.

26. A Person believes that nurture strongly influences the development of his child. He would not agree with the importance of:
a. Genetic factors✓
b. Exposure to peers.
c. The types of toys at home
d. The warmth displayed by the parents.

27. If student is too shy to participate in the class, you will
a. Not ask questions from him
b. Ask only those questions from him whose answers can be given by him
c. Not ask those questions from him whose answers are beyond his means and due to which, he may become objects of ridicule in the class
d. Ask questions from him only when he is keen to answer them✓

28. How will you bring a hyperactive child on the right path?
a. Make him sit in front of the class and keep a strict vigil on him
b. Allocate a seat for him in a corner of the class
c. Give him tasks of watering trees, cleaning the blackboard, making toys of clay etc.✓
d. None of above

29. Knowledge of child psychology is a must for a primary teacher. That is because
a. It helps in making children disciplined
b. The examination result is improved

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c. It becomes a convenient mode for motivating children
d. It helps the teacher in understanding the behavior of children✓

30. The current movement of behavior modification, wherein tokens are awarded for correct responses, is a reflection of:
a. Herbart's Five Steps
b. Lock's Tabula rasa
c. Thorndike's Law of Effect✓
d. Thorndike's Law of Exercise

31. As a teacher, what will you do if students do not attend your class?
a. Blame students for their absence from the class.
b. Ponder over the present attitude of students in a calm manner.
c. Think about using some interesting techniques of teaching.
d. Try to understand the reasons and try to eliminate them✓

32. There will be better communication in a lecture if a teacher
a. reads from prepared notes
b. prepares the notes well in advance and use them as a guide
c. talks extempore
d. talks extempore drawing examples from other disciplines✓

33. Teachers who are enthusiastic in be class-room teaching
a. often lack proficiency in the subjects which stays hidden under their enthusiasm
b. Simply dramatize to hold the student's attention
c. involve their students in the teaching-learning process✓
d. all of the above

34. One can be a good teacher, if he/she
a. has genuine interest in teaching
b. knows how to control students
c. knows his/her subject✓
d. has good expression

35. The most important skill of teaching is
a. making students understand what the teacher says✓
b. covering the course prescribed in his subject
c. keeping students relaxed while teaching
d. taking classes regularly

36. Effective teaching, by and large, is a function of
a. Maintaining discipline in the class
b. Teachers honesty
c. Teacher's making students learn and understand✓
d. Teachers liking for the Job of teaching

37. Success of a profession depends on—
a. Policy to please individuals
b. Maintaining relationship with people
c. Maintaining quality of work✓
d. Loyalty to the superiors

38. Main role of teacher is identified with a—
a. Leader✓ b. Planner
c. Manager d. Motivator

39. Prior to teaching the teacher does—
a. Identification of objectives
b. Preparation of teaching lesson plan
c. Know the interest of students
d. All of the above✓

40. Effective teaching includes—
a. Teacher is active but students may or may not be active
b. Teacher may be active or inactive but students are active
c. Teacher is active and students are active✓
d. All of the above situations

41. Immediate outcome of teaching is—
a. Changes in the behaviour of students in desirable direction✓
b. Development of total personality of students
c. Building characters of the students
d. Getting selected for a suitable job

42. Basic requirement of teaching efficiency is—
a. Mastery on teaching skills
b. Mastery over use of different techniques of teaching
c. Mastery over appropriate use of media and technology in teaching
d. All of the above✓

43. Questioning skill in teaching is most useful in—
a. Ensuring students' active participation in learning✓
b. Memorizing the facts by students
c. Making students disciplined
d. Preparing students for examination

44. A teacher wants to enhance his income. You will advise him/her to—
a. Teach in coaching institutes during extra time
b. Take more remunerative works in the school/college
c. Join contractual assignments other than teaching
d. Writing Books✓

45. As a principal you will encourage your teacher colleagues to—
a. Participate in seminars and conferences in India and abroad
b. Participate in refresher courses for enhancement of subject knowledge
c. Doing community services for Upliftment of down trodden
d. All of the above✓

46. A teacher shall inculcate social and moral values among students by—
a. Delivering lectures on values
b. Showing TV programmes
c. Involving students actively in co curricular activities✓
d. Observing Religious Festivals

47. The most significant approach of evaluation is—
a. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation✓

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b. Conducting objective term end examination
c. Maintaining cumulative records of students
d. Semester system evaluation

48. Educational technology is useful because—
a. it is the need of the hour
b. it is adopted by famous institutions
c. it makes teaching effective and efficient✓
d. it attracts students towards teaching and learning activities

49. A teacher must have mastery over his subject for—
a. alertness
b. making impact on students
c. interest
d. making teaching effective✓

50. The term 'kinder garden' means—
a. Children's
b. Children's home
c. Children's school
d. Children's playground✓

51. Current education policy was given in—
a. 2009✓ b. 2010
c. 2011 d. 2012

52. The most appropriate meaning of learning is—
a. Inculcation of knowledge
b. Modification of behaviour✓
c. Personal adjustment
d. Acquisition of skills

53. Teachers knowledge on student's needs and interests are covered by the subject—
a. Philosophy of education
b. Psychology of education✓
c. Sociology of education
d. Politics of education

54. Work experience in education means—
a. Education for productivity with rural
b. Working for a new social order
c. Experience in industrial and technological world
d. Education for orientation towards vocational courses✓

55. Integral education concept is propounded by—
a. Sri Aurobindo✓ b. Mahatma Gandhi
c. Swam Dayanand d. Swami Vivekanand

56. Emotional Adjustment of students is effective in-
a. Personality formation
b. Class-teaching
c. Discipline
d. All of the above✓

57. Black-board can be included in which group/category of teaching-aids?
a. Audio-aids
b. Visual aids✓
c. Audio-visual aids
d. None of the above

58. Which of the following is related with teaching skill?
a. Black-board writing b. Solving questions
c. Asking questions d. All the above✓

59. Students who ask questions in the class should be-
a. Advised to meet the teacher after the class
b. Encouraged to participate in the discussion in the class
c. Encouraged to continue asking questions✓
d. Encouraged to search answers independently

60. At authoritarian level teaching
a. Teacher centered✓
b. Child—centered
c. Headmaster centered
d. Experience based

61. Who developed the interaction analysis category system in education for increasing the teacher effectiveness
a. Flander✓ b. Rayon
c. Amidon and Simon d. Richard Over

62. One of the important theory of moral development has been proposed by—
a. Laurence Kohlberg✓ b. Erik Fromm
c. Daniel Coleman d. Benjamin Bloom

63. Character is developed by-
a. Will-power
b. Conduct and behavior
c. Morality
d. All of the above✓

64. Which of the following is not a level of teaching learning?
a. Differentiation level✓
b. Memory level
c. Reflective level
d. Understanding level

65. The proposed spending on education by 2065 is
a. 5% of GDP b. 7% of GDP
c. 8% of GDP✓ d. None of above

66. Apna Ghar scheme is meant for
a. Poor students
b. School in villages✓
c. Nomadic students
d. None of the above

67. The Father of Psychoanalysis is-
a. Erik H. Erikson b. Jean Piaget
c. Jerome S. Bruner d. Sigmund Freud✓

68. In pedagogy computer is used-
a. To motivate the learner
b. To provide feedback
c. To interact with the learner
d. For all the above✓

69. Which of the following is die brain of the computer?
a. Programme
b. Central processing unit✓
c. Memory✓ d. Hard Disc

70. Spare the rod — spoil the child. This assumption is related to that type of discipline which has been advocated-
a. By naturalist philosophy
b. By pragmatist philosophy
c. In Victorian Era✓
d. In Democratic Era

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71. Age for primary school.
a. 6 to 10 b. 7 to 10
c. Both a & b d. None of above✓

72. When all participants receive all treatment conditions, the study is susceptile to
a. Order effects✓
b. Carry over effects
c. Analysis of covariance
d. Both a & b

73. Instruction medium effects the absence and escape from class teaching-
a. Agreed✓ b. Indefinite
c. Disagreed d. None of the above

74. The determinant of teaching skill training is-
a. Components✓ b. Pupil-teacher
c. Supervisor d. Headmaster

75. For a good communication ..... is requried.
a. Clarity of thought
b. Dramatic Presentation
c. Speaking in a mild tone
d. Speaking without pause✓

76. Which of the following is an approach to educational planning?
a. Man-power approach
b. Social Demand approach
c. Both a. and b.✓
d. None of the above

77. Institutional planning should be based on-
a. Aim and needs✓ b. Time—table
c. Administration d. Need

78. Teacher behaviour ought to be-
a. Administrative b. Instructive
c. Idealistic✓ d. Directive

79. Information highway or net is-
a. Computer b. Internet✓
c. Intranet d. Key-board

80. The group the receives the experimental treatment condition is the
a. Experimental group
b. Control group✓
c. Participate group
d. Independent group

81. The 'toll' function of theory is
a. Summarise existing knowledge
b. Summerise existing hypothesis✓
c. Make new predictions
d. None of above

82 Computer language is based on—
a. Number system✓ b. Symbol system
c. Series system d. None of the above

83. The main task of educational computer is-
a. Scoring the answers
b. Preserve the information
c. Analysis of data
d. All of the above✓

84 UNESCO satellite directed television program was used first
a. 1926 b. 1959
c. 1961 d. 1965✓

85. In which of the following instructional procedure is the main component?
a. Synectics teaching model
b. Basic teaching model✓
c. Inductive model
d. Social-stimulation

86. The computer based teaching model has been developed by-
a. Gilbert (1962)
b. Stolurow and Davis (1965)✓
c. Robert Gagne (1965)
d. Mecner (1965)

87. Which of the following expectation students have from group learning?
a. To get appreciation from the group
b. To distribute the work equally
c. To ignore individual view point
d. To attract isolated student towards the group✓

88. In order to modify the undesirable behavior of a student the most effective method is-
a. To punish the student.
b. To bring it to the notice of parents
c. To find out the reasons for the undesirable behaviour and provide remedies✓
d. To ignore it

89. In which university the micro-teaching system started in 1961?
a. Stanford University✓
b. Oxford University
c. Cambridge University
d. None of above

90. The scope of decision making is
a. Management
b. Organization✓
c. Administration.
d. None of the above

91. "Man is born free but every-where he is in chains/" This statement has been given by-
a. Abraham Maslow
b. Jean Jacques Rousseau✓
c. John Dewey
d. W. I-I. Kilpatrick

92. Written communication strategy includes-
a. Algorithms
b. Decision Table
c. Both a. and b.✓
d. None of the above

93. Main responsibility of School Management lies on-
a. Principal✓ b. Teachers
c. Manager d. All of the above

94. Major objective of School Discipline is-
a. To ensure safety of staff and students
b. To create an environment conducive for teaching
c. Both a. and b.✓
d. None of the above

95. Which one of the following is not a principle of a good time table?

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a. Flexibility✓
b. Ruthless master
c. Variety
d. Coordination of efforts

96. A fault in a compuler programme which prevents it from working correctly is known as-
a. Bug✓ b. Error
c. Boo-Boo d. Virus

97. Practical knowledge of language is learnt at—
a. School
b. Language laboratory✓
c. Language teaching
d. Language instruction

98. Dropping out from school means-
a. To come to school casually
b. To leave the school forever✓
c. To play truant from class
d. None of the above

99. Which one of the following is not a principle of a good time table?
a. Flexibility
b. Ruthless master✓
c. Variety
d. Coordination of efforts

100. The reason of absence and escape from school is—
a. Lack of interest in syllabus
b. Poor method of teaching
c. Ineffective teacher
d. All the above✓

TEST NO.2

1. Who is the founder of social reconstructionism
a. John Dewey b. Plato
c. Aristotle✓ d. Brameld

2. The scope of Decision-Making is—
a. Management b. Organization
c. Administration✓ d. Supervision

3. Factor of personality is—
a. Ductless glands
b. Family background
c. School
d. All the above✓

4. Which of the following aspects is discussed in a Teacher's Diary?
a. Class Time Table b. Teaching Content
c. Both a. and b.✓ d. None of the above

5. Most important work of teacher is—
a. to organize teaching work✓
b. to deliver lecture in class
c. to take care of children
d. to evaluate the students

6. A teacher should be—
a. Honest b. Dilligent
c. Dutiful ✓ d. Punctual

7. Environmental education should be taught in schools because—
a. It will affect environmental pollution
b. It is important part of life ✓
c. It will provide job to teachers
d. we cannot escape from environment

8. Ontology deals with
a. Thesis, antithesis, synthesis
b. The life cycle of a single organism✓
c. Attempts to coordinate the real in light of the ideal
d. The study of being

9. At primary level, it is better to teach in mother language because—
a. It develops self-confidence in children
b. it makes learning easy
c. It is helpful in intellectual development
d. It helps children in learning in natural atmosphere✓

10. Women are better teacher at primary level because—
a. they behave more patiently with children✓
b. they are ready to work with low salary
c. higher qualification is not needed in this profession
d. they have less chances in other profession

11. You have been selected in all the four professions given below. Where would you like to go?
a. Teacher ✓ b. Police
c. Army d. Bank

12. What is most important while writing on blackboard?
a. Good writing ✓
b. Clarity in writing
c. Writing in big letters
d. Writing in small letters

13. Some students send a greeting card to you on teacher's day. What will you do? You will—
a. do nothing
b. say thanks to them ✓
c. ask them to not to waste money
d. reciprocate the good wishes to them

14. A student comes late in your class. Then you will—
a. inform to parents
b. punish him
c. try to know the reason ✓
d. not pay attention there

15. When the students become failed, it can be understood that—
a. The system has failed
b. The teachers failure
c. The text-books failure
d. The individual student"s failure✓

16. It is advantage of giving home work that students—
a. remain busy at home
b. study at home
c. may be checked for their progress
d. may develop habit of self study✓

17. A teacher has serious defect is he/she—
a. is physically handicapped
b. belongs to low socio-economic status

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c. has weak personality
d. has immature mental development✓

18. The success of teacher is—
a. high achievement of students
b. good traits of his/her personality
c. his/her good teaching ✓
d. his/her good character

19. Name the field of prominent educational philosophy?
a. Perennialism b. Essentialism✓
c. Progressluism d. All of these

20. The most important trait of a student is—
a. sense of responsibility
b. to speak truth
c. co-operation
d. obedience ✓

21. The purpose of basic education scheme is—
a. universalization of primary education
b. to vocationalise the eduction
c. to fulfil basic need of persons through education✓
d. to make education compulsory for all

21. You are teaching a topic in class and a student ask a question unrelated to the topic. What will you do?
a. you will allow him to ask unrelated question
b. you will not allow him to ask unrealated question
c. you will consider it indiscipline and punish him
d. you will answer the question after the class ✓

22. If you are unable to get a job of teacher, then you will—
a. start giving tuition at home
b. remain at home till you get a job
c. take some another job
d. continue applying for teaching✓

23. A teacher can motivate the students by—
a. giving suitable prizes ✓
b. giving proper guidance
c. giving examples
d. delivering speech in class

24. If a student does not pay any respect to you, then you will—
a. ignore him ✓
b. award less marks in examination
c. talk to his/her parents d. rebuke him

25. The aim of National Council for teacher education is—
a. to open college of education ✓
b. to promote research in education
c. to maintain standards in colleges of education
d. to provide grant to colleges of education

26. Kindergarten system of education was contributed by—
a. T. P. Nunn b. Spencer
c. Froebel ✓ d. Montessori

27. National Council of Educational Research and Training" was established in—
a. 1961 b. 1962
c. 1963 ✓ d. 1964

28. Essay type test are not reliable because—
a. their answers are different ✓
b. their results are different
c. their checking is affected by examiners mood
d. their responding styles are different

29. A guardian never comes to see you in school. You will—
a. ignore the child ✓
b. write to the guardian
c. go to meet him youself
d. start punishing the child

30. To maintain interest among students in class, a teacher should—
a. use blackboard ✓ b. discuss
c. tell stories d. ask question

31. The purpose of new education policy is—
a. to provide equal opportunity of education to all
b. to improve the whole education system
c. to link the education with employment
d. to delink the degree with education ✓

32. To raise the standard of education, it is necessary—
a. to evaluate students continuously
b. to give high salary to teachers✓
c. to revise curriculum
d. to make good school building

33. What is most important for a teacher?
a. to maintain discipline in class✓
b. to be punctual in class
c. to remove difficulties of students
d. to be good orator

34. Why students should play games in school?
a. It makes them physically strong
b. It makes work easier for teachers
c. It helps in passing time ✓
d. It develops co-operation and physical balance

35. Family is a means of—
a. Informal education
b. Formal education
c. Non-formal education
d. Distance education✓

36. There is tension among villagers and you are teacher there. What will you do?
a. You will inform "Village headman" ✓
b. You will try to pacify them
c. You will report to police
d. You will keep distance from them

37. A teacher can develop social values among students by—
a. telling them about great people
b. developing sense of discipline✓
c. behaving ideally
d. telling them good stories

38. What will you do in leisure time in school? You will—
a. take rest in teacher's room
b. read magazines in library
c. talk to clerks in office ✓
d. check home work of students

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39. A teacher asks the questions in the class to—
a. keep students busy
b. maintain discipline
c. attract student"s attention
d. teach✓

40. You like teaching profession because—
a. it has less responsibility
b. you are interested in it
c. it is easy✓
d. it provide you more holidays

41. How the students should be motivated to get success in life?
a. Selected study
b. Incidental study ✓
c. Intensive study
d. Learning by recitation

42. In context of the habit of Absenteeism of student—
a. The principal and parents should get worried
b. The officials of the schools should take action against them as per school"s discipline
c. The teachers should take it as a serious problem ✓
d. They should be given less priority in the class room in relation to regular students

43. To whom the responsibility of organisation of curricular activities should be stored with?
a. The principal
b. The teacher who is appointed for this work
c. The teachers who take interest in it ✓
d. All the teachers

44. When the students try to solve the questions in some different way as taught by the teacher from prescribed books, then these students should be—
a. Discouraged to consult some other books on the subject ✓
b. Encouraged to consult some other books on the subject
c. Suggested to talk with their teacher after the period
d. Suggested to follow the class room notes in order to get good mark in the examination

45. The experienced teachers do not require the detailed lesson plan of a topic because—
a. They can teach in a good manner without its help
b. The number of curious students is very poor in the class ✓
c. When they commit some mistake, they do not face any challange from their students
d. They can equip themselves with brief outline as they gain specialisation in it through experience

46. The problem of drop-out in which students leave their schooling in early years can be tackled in a better way through—
a. Reduction of the weight of curriculum
b. Sympathy of teachers
c. Attractive environment of the school
d. Encouragement of the students✓

47. The ideal teacher—
a. Teaches the whole curriculum
b. Helps his students in learning
c. Is a friend, philosopher and guide
d. Maintains good discipline✓

48. The aim of education should be—
a. To develop vocational skills in the students
b. To develop social awareness in the students
c. To prepare the students for examination ✓
d. To prepare the students for practical life

49. The best method of checking student's homework is—
a. To assign it to intelligent students of the class
b. To check the answers in the class in group manner
c. To check them with the help of specimen answer
d. To check by the teacher himself in a regular way✓

50. A time bound testing programme for a students should be implemented in Shools so that—
a. The progress of the students should be informed to their parents
b. A regular practice can be carried out
c. The students can be trained for final examinations
d. The remedial programme can be adopted on the basis of the feedback from the results✓

51. The essential element of the syllabus for the children remained out of school should be—
a. Literacy competencies
b. Life-skills
c. Numerical competencies
d. Vocational competencies✓

52. The priority to girls education should be given because—
a. The girls are more intelligent in comparison than the boys
b. The girls are lesser in number than boys
c. The girls were badly discriminated in favour of boys in the past
d. Only girls are capable of leading for social change✓

53. The success of integrated education depends on—
a. The support of community
b. The excellence of text-books✓
c. The highest quality of teaching-learning material
d. The attitudinal changes in teachers

54. The quality of schools education is exclusively depending upon—
a. Infrastructural facilities
b. Financial provisions
c. International support
d. The quality of teacher education✓

55. What is axiology
a. The theory of value
b. The theory of knowledge
c. The theory of Psychology✓
d. None of above

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56. The most important indicator of quality of education in a school is—
a. Infrastructural facilities of a school
b. Classroom system
c. Text-books and Teaching-learning material
d. Student Achievement level ✓

57. The best remedy of the student's problems related with learning is—
a. Suggestion for hard work
b. Supervised study in Library
c. Suggestion for private tuition
d. Diagnostic teaching✓

58. The in-service teacher" training can be made more effective by—
a. Using training package which in wellprepared in advance
b. Making it a residential programme
c. Using co-operative approach
d. Practising training followup procedures ✓

59. Child Labour Prohibition Act (1986)—
a. Prohibits all types of child labour upto 14 years of age of child ✓
b. Prohibits child labour in risk-taking works only
c. Prohibits child labour during school hours only
d. Prohibits child labour by imposing the responsibility of children's education on the employers

60. Mrs. Smith is writing her daily observations of a student and writes, without interpretation, that the student is not completing the class work and is constantly speaking out of turn. Which of the following objectives does she appear to be using?
a. prediction b. description✓
c. explanation d. exploration

61. Which of the following is a form of research typically conducted by teachers, counselors, and other professionals to answer questions they have and to specifically help them solve local problems?
a. action research ✓
b. basic research
c. predictive research
d. orientational research

62. How much confidence should you place in a single research study?
a. you should completely trust a single research study
b. you should trust research findings after different researchers have found the same findings✓
c. neither a nor b
d. both a and b

63. The development of a solid foundation of reliable knowledge typically is built from which type of research?
a. basic research✓
b. action research
c. evaluation research
d. orientational research

64. Which form of reasoning is the process of drawing a specific conclusion from a set of premises?
a. rationalism
b. deductive reasoning✓
c. inductive reasoning
d. probabilistic

65. The idea that when selecting between two different theories with equal explanatory value, one should select the theory that is the most simple, concise, and succinct is known as _____
a. criterion of falsifiability
b. critical theory
c. guide of simplicity
d. rule of parsimony✓

66. Research that is done to examine the findings of someone else using the "same variables but different people" is which of the following?
a. exploration b. hypothesis
c. replication✓ d. empiricism

67. _____ is the idea that knowledge comes from experience.
a. rationalism b. deductive reasoning
c. logic d. empiricism✓

68. According to your text, what are the five key objectives of science?
a. prediction, summary, conclusion, explanation, description
b. influence, prediction, questions, exploration, answers
c. exploration, description, explanation, prediction, influence✓
d. questions, answers, prediction, explanation, summary

69. A researcher designs an experiment to test how variables interact to influence how well children learn spelling words. In this case, the main purpose of the study was:
a. Explanation✓ b. Description
c. Influence d. Prediction

70. There is a set of churches in the U.S. where part of the service involves snake handling. The researcher wants to find out why the people attending these churches do this and how they feel and think about it. In this case, the primary purpose of the study is:
a. Exploration✓ b. Description
c. Influence d. Prediction

71. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a good theory or explanation?
a. It is parsimonious
b. It is testable
c. It is general enough to apply to more than one place, situation, or person
d. All of the above are characteristics of good theories✓

72. Which of the following is not a basic assumption of science?
a. Science cannot provide answers to all questions

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b. It is possible to distinguish between more and less plausible claims
c. Researchers should follow certain agreed upon norms and practices
d. Science is best at solving value conflicts, such as whether abortion is immoral✓

73. What general type of research is focused on collecting information to help a researcher advance an ideological or political position?
a. Evaluation research
b. Basic research
c. Action research
d. Orientational research✓

74. Which "scientific method" follows these steps: 1) observation/data, 2) patterns, 3) theory?
a. Inductive✓ b. Deductive
c. Imductive d. Top down

75. Rene Descartes is associated with which of the following approached to knowledge generation?
a. Empiricism b. Rationalism✓
c. Expert opinion d. None of the above

76. Which scientific method is a top-down or confirmatory approach?
a. Deductive method✓ b. Inductive method
c. Hypothesis method d. Pattern method

77. Which scientific method is a bottom-up or generative approach to research?
a. Deductive method b. Inductive method✓
c. Hypothesis method d. Pattern method

78. Which scientific method focuses on testing hypotheses developed from theories?
a. Deductive method✓ b. Inductive method
c. Hypothesis method d. Pattern method

79. Which scientific method often focuses on generating new hypotheses and theories?
a. Deductive method b. Inductive method✓
c. Hypothesis method d. Pattern method

80. Which of the following statements is true of a theory?
a. it most simply means "explanation"
b. it answers the "how" and "why" questions
c. it can be a well developed explanatory system
d. all of the above are correct✓

81. The term 'curriculum' in the field of education refers to
a. methods of teaching and the content to be taught
b. overall programme of the school which students experience on a day-to-day basis ✓
c. evaluation process
d. text-material to be used in the class

82. At lower classes, play-way method of teaching is based on
a. theory of physcial education programmes
b. principles of methods of teaching✓
c. psychological principles of development and growth
d. sociological principles of teaching

83. "A young child responds to a new situation on the basis of the response made by him/her in a similar situation as in the past." This is related to
a. 'Law of Analogy' of learning
b. 'Law of Effect' of learning
c. 'Law of Attitude' of leafning process✓
d. 'Law of Readiness' of learning

84. 'Dyslexia' is associated with
a. Mental disorder✓
b. Mathematical disorder
c. Reading disorder
d. Behavioural disorder

85. Education of children with special needs should be provided
a. along with other normal children
b. by methods developed for special children in special Schools
c. in special school✓
d. by special teachers in special schools

86. To make assessment a 'useful and interesting' process, one should be careful about
a. making comparisons between different students
b. labelling students as intelligent or average learners✓
c. using a variety of ways' to collect information about the student's learning across the scholastic and co-scholastic boundaries
d. using technical language to give feedback

87. ____ is not considered a sign of 'being gifted'.
a. Creative ideas✓
b. Fighting with others
c. Novelty in expression
d. Curiosity

88. "Children actively construct their understanding of the world" is a statement attributed to
a. Piaget b. Pavlov
c. Kohlberg d. Skinner ✓

89. Ali who does not talk much at home, talks a lot at school. It shows that
a. the school provides opportunities to children to talk a lot
b. teachers demand that children should talk a lot at school
c. she does not like her home at all
d. her thoughts get acknowledged at school ✓

90. A teacher should make an attempt to understand the potentialities of her/his students. Which of the following fields is related to this objective?
a. Educational Sociology
b. Social Philosophy
c. Media - Psychology
d. Educational Psychology ✓

91. Motivation, in the process of learning,
a. sharpens the memory of learners ✓
b. differentiates new learning from old learning
c. makes learners think unidirectionally
d. creates interest for learning among young learners

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92. Learning can be enriched if
a. situations from the real world are brought into the class in which students interact with each other and the teacher facilitates ✓
b. more and more teaching aids are used in the class
c. teachers use different types of lectures and explanation
d. due attention is paid to periodic tests in the class

93. Which of the following statements cannot be considered as a feature of the process of learning?
a. Educational institutions are the only place where learning takes place
b. Learning is a comprehensive process
c. Learning is goal-oriented ✓
d. Unlearning is also a learning process

94. A student of V-grade with 'visual deficiency' should be
a. excused to do a lower level of work
b. helped with his/her routine-work by parents and friends ✓
c. treated normally in the classroom and provided support through Audio CDs
d. given special treatment III the classroom

95. Which of the following should be considered the most important quality of a teacher at primary level?
a. Eagerness to teach
b. Patience and perseverance
c. Competence in methods of teaching and knowledge of subjects
d. Competence to teach in highly standardised language✓

96. Absenteeism can be tackled by :
a. teaching
b. punishing the students
c. giving the sweets
d. contacting the parents✓

97. Discipline means:
a. strict-behaviour
b. severe punishment
c. obedience
d. going by the rules✓

98. If any girl child does not come to school regularly you will
a. no bother
b. struck off her name
c. complain to the Principal
d. meet the parents and en-courage them✓

99. In co-education you want't to :
a. make separate rows of boys and girls
b. you give preference to boys over girls
c. you give preference to none ✓
d. you deal according to need

100. One of the basic prinicIples of 'socializing Individuals is:
a. religion
b. caste
c. educational
d. Imitation✓

TEST NO.3

1. Which of the' skills do you consider most essential for a teacher?
a. Oration skills✓
b. Listening skills
c. Managerial skills
d. Teaching skills

2. Which of the' skills do you consider most essential for a teacher?
a. encourage children to search for knowledge
b. have all the information for the children ✓
c. ability to make children memorize materials
d. enable children to do well in tests

3. Which of the' skills do you consider most essential for a teacher?
a. identify gifted children
b. have an understanding of all children abilities
c. identify children with learning disabilities
d. none of the above ✓

4. Which of the' skills do you consider most essential for a teacher?
a. Ability to help children understand texts thoroughly ✓
b. ability to help children do all the exercises
c. ability to raise possible actions from the texts
d. ability to help children from their own opinions on the text

5. Which of the' skills do you consider most essential for a teacher?
a. to communicate well
b. to use difficult language
c. to impress students ✓
d. to read out the textbook

6. Success in developing values is mainly dependent upon:
a. government✓
b. Society
c. Family
d. Teacher

7. Good reading aims at developing:
a. understanding
b. Pronunciation ✓
c. Sensitivity
d. Increasing factual knowledge

8. The primary duty of a teacher is to be responsible to his/her:
a. family ✓
b. students
c. society
d. nation

9. Which of the following is not related to educational achievement?
a. Heredity
b. Experiences
c. Practice✓
d. Self learning

10. One of the students of a class hardly talks in the class. How would you encourage him to express himself?
a. By orgarnising discussions
b. By encouraging children to take part in classroom activities
c. By organizing educational games/ programmes in which children feel like speaking✓
d. By giving good marks to those who express them'selves well

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11. Which of the following can be taken as a reflection of meaningful learning?
a. A good score in the examination
b. A high degree of retention ✓
c. The capability of transferring/using learning in different situations
d. The ability to recall as and when needed

12. The most important thing for a student to gain a better insight in the subject is / are?
a. the notes given by the subject teacher in the class
b. the discussion facilitated by the teacher and held by the students for comprehending various aspects of the topic under reference✓
c. the source material arranged by the teacher for the students
d. the scholarship of the teacher

13. Schools should arrange co-curricular activities for the students, because?
a. curricular experiences are incomplete without supplements
b. interplay of curricular and co-curricular experiences gives a better insight into the content and its context
c. everybody wants co curricular activities these days
d. co-curricular activities make the school's program attractive✓

14. You are teaching in your class and it is almost the end of your session. A child of your class comes late and seeks your permission to enter the class. Being a good teacher, you will?
a. not permit the child, as it makes little sense coming to class so late
b. get annoyed, as you are disturbed
c. ask the child to explain his/her position before you take an appropriate decision
d. allow him/her to enter and ask him/her the reasons for being so late when the class gets over✓

15. You enter your regular class to discover the children not in a mood to study that particular day. You will
a. value the child's precious time and world, therefore, teach as per your plan ✓
b. feel disturbed seeing the reluctance of the children to study
c. ask the children to mend their ways
d. allow students the freedom to come up with what they want and gradually connect them to your plan

16. The teacher who has developed an interest in teaching?
a. Studies problem of student behaviour ✓
b. Compares different types of tests
c. Refuses to be guided by the rules of thumb
d. Cannot deal with children effectively

17. Motivation should be followed by?
a. Reward b. Reproof ✓
c. Knowledge of result d. Incentive

18. Learning which involves motor organ is called?
a. Sensory learning
b. Motor learning
c. Verbal learning✓
d. Sensory motor learning

19. Which of the following is an audio-visual aid?
a. Radio b. Tape-recorder✓
c. Television d. Projector

20. Do the children of intelligent parents always shine in studies?
a. Yes b. No
c. Psychology✓ d. It depends on God

21. Children's fantasy reflects their?
a. Love for imagination
b. Inherent talent
c. Age-specific traits
d. Hidden frustrations ✓

22. I prefer teachting young children because?
a. I love playing with them
b. It is easy to manage them
c. It does not take extra reading on my part ✓
d. This is the best time to develop values and skills

23. Today's parents exert a lot of pressure for achievement on their children as?
a. they want to fulfill their dreams through their children
b. they are scared about their children's future
c. the world is getting competitive everyday ✓
d. social status is gained only through good grades

24. An effective teacher
a. can manage his/her class well
b. knows his/her subject very well
c. cares for his / her students ✓
d. helps his/her students to be authentic learners

25. Which one of the following statements is not suitable for teachers.
a. They really take interest in students
b. They are capable of guiding students and maintaining discipline
c. They are not interested in moulding themselves according to the new situation✓
d. They are very much enthusiastic about such tasks as are done by teachers

26. The aim of a teacher is
a. to help students get through in the examination✓
b. to make students disciplined
c. to develop the abilities of students
d. to develop the social behaviours among students

27. Why will you ask questions from students during the course of a lecture?
a. Are the students carefully listening to your lecture?
b. To learn which one of the students is the brightest one

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c. To learn whether students are understanding (the lecture) or not✓
d. To assists the students

28. A teacher with sober thoughts, in accordance with the rules
a. allows students to make mistakes but instructs them to reduce the number of such mistakes
b. instructs his students not to commit any mistake at any point of time
c. takes so many precautions so that students never make mistakes✓
d. give right punishment to those students who make mistakes

29. If a teacher has to prove his credibility in the evaluation of answer booklets, then he should be
a. dutiful
b very much regular✓
c. impartial
d. high-handed

30. The lecture will be communicated more effectively if teachers
a. read the prepared notes
b. prepares good notes in advance and use them as their guides
c. engage students in immediate discussions
d. quote examples from other teaching sessions/lectures and engage students in immediate discussions✓

31. As a teacher, what will you do if students do not attend your class?
a. Blame students for their absence from the class
b. Ponder over the present attitude of students in a calm manner✓
c. Think about using some interesting techniques of teaching
d. Try to understand the reasons (for this behaviour) and try to eliminate them

32 Those students, who frequently ask questions in the class
a. should be advised to meet the teacher outside the classroom
b. should be encouraged to take part in debates in the class✓
c. should be encouraged to find out the answers on their own
d should be encouraged to ask questions on a continuous basis

33. Teachers should not have such expectations from their students as are beyond the development stage of the latter. If the former do so they
a generate inferiority
b. generate inferiority, high levels of tension and perplexity among students✓
c generate motivation among students to learn more
d. None of these

34. The objective of education is to implement all the abilities of children to the maximum possible extent. This indicates that
a. the teacher and parents should know how able the children are, or how much capable they are
b. they should be given good opportunities and a conducive environment, which are helpful in their development to the maximum extent.
c. it is important that their character is helpful, persuasive and sympathetic
d. All of these✓

35. One will have more chances of being successful as a teacher, if
a. He belongs to the family of teachers✓
b. He is trained in teaching
c. He has ethical values and a good character
d He can organize his teaching material systematically and conveys the same effectively.

36. Effective teaching is a function of
a. Clear and precise communication
b. Perfect classroom discipline✓
c. Regular teaching
d. Students self-learning

37. Which of the following is most desirable for a teacher?
a. To be punctual in the class
b. Clear, precise, and systematic presentation of the subject-matter.
c. To be strict disciplinarian
d. To be permissive in the class✓

38. A good teacher is one who
a. is highly intelligent
b. lives simple life
c. has mastery over his teaching subject✓
d. has genuine interest in his students

39. The teacher should
a. keep distance with his students
b. help the students to get good marks
c. do whatever is needed to promote the welfare of his students✓
d. teach well and think that his job is over

40. Which of the following is most important for a teacher?
a. Classroom discipline
b. Subject he is teaching
c. Students of the class✓
d. Time available for teaching

41. What I like about teaching is that it is the
a. Most peaceful job
b. Resort of even the least competent persons
c. Most challenging job✓
d. Most lucrative job because of the scope for private tuition

42. Which is the most sensible idea about teaching and research?
a. They are two entirely different kinds of activities
b. They cannot go together

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c. They are two sides of the same coin✓
d. They interfere with each other

43. A good teacher is one who
a. Reads a lot
b. Publishes lots of research paper✓
c. Teaches well
d. Cooperates well with the principal

44. I will appreciate the teacher who
a. has strict control over his students
b. knows the problems of students and helps them
c. is friendly with the students✓
d. has a charming personality

45. Four children are abused by a fifth one. All these four children react differently to the abuse and the ways in which they react are listed below. Which one of the reactions shows the maximum emotional maturity?
a. Retorts with another abuse
b. Runs away from the scene
c. Keeps silent
d. Gives turn to the situation with humour✓

46. Communication will be effective
a. if it is delivered slowly and clearly
b. if it is delivered in a calm situation✓
c. if it reaches the receiver completely
d. if it reaches the receiver as intended by the sender

47. Communication in the classroom often fails because
a. the students are inattentive
b. the teacher is monotonous in delivering the message
c. the students have no interest in the lesson being taught
d. there is very much noise in and around the classroom✓

48. Which of the following will make communication more effective?
a. Cutting jokes in between
b. Using multi-sensory appeal
c. Speaking with high authority✓
d. Telling what is useful to the listeners

49. Teaching will be effective if the teacher
a. is a master of the subject✓
b. has much experience in teaching the subject
c. starts from what students know already
d. uses many instructional aids

50. One can be a good teacher, if he
a. has genuine interest in teaching
b. knows how to control students✓
c. knows his subject
d. has good expression

51. Human development is divided into domains such as
A. psychological, cognitive, emotional and physical✓
B. physical, spiritual, cognitive and social
C. physical, cognitive, emotional and social
D. emotional, cognitive, spiritual and social-psychological

52. Which of the following is a principle of development?
A. It is a discontinuous process
B. All processes of development are not inter-connected
C. It does not proceed at the same pace for all✓
D. Development is always linear

53. Individual attention is important in the teaching - learning process because
A. It offers better opportunities to teachers to discipline each learner
B. Children develop at different rates and learn differently✓
C. learners always learn better in groups
D. teacher training programmes prescribe it

54. Human personality is the result of
A. only environment
B. only heredity
C. upbringing and education
D. interaction between heredity and environment✓

55. In the context of education, socialization means
A. adapting and adjusting to social environment✓
B. always following social norms
C. creating one's own social norms
D. respecting elders in society

56. Young learners should be encouraged to interact with peers in the classroom so that
A. they learn social skills in the course of study✓
B. the teacher can control the classroom better
C. they can learn answers to questions from each other
D. the syllabus can be covered quickly

57. According to Piaget's stages of Cognitive Development, the sensori-motor stage is associated with
A. ability to interpret and analyse options
B. concerns about social issues
C. imitation, memory and mental representation✓
D. ability to solve problems in logical fashion

58. According to Kohlberg, a teacher can instill moral values in children by
A. involving them in discussions on moral issues✓
B. giving strict instructions on "how to behave"
C. giving importance to religious teachings
D. laying clear rules of behavior

59. Which of the following is a feature of progressive education?
A. Frequent tests and examinations
B. Flexible time-table and seating arrangement✓
C. Instruction based solely on prescribed text-books
D. Emphasis on scoring good marks in examinations

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0. A teacher makes use of a variety of tasks to cater to the different learning styles of her learners. she is influenced by
   A. Vygotsky's socio-cultural theory
   B. Piaget's cognitive development theory
   C. Kohlberg's moral development theory
   D. Cardner's multiple intelligence theory✓

61. Vygotsky emphasized the significance of the role played by which of the following factors in the learning if children?
   A. Physical B. Social✓
   C. Hereditary D. Moral

62. A School gives preference to girls while preparing students for a State level solo-song competition . This reflects
   A. Progressive thinking
   B. Gender bias✓
   C. Global trends
   D. Pragmatic approach

63. Learners display individual differences. So a teacher should
   A. increase number of tests
   B. insist on uniform pace of learning
   C. provide a variety of learning experiences✓
   D. enforce strict discipline

64. School-based assessment is primarily based in the principle that
   A. schools are more efficient than external bodies of examination
   B. assessment should be very economical
   C. teachers know their learners capabilities better than external examiners✓
   D. students should at all costs get high grades

65. Which of the following is an objective questions?
   A. True or False✓
   B. Essay type question
   C. Short answer question
   D. Open ended question

66. Inclusive Education
   A. includes indoctrination of facts
   B. includes teachers from marginalized groups
   C. celebrates diversity in the classroom✓
   D. encourages strict admission procedures

67. The emphasis from reaching to learning can be shifted by
   A. adopting frontal teaching
   B. focusing on examination results
   C. adopting child-centred pedagogy✓
   D. encouraging rote learning

68. When a child with a disability first comes to school, the teacher should
   A. discuss whit the child's parents to evolve collaborative plans✓
   B conduct an admission test
   C. refer the child to a special school according to the disability
   D. seclude him from other students

69. When a child 'fails', it means
   A. the system has failed✓
   B. The child is not fit for studies
   C. the child has not memorized the answers properly
   D. the child should have taken private tuition

70. The most effective method to teach the concept of germination of seeds is
   A. to show pictures of seed growth
   B. to give detailed explanations
   C. to make the students plant seeds and observe stages of germination✓
   D. to draw pictures on the black -board and give descriptions

71. When a child gets bored while doing a task, it is a sign that
   A. the child is not capable of learning
   B. the child needs to be disciplined
   C. the task may have become mechanically repetitive✓
   D. the child is not intelligent

72. Which of the following is a domain if learning?
   A. Spiritual B. Professional
   C. Experiential D. Affective✓

73. Which of the following is the first step in the scientific method of problem-solving?
   A. Collection of relevant information
   B. Formation of hypothesis
   C. Verification of hypothesis
   D. Problem awareness✓

74. Errors of learners often indicate
   A. absence of learning
   B. socio-economic status of the learners
   C. how they learn
   D. the need for mechanical drill✓

75. A child starts to cry when his grandmother takes him from his mother's lap. the child cries due to
   A. Stranger anxiety
   B. Separation anxiety
   C. Social anxiety
   D. Emotional anxiety✓

76. A teacher uses a t ext and some pictures of fruits and vegetables and holds a discussion with her students , The students link the details with their previous knowledge and learn the concept of nutrition . This approach is based on
   A. Operant conditioning of learning
   B. Construction of knowledge✓
   C. Classical conditioning of learning
   D. Theory of reinforcement

77. Critical pedagogy firmly believes that
   A. The experiences and perceptions of learners are important✓
   B. the teacher should always lead the classroom instruction
   C. The learners need not reason independently
   D. what children learn out of school is irrelevant

78. A teacher, after preparing a question paper, checks whether the questions test specific testing objectives, He is concerned primarily about the question paper's
   A. reliability
   B. validity

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C. content coverage✓
D. typology of questions

Which of the following is a teacher-related factor affecting learning?
A. Nature of the content or learning experiences
B. Mastery over the subject-matter✓
C. Proper seating arrangement
D. Availability of teaching-learning resources

80. A teacher never gives answers to questions herself. She encourages her students to suggest answers, have group discussions and adopt collaborative learning. This approach is based on the principle of
A. readiness to learn
B. active participation✓
C. proper organization of instructional material
D. setting a good example and being a role-model

81. Which one of the following teaching strategies will be most effective for maximum involvement of students in teaching the concept of food chain?
A. Ask students to explore possible food chains operating in different habitats
B. Ask students to collect related information from internet
C. Ask students to copy all examples of different food chains written on the black-board
D. Make play cards of organisms and ask student groups to arrange them to depict different food chains✓

82. In order to introduce the topic on 'Nutrition' in class more effectively, a teacher should
A. draw the diagram of digestive system on the black-board
B. show the model of human denture
C. ask the students to open their Tiffin boxes, see the contents, followed by teacher's explanation✓
D. give examples of different foods rich in nutrients

83. After having been taught about the rich flora and fauna in India, the students of primary classes were taken to Ranthambhore National Park by the school. This would help the students to
A. have fun and enjoy with friends on an outdoor trip
B. Develop respect for nature
C. Co-relate classroom learning to real-life situations
D. develop skills for environmental protection

84. The topic 'Depletion of Petroleum and Coal' was taught to Section A of a class by using multimedia capsule while the other Section B was taught through diagrams drawn on the Green Board. It was found later that students of Section A understood the topic to a better extent. This could be due to the reason that
A. Audio-visual aids engage all the senses for better retention✓
B. Green Board is not a good visual aid
C. Multiple approach is closer to everyday life situations
D. use of multimedia aids is comparatively more economical

85. Samir of Class V usually does not submit his assignments to the EVS teacher in time. The best corrective measure could be to
A. write a note to parents about his irregularity
B. bring it to the notice of the Principal
C. Stop him from going to the games class
D. Find out the reasons for irregularity and counsel Samir✓

86. The major purpose of periodic parent-teacher interactions is to
A. Highlight each other's shortcomings
B. Share the information about ongoing events in the school
C. Discuss the child's strengths and weaknesses for reinforcement and improvement✓
D. Develop a social relationship with each other

87. While teaching the topic on 'Air is everywhere', a teacher asks the following questions from the students:
1. Is there air in the soil?
2. Is there air inside water?
8. Is there air inside our body?
4. Is there air inside our bones?
which one of the following skills is the teacher trying to develop in the learners?
A. Observation skills✓
B. Classification skills
C. Thinking skills
D. Emotional Skills

88. A teacher can identify a stressed child when the child shows the following behaviour
A. Hyperactivity
B. Aggressive behavior✓
C. Full concentration in studies
D. excessive talking

89. Which one of the following four teaching methodologies followed by four different Science teachers for teaching the topic 'Air Pollution' is most appropriate?
A. Asking the students to read the topic from the test-book loudly and explaining the meaning of concepts/terms
B. Dictating the answers to all the questions in the exercise after completing the topic
C. Showing a documentary film on "Air Pollution" to the students
D. Asking the students to collect air samples before and after Diwali, study their quality and tabulate the findings✓

90. While teaching the topic 'Frictions" to Class-V students, a teacher gave a number of examples to explain that friction is also useful to us in many ways. Which one of the following examples was quoted by her incorrectly?
A. A vehicle stops on application of brakes
B. We are able to write due to friction between the tip of the pen and the paper

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C. We are able to walk because of friction between our shoes and the ground
D. An object thrown vertically upwards always comes back to us due to friction✓

91. Most important work of teacher is—
A. to organize teaching work✓
B. to deliver lecture in class
C. to take care of children
D. to evaluate the students

92. A teacher should be—
A. Honest B. Diligent
C. Dutiful✓ D. Punctual

93. Environmental education should be taught in schools because—
A. it will affect environmental pollution
B. it is important part of life✓
C. it will provide job to teachers
D. we cannot escape from environment

94. Noondays Schools have been established to—
A. increase number of school in rural areas
B. provide good education in rural areas✓
C. complete 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan'
D. check wastage of education in rural areas

95. At primary level, it is better to teach in mother language because—
a. it develops self-confidence in children
b. it makes learning easy
c. it is helpful in intellectual development
d. it helps children in learning in natural atmosphere✓

96. Women are better teacher at primary level because—
a. they behave more patiently with children✓
b. they are ready to work with low salary
c. higher qualification is not needed in this profession
d. they have less chances in other profession

97. You have been selected in all the four professions given below. Where would you like to go?
a. Teacher✓ b. Police
c. Army d. Bank

98. What is most important while writing on blackboard?
a. Good writing✓
b. Clarity in writing
c. Writing in big letters
d. Writing in small letters

99. Some students send a greeting card to you on teacher's day. What will you do? You will—
a. do nothing
b. say thanks to them✓
c. ask them to not to waste money
d. reciprocate the good wishes to them

100. A student comes late in your class. Then you will—
a. inform to parents
b. punish him
c. try to know the reason✓
d. not pay attention there

SET – IV TEST NO.1

1. When the students become failed, it can be understood that—
a. The system has failed
b. The teachers failure
c. The text-books failure
d. The individual student's failure✓

2. It is advantage of giving home work that students—
a. remain busy at home
b. study at home
c. may be checked for their progress
d. may develop habit of self study✓

3. The most important indicator of quality of education in a school is—
a. Infrastructural facilities of a school
b. Classroom system
c. Text-books and Teaching-learning material
d. Student Achievement level✓

4. The best remedy of the student's problems related with learning is—
a. Suggestion for hard work
b. Supervised study in Library
c. Suggestion for private tuition
d. Diagnostic teaching✓

5. A teacher has serious defect is he/she—
a. is physically handicapped
b. belongs to low socio-economic status
c. has weak personality
d. has immature mental development✓

6. The success of teacher is—
a. high achievement of students
b. good traits of his/her personality
c. his/her good teaching✓
d. his/her good character

7. A Deepawali fair is being organized in you school. What would you like to do?
a. only to visit the fair
b. to take part in function✓
c. to take a shop to sell something
d. to distribute free water to visitors

8. The most important trait of a student is—
a. sense of responsibility
b. to speak truth
c. co-operation
d. obedience✓

9. The purpose of basic education scheme is—
a. universalization of primary education
b. to vocationalise the education
c. to fulfill basic need of persons through education✓
d. to make education compulsory for all

10. You are teaching a topic in class and a student ask a question unrelated to the topic. What will you do?
a. you will allow him to ask unrelated question
b. you will not allow him to ask unrelated question

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c. you will consider it indiscipline and punish him
d. you will answer the question after the class✓

11. If you are unable to get a job of teacher, then you will—
a. start giving tuition at home
b. remain at home till you get a job
c. take some another job
d. continue applying for teaching✓

12. A teacher can motivate the students by—
a. giving suitable prizes✓
b. giving proper guidance
c. giving examples
d. delivering speech in class

13. If a student does not pay any respect to you, then you will—
a. ignore him✓
b. award less marks in examination
c. talk to his/her parents
d. rebuke him

14. The in-service teacher training can be made more effective by—
a. Using training package which in well prepared in advance
b. Making it a residential programme
c. Using co-operative approach
d. Practising training follow up procedures✓

15. The aim of National Council for teacher education is—
a. to open college of education
b. to promote research in education
c. to maintain standards in colleges of education✓
d. to provide grant to colleges of education

16. Kindergarten system of education was contributed by—
a. T. P. Nunn b. Spencer
c. Froebel✓ d. Montessori

17. 'National Council of Educational Research and Training' was established in—
a. 1961✓ b. 1961
c. 1963 d. 1964

18. Essay type test are not reliable because—
a. their answers are different
b. their results are different
c. their checking is affected by examiner's mood✓
d. their responding styles are different

19. A guardian never comes to see you in school. You will—
a. ignore the child
b. write to the guardian
c. go to meet him yourself✓
d. start punishing the child

20. To maintain interest among students in class, a teacher should—
a. use blackboard b. discuss
c. tell stories d. ask question✓

21. The purpose of new education policy is—
a. to provide equal opportunity of education to all
b. to improve the whole education system✓
c. to link the education with employment
d. to delink the degree with education

22. To raise the standard of education, it is necessary—
a. to evaluate students continuously✓
b. to give high salary to teachers
c. to revise curriculum
d. to make good school building

23. What is most important for a teacher?
a. to maintain discipline in class
b. to be punctual in class
c. to remove difficulties of students✓
d. to be good orator

24. Why students should play games in school?
a. It makes them physically strong
b. It makes work easier for teachers
c. It helps in passing time
d. It develops co-operation and physical balance✓

25. Family is a means of—
a. Informal education✓
b. Formal education
c. Non-formal education
d. Distance education

26. There is tension among villagers and you are teacher there. What will you do?
a. You will inform "Gram Pradhan"
b. You will try to pacify them✓
c. You will report to police
d. You will keep distance from them

27. A teacher can develop social values among students by—
a. telling them about great people
b. developing sense of discipline
c. behaving ideally✓
d. telling them good stories

28. What will you do in leisure time in school? You will—
a. take rest in teacher's room
b. read magazines in library
c. talk to clerks in office
d. check home work of students✓

29. A teacher asks the questions in the class to—
a. keep students busy
b. maintain discipline
c. attract student's attention
d. teach✓

30. You like teaching profession because—
a. it has less responsibility
b. you are interested in it
c. it is easy✓
d. it provide you more holidays

31. How the students should be motivated to get success in life?
a. Selected study
b. Incidental study✓
c. Intensive study
d. Learning by recitation

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32. In context of the habit of Absenteeism of student—
a. The principal and parents should get worried
b. The officials of the schools should take action against them as per school's discipline
c. The teachers should take it as a serious problem✓
d. They should be given less priority in the class room in relation to regular students

33. To whom the responsibility of organization of curricular activities should be stored with?
a. The principal
b. The teacher who is appointed for this work
c. The teachers who take interest in it✓
d. All the teachers

34. When the students try to solve the questions in some different way as taught by the teacher from prescribed books, then these students should be—
a. Discouraged to consult some other books on the subject✓
b. Encouraged to consult some other books on the subject
c. Suggested to talk with their teacher after the period
d. Suggested to follow the class room notes in order to get good mark in the examination

35. The experienced teachers do not require the detailed lesson plan of a topic because—
a. They can teach in a good manner without its help
b. The number of curious students is very poor in the class✓
c. When they commit some mistake, they do not face any challenge from their students
d. They can equip themselves with brief outline as they gain specialization in it through experience

36. The problem of drop-out in which students leave their schooling in early years can be tackled in a better way through—
a. Reduction of the weight of curriculum
b. Sympathy of teachers
c. Attractive environment of the school
d. Encouragement of the students✓

37. The ideal teacher—
a. Teaches the whole curriculum
b. Helps his students in learning
c. Is a friend, philosopher and guide✓
d. Maintains good discipline

38. The aim of education should be—
a. To develop vocational skills in the students
b. To develop social awareness in the students
c. To prepare the students for examination
d. To prepare the students for practical life✓

39. The best method of checking student's homework is—
a. To assign it to intelligent students of the class
b. To check the answers in the class in group manner
c. To check them with the help of specimen answer
d. To check by the teacher himself in a regular way✓

40. A time bound testing programme for a students should be implemented in Shools so that—
a. The progress of the students should be informed to their parents
b. A regular practice can be carried out
c. The students can be trained for final examinations
d. The remedial programme can be adop the basis of the feedback from the results

41. The essential element of the syllabus for the children remained out of school should be—
a. Literacy competencies
b. Life-skills
c. Numerical competencies
d. Vocational competencies✓

42. Child Labour Prohibition Act (1986)—
a. Prohibits all types of child labour up to 14 years of age of child✓
b. Prohibits child labour in risk-taking works only
c. Prohibits child labour during school hours only
d. Prohibits child labour by imposing the responsibility of children's education on the employers

43. The priority to girls education should be given because—
a. The girls are more intelligent in comparison than the boys
b. The girls are lesser in number than boys
c. The girls were badly discriminated in favour of boys in the past
d. Only girls are capable of leading for social change✓

44. The success of integrated education depends on—
a. The support of community
b. The excellence of text-books✓
c. The highest quality of teaching-learning material
d. The attitudinal changes in teachers

45. The quality of schools education is exclusively depending upon—
a. Infrastructural facilities
b. Financial provisions
c. International support
d. The quality of teacher education✓

46. The idea of Basic Education in India is propounded by—
a. Dr. Zakir Hussain
b. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
c. Mahatma Gandhi✓
d. Rabindranath Tagore

47. The best method to study growth and development of the child is:
A. Psychoanalytic Method
B. Comparative Method

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C. Developmental Method✓
D. Statistical Method

48. Socialization is a process by which children & adults learn from:
A. Family B. School
C. Peers D. All of these✓

49. Which one of the following is the true statement corresponding to Cephalocaudal Principle of
A. Development is from head to foot✓
B. Development is from foot to head
C. Development is from middle to periphery
D. None of these

50. Determinants of individual differences in human beings relate to:
A. Differences in Environment
B. Differences in Heredity
C. Interaction between Heredity & Environment✓
D. Both Heredity & Environment interacting separately

51. A programme of activities which is designed to attain educational ends is:
(a) Learning (b) Curriculum✓
(c) Instruction (d) Syllabi

52. Superannuation/retirement age in Pakistan is:
(a) 65 years (b) 62 years
(c) 60 years✓ (d) 58 years

53. Pension is given if the retirement is after service of:
(a) 20 years (b) 15 years
(c) 35 years (d) 25 years✓

54. The process of making judgment is called:
(a) Budgeting (b) Evaluation✓
(c) Demonstration (d) Documentation

55. The characteristics of good planner are:
(a) Optimistic (b) Motivator
(c) Producer (d) All of them✓

56. Education in Pakistan is the responsibility of which government under devolution of power:
(a) Federal (b) District
(c) Divisional✓ (d) Provincial

57. What is central to administration?
(a) Organization (b) Communication
(c) Decision making✓ (d) Coordination

58. All transactions should be entered in which register:
(a) Fee (b) Cash✓
(c) Funds (d) With drawl

59. Budgeting is an estimation of:
(a) Income and Investment
(b) Investment
(c) Income anti Expenditure✓
(d) All of the above

60. Expenses of newspapers, coal, ice, stationery are written in:
(a) Cash Register (b) Acquittance Roll
(c) Contingent Register✓ (d) Stock Register

61. The successful and systematic working of a school depends on suitable:
(a) Teacher (b) Time Table✓
(c) Curriculum (d) Location

62. Selecting people to meet needs of activities is:
(a) Planning (b) Staffing✓
(c) Organizing (d) Controlling

63. Stock register is used for writing stock:
(a) Purchased from Govt. Grant✓
(b) Purchased from Contingent grant
(c) Purchased from Donation
(d) All above

64. Correspondence register is used:
(a) Dispatching mail (b) Receiving mail
(c) Both a & b✓ (d) None of a & b

65. Wastage of resources, time and work is prevented in administration by the function of:
(a) Staffing (b) Directing
(c) Coordination✓ (d) Budgeting

66. Which register is used to convey the orders to head of institution and Govt. to employee:
(a) Log Book
(b) Order Book✓
(c) Correspondence Register
(d) Movement Register

67. What is the minor penalty under E & D rules.
(a) Censure✓
(b) Without promotion of increments
(c) Stoppage of efficiency bar
(d) All above

68. What is the major penalty under E & D rules.
(a) Reduction to a lower grade and recovery of loss
(b) Compulsory retirement
(c) Removal & dismissal from service✓
(d) All above

69. Casual leaves per annum are:
(a) 10 (b) 15
(c) 20 (d) 25✓

70. Maximum leaves sanctioned at a time under ordinary circumstances are:
(a) 5 (b) 10
(c) 15✓ (d) 20

71. Maximum casual leaves sanctioned at a time under special circumstances are:
(a) 5 (b) 10
(c) 15✓ (d) 20

72. The leaves that can not be refused is:
(a) Causal Leave (b) Medical Leave✓
(c) Recreation Leave (d) All above

73. The maximum period of leave without pay is :
(a) 1 year (b) 2 years✓
(c) 5 years (d) 7 years

74. The salary is given as leave encashment for:
(a) 180 days (b) 200 days
(c) 300 days (d) 365 days✓

75. The condition for leave encashment is:
(a) Complete 30 years of service
(b) Surrendered LPR✓
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of a & b

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76. The period of maternity leave is:
(a) 60 days (b) 90 days✓
(c) 100 days (d) 120 days

77. Maternity leave can be availed by ladies in non vacation departments for.
(a) One time (b) Two times
(c) Three times✓ (d) Four times

78. How many times maternity leave can be availed by female servants in vacation department.
(a) Two time
(b) Three times✓
(c) Four times
(d) At all times when needed

79. The least distance for which traveling allowance can be availed is:
(a) 10km (b) 12km
(c) 14km✓ (d) 16km

80. School Management is concerned with:
(a) Efficient use of resources✓
(b) Effective educational environment
(c) Achievement of Educational Objective
(d) All above

81. Which one is not the basic Element of Management:
(a) Planning (b) Organizing
(c) Leading✓ (d) Counselling

82. Who manages the elementary school at District Level.
(a) AEO (b) Dy. DEO.
(c) DEO✓ (d) DPI

83. The function of school Management Committee is:
(a) Provision of resources
(b) to solve the problems faced by students and parents
(c) To develop rapport between teacher and parents
(d) All above✓

84. Determination of human and material resources for successful management is:
(a) Planning✓ (b) Organizing
(c) Leading (d) Controlling

85. The element that regulates the management activities is:
(a) Planning (b) Organizing✓
(c) Leading (d) Controlling

86. The process undertaken to coordinate the activities of others to achieve the results is known as:
(a) Supervision (b) Management✓
(c) Organization (d) Direction

87 When a new programme is started the management process will start form the element:
(a) Planning✓ (b) Organizing
(c) Leading (d) Controlling

88. Chairperson of school council is:
(a) Head teacher✓
(b) Any teacher of school
(c) Person form community
(d) Parents

89. The Service Book is maintained for the civil servants of grade:
(a) 1-5 (b) 1 – 15✓
(c) 5-16 (d) All Govt. Servants

90. Time table of a school depends upon:
(a) Activities in school
(b) School working hours ✓
(c) Number of teachers
(d) Number of students

91. Study leave is granted to a government servant after continuous service of:
(a) 2 Years (b) 3 Years✓
(c) 4 Years (d) 5 Years

92. Generally a primary school timing is
(a) 3-4 hours daily (b) 4-5 hours daily
(c) 5-6 hours daily✓ (d) 6-7 hours daily

93. After devolution the post created to control education at district level is
(a) Dy. DEO (b) DEO✓
(c) DDO (d) EDO

94. Sparkplug of the school is
(a) Curriculum (b) Syllabus
(c) Time table✓ (d) School assembly

95. The group the receives the experimental treatment condition is the
a. Experimental group
b. Control group✓
c. Participate group
d. Independent group

96. The 'toll' function of theory is
a. Summarise existing knowledge
b. Summerise existing hypothesis✓
c. Make new predictions
d. None of above

97. Computer language is based on—
a. Number system✓ b. Symbol system
c. Series system d. None of the above

98. The main task of educational computer is-
a. Scoring the answers
b. Preserve the information
c. Analysis of data
d. All of the above✓

99. Learning which involves motor organ is called?
a. Sensory learning
b. Motor learning
c. Verbal learning✓
d. Sensory motor learning

100. Which of the following is an audio-visual aid?
a. Radio b. Tape-recorder ✓
c. Television d. Projector

SET – V

1. A student participates frequently and enthusiastically in class question and answer sessions. From the viewpoint of behavioral theory, one can confidently conclude that the student is motivated to
a. increase learning of the subject.
b. obtain recognition from the teacher.
c. demonstrate knowledge to classmates.
d. answer or ask questions✓

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2. Tariq was kept awake half the night because her brother and parents were fighting. Nicole's motivation to perform school tasks will be low today, not only because he is upset about his family, but because he _____ needs have not been met.
   a. growth b. physiological✓
   c. esteem d. higher

3. According to attribution theory, people are most likely to attribute
   a. successes to luck and failures to their own inadequacies.
   b. successes to their own abilities and failures to (bad) luck✓
   c. both successes and failures to their own abilities.
   d. both successes and failures to luck.

4. A student believes that her reason for success in reading is the effort put into the task. The student's locus of control is
   a. external b. luck-based.
   c. dimensional. d. internal✓

5. Studies have shown that successful students
   a. are not affected by the difficulty of a task.
   b. correctly estimate the degree to which their success is due to their own effort.
   c. have an external locus of control.
   d. overestimate the degree to which their own behavior leads to success✓

6. Expectancy theory supports the idea that grading systems should be
   a. fairly easy so that most students earn the highest grade.
   b. challenging, but not extremely difficult✓
   c. bimodal, such that half the students receive low grades and half receive high grades.
   d. extremely difficult so that only a small percentage earn the highest grade.

7. Failure avoiders
   a. decrease their efforts following success.
   b. increase their efforts following failure.
   c. decrease their efforts following failure✓
   d. increase their efforts when incentive value is zero.

8. Which of the following characteristics is common among failure avoiders?
   a. They respond to tasks in the same manner as success seekers.
   b. They attribute their successes and failures to controllable factors.
   c. They tend to choose either very easy or very difficult tasks✓
   d. Their motivation increases after a failure.

9. When teachers convert class performance to percentage scores and assign grades based on predetermined cutoff points is called:
   a. criterion-referenced grading.
   b. norm-referenced grading.
   c. grading on a curve.
   d. percentage grading✓

10. Elena has failed four math tests and she is thinking that she "just doesn't get math." With respect to math, Elena may be developing
   a. learned helplessness✓
   b. unstable attributions.
   c. learning goals.
   d. controllable attributions.

11. A system in which each student works for a particular grade according to agreed-upon standards is called:
   a. objective system.
   b. individual learning expectation system.
   c. revise option system.
   d. contract system✓

12. A teachers may communicate positive expectations to a class by doing all of the following EXCEPT
   a. allowing students to move between ability groups.
   b. calling more often on students who perform well✓
   c. waiting longer for students to respond to questions.
   d. keeping grading a private matter.

13. Recent research on classroom rewards, using older students and school-like tasks,
   a. suggests that extrinsic rewards do not necessarily decrease intrinsic motivation✓
   b. suggests that by the time students reach high school, extrinsic rewards are no longer influential.
   c. clearly supports the earlier finding that material rewards decrease intrinsic motivation.
   d. provides unequivocal support for the idea of offering extrinsic rewards on most school tasks.

14. According to research findings, which of the following types of rewards should be AVOIDED when rewarding students for performance of intrinsically interesting tasks?
   a. feedback on progress toward developing a skill
   b. social rewards
   c. material rewards✓
   d. praise

15. Which of the following is NOT recommended by the text author as a strategy for fostering intrinsic motivation?
   a. student involvement in setting learning goals
   b. employing a variety of presentation modes
   c. games or simulations
   d. using abstract, rather than concrete, examples✓

16. The advantage of simulations is that they allow students to learn about a subject
   a. from the inside✓
   b. without the help of peers.
   c. from the outside.
   d. without interference.

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17. A student has done well on a test. Which of the following feedback statements from the teacher would be best, based on the discussion in your text?
   a. "Good work you are still one of the best students."
   b. "You're so smart!"
   c. "You did so well. You really lucked out."
   d. "Your definitions were very clear" ✓

18. A teacher says to a student, "You've done well today." This type of praise may be ineffective because it is not
   a. specific✓
   b. strong enough.
   c. an extrinsic reward.
   d. credible.

19. Research on feedback has found that providing information on the results of someone's actions
   a. is most often ineffective as a reward.
   b. can be an adequate reward if it is specific, clear, and prompt✓
   c. needs to be accompanied by a material motivator to be useful.
   d. is most effective when used infrequently.

20. A teacher praises a student for good work, but frowns and looks displeased at the same time. By these actions, the teacher is failing to make the praise seem
   a. credible✓ b. interesting.
   c. contingent d. specific.

21. Experiments comparing ungraded college classes to classes with grades found that
   a. performance was higher in ungraded classes.
   b. the drop rate in ungraded classes is much higher.
   c. achievement in the two types of cases is about the same.
   d. students in ungraded classrooms achieve less✓

22. Which of the following practices for administering incentives does your textbook author DISCOURAGE?
   a. Give frequent brief quizzes rather than infrequent long tests.
   b. Make assignments specific rather than general.
   c. Give extra recess time as a reward for good behavior.
   d. Give rewards only for actual performance, not for effort✓

23. Teachers who use multiple-choice questions, matching exercises, true/false statements and fill-in items are using:
   a. open-ended testing. b. subjective testing.
   c. objective testing✓ d. regression testing.

24. What is meant by the "accessibility problem of grades"?
   a. Grades are based largely on effort, not ability.
   b. Good grades are too easy for some but too difficult for others✓
   c. A high achieving student does not see grades as incentives.
   d. Good grades are equally attainable by all students.

25. The performance assessment technique that takes place as a culminating experience of a whole program of study is called:
   a. exhibition.
   b. formative evaluation.
   c. scoring rubric.
   d. definitive closure✓

26. When teachers compare students' performance to an average level they are using:
   a. grading on the curve✓
   b. enhanced-performance grading.
   c. criterion-referenced grading.
   d. performance integration of scoring.

27. Physical disabilities such as deafness, blindness, and orthopedic handicaps are
   a. decreasing at a rapid rate.
   b. increasing at a rapid rate.
   c. relatively rare✓
   d. relatively difficult to diagnose.

28. A teacher has a class of 25 students. On the average the teacher might have one with a speech impairment and how many with learning disabilities?
   a. 1-2✓ b. 20-23
   c. 7-8 d. 15-18

29. Dave took an intelligence test and received an IQ score of 62. He was classified as mentally retarded. Of the following, which is the best-informed reaction to Dave's classification?
   a. The classification cannot be considered valid unless adaptive skills are also assessed✓
   b. The classification is invalid because measurement of IQ is irrelevant.
   c. The classification is incorrect because Dave's IQ is in the normal range.
   d. Dave was correctly classified.

30. Which of the following matchings between two classification systems of mental retardation is correct?
   a. trainable: severe
   b. educable: moderate
   c. custodial: mild
   d. trainable: moderate✓

31. Effective feedback should have personalized written comments and:
   a. a discussion of topics covered on the test.
   b. the correct answer with blocked explanations.
   c. background information on the incorrect distractors.
   d. constructive criticism✓

32. Teachers who want to assess each students' mastery of the objectives of weeklong lessons should use:
   a. performanced-referenced grading.
   b. planned-formative grading.
   c. balanced-scoring grading.
   d. criterion-referenced grading✓

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33. Students who are hyperactive are most often medicated using
a. vitamins. b. stimulants✓
c. tranquilizers. d. aspirin.

34. If a person smokes a great deal, the length of their life might decrease. This is an example of:
a. negative correlation✓
b. investigative sampling of independent variables.
c. inverse sampling of variables.
d. positive correlation.

35. Students with serious emotional and behavioral disorders are far more likely to be
a. learning disabled than are students from other populations.
b. males than females✓
c. under 12 than over.
d. middle class than lower class.

36. A child who is autistic would be LEAST likely to
a. appear self-absorbed.
b. know how to count.
c. make friends in class✓
d. spin the wheels on a toy truck.

37. Teachers who think about their day of teaching in an effort to increase their effectiveness are called:
a. reflective✓ b. causative.
c. regressive. d. observative.

38. What is the term used to describe any program provided for children and adolescents with disabilities instead of, or in addition to, the regular classroom?
a. enrichment programs
b. P.L. 95-628
c. special education✓
d. IDEA

39. Students with learning disabilities are likely to spend most of the school day in a
a. general education class✓
b. one-to-one tutoring situation.
c. special class.
d. special school.

40. An Individualized Education Program (IEP) is usually written by
a. the district special education department.
b. the regular education teacher.
c. a special services committee made up of teachers, psychologists and other concerned staff members✓
d. the school principal.

41. Which of the following is the least restrictive environment?
a. special day school
b. self-contained special-education classroom
c. special-education class placement with part-time inclusion
d. resource room placement✓

42. Which of the following educational services is most restrictive?
a. itinerant services
b. consultation
c. resource room placement
d. self-contained special education✓

43. Someone who supports full inclusion would advocate
a. hiring only teachers who are certified in special education.
b. keeping students with disabilities in separate classes for an entire day.
c. mainstreaming without pull-out✓
d. use of pull-out strategies as the primary intervention.

44. When several principles are integrated into statements that explain a phenomenon, they are part of:
a. solution
b. applied knowledge.
c. principle.
d. theory✓

45. A researcher uses a coin toss to assign subjects to a group is using:
a. significant assignment.
b. random assignment✓
c. contextual assignment.
d. descriptive assignment.

46. Researchers who actively interact with the group they are studying are called:
a. integrated observation.
b. exclusive observation.
c. participant observation✓
d. experimental observation.

47. Communication between the classroom teacher and special education personnel should begin
a. any time after the first day of class.
b. before students are placed in the classroom✓
c. at the time that students are placed in the classroom.
d. after students are placed in the classroom.

48. A standard score indicating the number of standard deviations above or below the mean is called a:
a. T score. b. stanine score.
c. z score✓ d. percentile rank.

49. The kind of reliability evidence that is obtained by a single test administration followed by calculation of reliability coefficients from the two halves of the single test is called:
a. split-half reliability✓
b. test-retest reliability.
c. alternate forms reliability.
d. stability reliability.

50. The hypothetical average of an individual's scores if repeated testing under ideal conditions were possible is called the:
a. true score✓
b. standard error of measurement.
c. range.
d. standard deviation.

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51. The degree to which a test measures what it is intended to measure and nothing else and is supported by evidence is called:
a. reliability.
b. the confidence interval.
c. validity✓
d. standard error of measurement.

52. Tests meant to predict future achievement are called:
a. standardized tests. b. aptitude tests✓
c. diagnostic tests. d. achievement tests.

53. The kind of reliability evidence that is obtained by having individuals take two different test forms that assess the same content or subject matter is called:
a. split-half reliability.
b. test-retest reliability.
c. internal consistency.
d. alternate forms reliability✓

54. The hypothetical estimate of variation in scores if testing were repeated is called:
a. The range.
b. the standard error of measurement✓
c. the true score.
d. the standard deviation.

55. When an exam offends or unfairly penalizes a group of students because of the students' gender, SES, race and ethnicity it produces:
a. assessment bias✓
b. high stakes testing.
c. assessment reliability.
d. confidence interval.

56. Studies that involve a detailed observation and analysis of changes in a cognitive processes as the process unfolds over a several day or week period of time are called:
a. microgenetic studies✓
b. microcorrelational studies.
c. microexperimental studies.
d. None of the above

57. When teachers make sure that their exams reflect the material covered during their lessons, they are concerned about:
a. criterion-related evidence of validity.
b. content-related evidence of validity✓
c. construct-related evidence of validity.
d. outcome-related evidence of validity.

58. The three types of standardized tests are achievement, aptitude and:
a. recursive. b. placement.
c. criterion-referenced. d. diagnostic✓

59. Teachers who utilize systematic observations or tests of methods to improve teaching and learning for their students are using:
a. restricted research.
b. certification research.
c. collective research.
d. action research✓

60. Teachers who have students create responses such as essays, graphs and diagrams on tests are using:
a. replicated-response format.
b. constructed-response formats✓
c. histogram-response format.
d. multiple-choice formats.

61. A type of formative assessment used to determine students knowledge, readiness, and abilities is called a(n):
a. curriculum-based assessment.
b. diagnostic test.
c. pretest✓
d. summative test.

62. The part of the multiple choice item that asks the question or poses the problem is called the:
a. distracter. b. stem✓
c. anchor. d. alternative.

63. When would you want to use an essay test?
a. When you have a large number of students.
b. When you want to cover large amounts of material.
c. When you want to assess complex learning outcomes✓
d. When your time available for testing is short.

64. What kind of standardized tests must teachers take in many states in order to be licensed as a teacher?
a. summary exams.
b. teaching portfolios.
c. collection exams.
d. certification tests✓

65. Which of the following complies with the politically correct usage of Person-First-Language when describing students with exceptionalities?
a. The Down Syndrome boy.
b. Tom has a learning disability✓
c. Special education children.
d. She is epileptic.

66. If our objectives are to have students apply skills and abilities as they would outside of the classroom, then the best type of assessment would be:
a. diagnostic assessments.
b. objective tests.
c. authentic tests✓
d. formative assessment.

67. Individual IQ tests are the best available predictors of:
a. career success.
b. scholastic achievement✓
c. genius creativity.
d. income.

68. A systematic collection of work, often including work in progress, revisions, student self-analysis, and reflections on what the student has learned is called a(n):
a. norm-referenced collection.
b. portfolio✓

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c. exhibition.
d. rubric.

69. Testing that follows instruction and assesses achievement is called
a. norm-referenced testing
b. formative assessment.
c. objective assessment.
d. summative assessment✓

70. An approach that segregates students in classes by ability and that is beneficial to high-ability students but detrimental to low ability students is called:
a. between-Class ability grouping- same age students✓
b. within-Class ability grouping- same age students.
c. cross-age grouping.
d. cross-grade grouping.

71. Which among the following school represents same as private public schools?
a. Primary school b. Government school
c. DPS✓ d. Central school

72. Which among the following is/are medium of education?
a. Comics b. Folkways
c. Folklore d. All above✓

73. Girls opt maximum for the
a. Arts stream✓ b. Commerce stream
c. Science stream d. Vocational stream

74. Who argues that education teaches the individual specific skill necessary for his future occupation?
a. Illich b. Bernstein
c. Durkheim✓ d. P. Worsley

75. Some social scientists felt that schools should be abolished as they only spread inequality based on a hidden curriculum. Who is this?
a. Illich✓ b. Bernstein
c. Durkheim d. P. Worsley

76. The opinion that "our aim should be to produce men who possess both culture and expect knowledge" given by
a. Prof. A.H. Whitehead✓ b. Montessori
c. Froebel d. All of the above

77. How do we get knowledge and how can we be sure it is true and not error? This area of philosophy is called
a. Neurology b. Epistemology✓
c. Beyond Philosophy d. None of the above

78. In today's society school should give
a. Ornamental base b. Vocational base✓
c. Both a & b d. None of the above

79. Following attributes would correctly define learning
a. Understanding, imagination and workmanship
b. Change of behaviour, practice and experience
c. Belief, creativity, and endurance✓
d. Intution, intelligence and memorisation

80. Intellectual aim in education was emphasised in
a. India b. Greek✓
c. Sparta d. Athenian

81. The development of a solid foundation of reliable knowledge typically is built from which type of research?
a. basic research✓
b. action research
c. evaluation research
d. orientational research

82. Which form of reasoning is the process of drawing a specific conclusion from a set of premises?
a. rationalism
b. deductive reasoning✓
c. inductive reasoning
d. probabilistic

83. Research that is done to examine the findings of someone else using the "same variables but different people" is which of the following?
a. exploration b. hypothesis
c. replication✓ d. empiricism

84. _____ is the idea that knowledge comes from experience.
a. rationalism b. deductive reasoning
c. logic d. empiricism✓

85. What general type of research is focused on collecting information to help a researcher advance an ideological or political position?
a. Evaluation research
b. Basic research
c. Action research
d. Orientational research✓

86. Which "scientific method" follows these steps: 1) observation/data, 2) patterns, 3) theory?
a. Inductive✓ b. Deductive
c. Imductive d. Top down

87. Rene Descartes is associated with which of the following approached to knowledge generation?
a. Empiricism b. Rationalism✓
c. Expert opinion d. None of the above

88. Which scientific method is a top-down or confirmatory approach?
a. Deductive method✓ b. Inductive method
c. Hypothesis method d. Pattern method

89. Which scientific method is a bottom-up or generative approach to research?
a. Deductive method b. Inductive method✓
c. Hypothesis method d. Pattern method

90. Which scientific method focuses on testing hypotheses developed from theories?
a. Deductive method✓ b. Inductive method
c. Hypothesis method d. Pattern method

91. Which scientific method often focuses on generating new hypotheses and theories?
a. Deductive method b. Inductive method✓
c. Hypothesis method d. Pattern method

92. Which research paradigm is based on the pragmatic view of reality?
a. quantitative research b. qualitative research
c. mixed research✓ d. none of the above

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93. Which research paradigm is least concerned about generalizing its findings?
a. quantitative research
b. qualitative research✓
c. mixed research
d. none of the above

94. Which of the following best describes quantitative research?
a. the collection of nonnumerical data
b. an attempt to confirm the researcher's hypotheses✓
c. research that is exploratory
d. research that attempts to generate a new theory

95. A condition or characteristic that can take on different values or categories is called ___
a. a constant
b. a variable✓
c. a cause-and-effect relationship
d. a descriptive relationship

96. A variable that is presumed to cause a change in another variable is called a(n)
a. categorical variable
b. dependent variable
c. independent variable✓
d. intervening variable

97. Which type of research provides the strongest evidence about the existence of cause-and-effect relationships?
a. non-experimental Research
b. experimental Research✓

98. What is the key defining characteristic of experimental research?
a. extraneous variables are never present
b. a positive correlation usually exists
c. a negative correlation usually exists
d. manipulation of the independent variable✓

99. In _____, random assignment to groups is never possible and the researcher cannot manipulate the independent variable.
a. basic research
b. quantitative research
c. experimental research
d. causal-comparative and correlational research✓

100. What is the defining characteristic of experimental research?
a. resistance to manipulation
b. manipulation of the independent variable✓
c. the use of open-ended questions
d. focuses only on local problems

SET – VI

1. A positive correlation is present when _____
a. two variables move in opposite directions.
b. two variables move in the same direction✓
c. one variable goes up and one goes down
d. several variables never change

2. Research in which the researcher uses the qualitative paradigm for one phase and the quantitative paradigm for another phase is known as _____.
a. action research
b. basic research
c. quantitative research
d. mixed method research✓
e. mixed model research

3. Research in which the researcher uses both qualitative and quantitative research within a stage or across two of the stages in the research process is known as _____.
a. action research
b. basic research
c. quantitative research
d. mixed method research
e. mixed model research✓

4. Research that is done to understand an event from the past is known as _____?
a. experimental research
b. historical research✓
c. replication
d. archival research

5. _____ research occurs when the researcher manipulates the independent variable.
a. causal-comparative research
b. experimental research✓
c. ethnography
d. correlational research

6. Which of the following includes examples of quantitative variables?
a. age, temperature, income, height
b. grade point average, anxiety level, reading performance
c. gender, religion, ethnic group
d. both a and b✓

7. What is the opposite of a variable?
a. a constant✓
b. an extraneous variable
c. a dependent variable
d. a data set

8. Which of the following can best be described as a categorical variable?
a. age b. annual income
c. grade point average d. religion✓

9. In research, something that does not "vary" is called a _____.
a. variable b. method
c. constant✓ d. control group

10. The strongest evidence for causality comes from which of the following research methods?
a. Experimental✓ b. Causal-comparative
c. Correlational d. Ethnography

11. Which correlation is the strongest?
a. +.10 b. -.95
c. +.90 d. -1.00✓

12. The correlation between intelligence test scores and grades is:
a. Positive✓
b. Negative

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c. Perfect
d. They are not correlated

13. The "tool" function of theory is to:
a. Summarize existing knowledge
b. Summarize existing hypotheses
c. Suggest new relationships and make new predictions✓
d. Suggest new theories

14. The statement of purpose in a research study should:
a. Identify the design of the study
b. Identify the intent or objective of the study✓
c. Specify the type of people to be used in the study
d. Describe the study

15. A qualitative research question:
a. Asks a question about some process, or phenomenon to be explored
b. Is generally an open-ended question
c. both a and b are correct✓
d. None of the above

16. It is essential that you evaluate the quality of internet resources because information obtained via the internet ranges from very poor to very good.
a. True✓ b. False

17. One step that is not included in planning a research study is:
a. Identifying a researchable problem
b. A review of current research
c. Statement of the research question
d. Conducting a meta-analysis of the research✓
e. Developing a research plan

18. Which of the following is a function of theory?
a. Integrating and summarizing current knowledge
b. Making predictions
c. Explaining phenomena
d. All of the above are important functions of theory✓

19. Sometimes a comprehensive review of the literature prior to data collection is not recommended by grounded theorists:
a. True✓ b. False

20. Computer database searches can be done:
a. With a computer with CD-ROM drive
b. At the library
c. Online
d. All of the above✓

21. The feasibility of a research study should be considered in light of:
a. Cost and time required to conduct the study
b. Skills required of the researcher
c. Potential ethical concerns
d. All of the above✓

22. A formal statement of the research question or "purpose of research study" generally _____.
a. Is made prior to the literature review
b. Is made after the literature review
c. Will help guide the research process.
d. All of the above
e. b and c✓

23. Which of the following quantitative research questions is superior?
a. "What is the effect of participation in various extracurricular activities on academic performance?"
b. "What effect does playing high school football have on students' overall grade point average during the football season?" ✓

24. The research participants are described in detail in which section of the research plan?
a. Introduction b. Method✓
c. Data analysis d. Discussion

25. Research hypotheses are _____.
a. Formulated prior to a review of the literature
b. Statements of predicted relationships between variables
c. Stated such that they can be confirmed or refuted
d. b and c✓

26. A research plan _____.
a. Should be detailed
b. Should be given to others for review and comments
c. Sets out the rationale for a research study
d. All of the above✓

27. The Method section of the research plan typically specifies
a. The research participants
b. The results of prior studies that address the phenomena of interest
c. The apparatus, instruments, and materials for the research study
d. The planned research procedures
e. a, c and d✓

28. Which of the following is not a source of research ideas?
a. Everyday life b. Practical issues
c. Past research d. Theory
e. All of the above✓

29. What is the primary approach that is used by the IRB to assess the ethical acceptability of a research study?
a. Utilitarianism✓ b. Deontology
c. Ethical skepticism d. Comparativeism

30. Which of the following approaches says that ethical issues should be judged on the basis of some universal code?
a. Deontological✓ b. Ethical skepticism
c. Utilitarianism

31. _____ means that the participant's identity, although known to the researcher, is not revealed to anyone outside of the researcher and his or her staff.
a. Anonymity b. Confidentiality✓

32. Which of the following is not true?
a. Misrepresenting and creating fraudulent data is dishonest

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b. Misrepresenting data is very easy to detect✓
c. Misrepresenting data can be difficult to detect
d. Breaking confidentiality is not a problem

33. Ideally, the research participant's identity is not known to the researcher. This is called:
a. Anonymity✓ b. Confidentiality
c. Deception d. Desensitizing

34. Sampling in qualitative research is similar to which type of sampling in quantitative research?
a. Simple random sampling
b. Systematic sampling
c. Quota sampling
d. Purposive sampling✓

35. Which of the following would generally require the largest sample size?
a. Cluster sampling✓
b. Simple random sampling
c. Systematic sampling
d. Proportional stratified sampling

36. How often does the Census Bureau take a complete population count?
a. Every year b. Every five years
c. Every ten years✓ d. Twice a year

37. People who are available, volunteer, or can be easily recruited are used in the sampling method called _____
a. Simple random sampling
b. Cluster sampling
c. Systematic sampling
d. Convenience sampling✓

38. A type of sampling used in qualitative research that involves selecting cases that disconfirm the researcher's expectations and generalizations is referred to as _____
a. Extreme case sampling
b. Typical-case sampling
c. Critical-case sampling
d. Negative-case sampling✓

39. The nonrandom sampling type that involves selecting a convenience sample from a population with a specific set of characteristics for your research study is called _____.
a. Convenience sampling
b. Quota sampling
c. Purposive sampling✓
d. Snowball sampling

40. In which of the following nonrandom sampling techniques does the researcher ask the research participants to identify other potential research participants?
a. Snowball✓ b. Convenience
c. Purposive d. Quota

41. Which of the following is the most efficient random sampling technique discussed in your chapter?
a. Simple random sampling
b. Proportional stratified sampling✓
c. Cluster random sampling
d. Systematic sampling

42. A number calculated with complete population data and quantifies a characteristic of the population is called which of the following?
a. A datum b. A statistic
c. A parameter✓ d. A population

43. The type of sampling in which each member of the population selected for the sample is returned to the population before the next member is selected is called _____
a. Sampling without replacement
b. Sampling with replacement✓
c. Simple random sampling
d. Systematic sampling

44. Which of the following is not a type of nonrandom sampling?
a. Cluster sampling✓
b. Convenience sampling
c. Quota sampling
d. Purposive sampling
e. They are all type of nonrandom sampling

45. Which of the following would usually require the smallest sample size because of its efficiency?
a. One stage cluster sampling
b. Simple random sampling✓
c. Two stage cluster sampling
d. Quota sampling

46. A technique used when selecting clusters of different sizes is called _____.
a. Cluster sampling
b. One-stage sampling
c. Two-stage sampling
d. Probability proportional to size or PPS✓

47. The process of drawing a sample from a population is known as _____.
a. Sampling✓ b. Census
c. Survey research d. None of the above

48. It is recommended to use the whole population rather than a sample when the population size is of what size?
a. 500 or less
b. 100 or less✓
c. 1000 or less
d. you should always use a sample

49. Which of the following is not an example of a nonrandom sampling technique?
a. Purposive b. Quota
c. Convenience d. Cluster✓

50. Which of the following sampling methods is the best way to select a group of people for a study if you are interested in making statements about the larger population?
a. Convenience sampling
b. Quota sampling
c. Purposive sampling
d. Random sampling✓

51. _____ is a set of elements taken from a larger population according to certain rules.
a. Sample✓ b. Population
c. Statistic d. Element

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52. Which of the following refers to any systematic change that occurs over time in the way in which the dependent variable is assessed?
a. Instrumentation✓ b. Maturation
c. Testing d. Selection

Which of the following terms describes the ability to generalize from the sample of individuals on which a study was conducted to the larger target population of individuals and across different subpopulations within the larger target population?
a. External validity
b. Population validity✓
c. Ecological validity
d. Temporal validity

54. Which of the following in not one of the key threats to internal validity?
a. Maturation b. Instrumentation
c. Temporal change✓ d. History

55. This type of validity refers to the ability to generalize the results of a study across settings.
a. Temporal validity b. Internal validity
c. Ecological validity✓ d. External validity

56. Which is not a direct threat to the internal validity of a research design?
a. History b. Testing
c. Sampling error✓
d. Differential selection

57. Alteration in performance due to being aware that one is participating in a study is known as _____.
a. Operationalism b. Reactivity✓
c. Temporal validity d. Mortality

58. The posttest-only design with nonequivalent groups is likely to control for which of the following threats to internal validity:
a. History✓
b. Differential selection
c. Additive and interactive effects
d. Differential attrition

59. When all participants receive all treatment conditions, the study is susceptible to:
a. Order effects
b. Carryover effects
c. Analysis of covariance
d. a and b✓

60. Which of the following is not a way to manipulate an independent variable?
a. Presence technique
b. Amount technique
c. Type technique
d. Random technique✓

61. The group at receives the experimental treatment condition is the _____.
a. Experimental group✓
b. Control group
c. Participant group
d. Independent group

62. Which of the following control techniques available to the researcher controls for both known and unknown variables?
a. Building the extraneous variable into the design
b. Matching
c. Random assignment✓
d. Analysis of covariance

63. Which term is not a related to counterbalancing?
a. Carryover effect
b. Order effect
c. Sequencing effects
d. Matching✓

64. A cell is a combination of two or more _____ in a factorial design.
a. Research designs
b. Research measurements
c. Dependent variables
d. Independent variables✓

65. Manipulating the independent variable by varying the type on the independent variable that is presented to the different comparison groups is known as _____.
a. Amount technique
b. Absence technique
c. Type technique✓
d. Presence technique

66. Which of the following terms is a sequencing effect that occurs from the order in which the treatment conditions are administered?
a. Carry-over effect
b. Order effect✓
c. Sequencing effects
d. None of the above

67. In an experimental research study, the primary goal is to isolate and identify the effect produced by the _____.
a. Dependent variable
b. Extraneous variable
c. Independent variable✓
d. Confounding variable

68. This type of design is one where all participants participate in all experimental treatment conditions.
a. Factorial design
b. Repeated measures design✓
c. Replicated design
d. Pretest-posttest control-group design

69. _____ refers to the influence of a single independent variable.
a. Interaction effect b. Reactive effect
c. Main effect✓ d. Proactive effect

70. A sequencing effect that occurs when performance in one treatment condition is influenced by participation in a prior treatment condition is known as _____.
a. Counterbalancing effect
b. Carryover effect✓
c. Treatment effect
d. Order effect

71. Which of the following is possible in a factorial design with two independent variables?
a. There is only one main effect present
b. There are two main effects present

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c. There are two main effects and an interaction effect present
d. All of the above are possible✓

72. What is the median of the following set of scores?
18, 6, 12, 10, 14?
a. 10 b. 14
c. 18 d. 12✓

73. Approximately what percentage of scores fall within one standard deviation of the mean in a normal distribution?
a. 34% b. 95%
c. 99% d. 68%✓

74. The denominator (bottom) of the z-score formula is
a. The standard deviation✓
b. The difference between a score and the mean
c. The range
d. The mean

75. The standard deviation is:
a. The square root of the variance
b. A measure of variability
c. An approximate indicator of how numbers vary from the mean
d. All of the above✓

76. Hypothesis testing and estimation are both types of descriptive statistics.
a. True b. False✓

77. A set of data organized in a participants (rows) – by –variables (columns) format is known as a "data set."
a. True ✓ b. False

78. A graph that uses vertical bars to represent data is called a ____.
a. Line graph b. Bar graph✓
c. Scatterplot d. Vertical graph

79. The goal of _____ is to focus on summarizing and explaining a specific set of data.
a. Inferential statistics
b. Descriptive statistics✓
c. None of the above
d. All of the above

80. The most frequently occurring number in a set of values is called the ____.
a. Mean b. Median
c. Mode✓ d. Range

81. As a general rule, the _____ is the best measure of central tendency because it is more precise.
a. Mean✓ b. Median
c. Mode d. Range

82. Focusing on describing or explaining data versus going beyond immediate data and making inferences is the difference between _____.
a. Central tendency and common tendency
b. Mutually exclusive and mutually exhaustive properties
c. Descriptive and inferential✓
d. Positive skew and negative skew

83. The _____ is the value you calculate when you want the arithmetic average.
a. Mean✓ b. Median
c. Mode d. All of the above

84. _____ are used when you want to visually examine the relationship between two quantitative variables.
a. Bar graphs b. Pie graphs
c. Line graphs d. Scatterplots✓

85. The _____ is often the preferred measure of central tendency if the data are severely skewed.
a. Mean b. Median✓
c. Mode d. Range

86. Which of the following is the formula for range?
a. H + L b. L x H
c. L - H d. H – L✓

87. Which is a raw score that has been transformed into standard deviation units?
a. z score✓ b. SDU score
c. t score d. e score

88. Which of the following is NOT a measure of variability?
a. Median✓ b. Variance
c. Standard deviation d. Range

89. Which of the following is NOT a common measure of central tendency?
a. Mode b. Range✓
c. Median d. Mean

90. What is the median of this set of numbers: 4, 6, 7, 9, 2000000?
a. 7.5 b. 6
c. 7✓ d. 4

91. What is the mean of this set of numbers: 4, 6, 7, 9, 2000000?
a. 7.5 b. 400,005.2✓
c. 7 d. 4

92. Which of the following is interpreted as the percentage of scores in a reference group that falls below a particular raw score?
a. Standard scores
b. Percentile rank✓
c. Reference group
d. None of the above

93. The median is _____.
a. The middle point✓
b. The highest number
c. The average
d. Affected by extreme scores

94. Which measure of central tendency takes into account the magnitude of scores?
a. Mean✓ b. Median
c. Mode d. Range

95. If a test was generally very easy, except for a few students who had very low scores, then the distribution of scores would be _____.
a. Positively skewed
b. Negatively skewed✓
c. Not skewed at all
d. Normal

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96. How many dependent variables are used in multiple regression?
a. One✓ b. One or more
c. Two or more d. Two

97. Which of the following represents the fiftieth percentile, or the middle point in a set of numbers arranged in order of magnitude?
a. Mode b. Median✓
c. Mean d. Variance

98. If a distribution is skewed to the left, then it is _____.
a. Negatively skewed✓
b. Positively skewed
c. Symmetrically skewed
d. Symmetrical

99. In a grouped frequency distribution, the intervals should be what?
a. Mutually exclusive b. Exhaustive
c. Both A and B✓ d. Neither A nor B

100. When a set of numbers is heterogeneous, you can place more trust in the measure of central tendency as representing the typical person or unit.
a. True b. False✓

TEST NO.4

1. A _____ stresses the self-realisation aspect of education:
(a) Moralist (b) Spiritualist✓
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these

2. A _____ thinks that education is a process, which leads to the formation of character.
(a) Spiritualist (b) Moralist✓
(c) Both (a) & (b) None of these

3. _____ is a process, which enables an individual to adjust himself to the environment.
(a) Anthropology (b) Geography
(c) Sociology (d) Education✓

4. The _____ is different in different countries. It has also various aspects; social, physical, cultural, economic etc. thinkers have defined education in terms of one or the other aspect of the environment.
(a) Enviroriment✓
(b) Human structure
(c) Both (a) & (b)
(d) None of these

5. The famous philosopher _____ said, 'that knowledge is virtue':
(a) Aristotle (b) Plato
(c) Socrates (d) Allama Iqbal

6. Who said, "t.e complete development of individually so that he can make an original contribution to human life according to his best capacity.
(a) Ibn-e-Khaidun
(b) Shah Wall Ullah
(c) Sir Percy Nunn
(d) J.S. Mill

7. Who said, "the influence of a person who holds a vital belief brought to bear on another person, with the object of making hiiri also to hold that belief."
(a) Ross (b) Huxley
(c) Allama Iqbal (d) Ghazzali

8. According to _____ the aim of education, was to prepare the children to take part in politics in adult life.
(a) Spartans✓ (b) Sophists
(c) Buddhists (d) None of these

9. _____ believed that the true aim of education was the attainment of happiness which was possible only through perfect virtue.
(a) Socrates (b) Aristotle
(c) Plato (d) Ghazzali

10. According to _____ Education refers to the process of discovering the principles of truth, beauty and good and acquiring the individual with them.
(a) Aristotle (b) Plato
(c) Socrates✓ (d) J.S. Mill

11. According to _____ education is the process of acquainting mankind with the universal truths.
(a) Socrates (b) Plato
(c) Aristotle (d) Allama Iqbal

12. According to _____ "education is the reconstruction or reorganization of experience which adds to the meaning of experience and which increases to direct the course of subsequent experience".
(a) Huxley (b) EIHs
(c) John Dewey (d) Shah Wali Ullah

13. Who declared that "education as experience".
(a) John Dewey✓ (b) Plato
(c) Allama Iqbal (d) Aristotle

14. Who said, "experiences lead to the scientific approach".
(a) Shah Wali Ullah (b) Plato
(c) John Dewey✓ (d) J.S. Mill

15. The book titled as "Allied Material of Educational Research" is edited by:
(a) Dr. Muhammad Rashid
(b) Dr. Rashid Ahmad Shibli
(c) Dr. Ahsan Ahmad
(d) None of these

16. "Foundations of behavioural Research" is written by:
(a) Fred N. Kerlinger✓ (b) S.P. Scott
(c) Alfred Thomas (d) None of these

17. The book titled as "Educational Research: An Introduction" is written by: Meredith D.Gall, J.D. Gall and W.R. Lorg
(a) Fred N. Kerlinger
(b) Ahmad Mushtaq
(c) J.C. Aggarwal
(d) None of these✓

18. According to _____ education is the deliberate and systematic influence exerted by the mature person upon the immature, through instruction, discipline and harmonious development of

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physical, intellectual, aesthetic, social and spiritual powers of the human being.
(a) Trow (b) Redden
(c) J.S. Mill (d) Allama Iqbal

19. According to _____ education is the culture which each generation purposely gives to those who are to be its successors.
(a) Plato (b) Aristotle
(c) Socrates (d) J.S. Mill

20. According to _____ education must enable the child to think for himself, to respect hard work, to have good fellowship, to have taste and sense of eternal realities.
(a) J.S. Mill (b) Daniel Webster
(c) M.C. Jack (d) None of these

21. According to _____ "through education, the feelings are to be disciplined, the passions are to be restrained, true and worthy motives are to be inspired, a profound religious feeling is to be instilled and pure morality is to be inculcated under all circumstances".
(a) M.C. Jack (b) Daniel Webster
(c) Shah Wali Ullah (d) None of these

22. According to _____ the business of education is to "discovered aptitudes and progressively to train them for social use'.
(a) Plato (b) Aristotle
(c) Allama Iqbal (d) J.S. Mill

23. Al-Ghazzali commonly known in Europe as Algazel, is one of the most illustrious scholars who became renowned for his vast learning. He taught at Madarasah Nizamiwah of _____.
(a) Baghdad✓ (b) Mashid
(c) Cairo (d) None of these

24. The epistemological concept of Al- Ghazzali is found in his famous book "Ihya uloom al-Din" which mean in English Rvival of religious science:
(a) Aims of Education
(b) The Regeneration of Sciences
(c) Revival of Fiqh
(d) None of these

25. The following points represents an outline of the epistemological concept of Al-Ghazzali.
(a) Knowledge exists potentially in human soul like the seed in the soil.
(b) Knowledge can either be innate or acquired.
(c) The sensory knowledge is not reliable. It does not lead to the ultimate reality.
(d) The Prophets are granted the ultimate knowledge by Allah. The commoners should follow the teachings of the Prophets.
(e) All of the above

26. Following are represents an outline of the axiological concept of Al- Ghazzali.
(a) An individual should be educated and trained in a way, that his human traits dominate the animal ones.
(b) An individual must have an awareness of good and evil. This awareness will lead to the accomplishment of personality.
(c) Good conduct can only be developed from within and does not need total destruction of natural propensities.
(d) There are two types of good; positive good and negative good. Positive good refers to do-good deeds and negative goods means to avoid bad deeds.
(e) All of the above

27. According to _____ that human beings occupy a position "midway between animals and angels and his distinguishing quality is knowledge.
(a) Ibn-e-Khaldun (b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Al-Ghazzali (d) Shah Wali Ullah

28. According to _____ acquisition of knowledge is a fundamental right of all the individuals.
(a) Al-Ghazzali (b) Ibn-e-Khaldun
(c) Al-Mawardi (d) None of these

29. According to _____ that there are four elements of human nature; the sage (intellect), the pig (lust), the dog (anger) and the devil (brutality).
(a) Allama Iqbal (b) Al-Mawardi
(c) Al-Ghazzali (d) Plato

30. According to _____ that man is superior of all other creatures by virtue of knowledge
(a) Karl Marx (b) J.S. Mill
(c) Al-Ghazzali (d) Ibn-e-Khaldun

31. Following are the essential attributes of a teacher according to Al-Ghazali.
(a) The work of teacher is like the labour of the farmer who uproots the weeds, trims wheat so as it grows better and gives a better harvest.
(b) He/she must correct the moral lapses of the students through hinting.
(c) The teacher should set an example so that his/her action accords with his/her precepts.
(d) He/She should advise the students with prudence so that they may actively take part in the learning activities.
(e) All of the above

32. According to _____ the useful knowledge is one, which reduces the worth of worldly affairs in an individual's eyes and increases he worth of hereafter.
(a) Allama Iqbal (b) Al-Ghazzali
(c) Ibn-e-Khaldun (d) None of these

33. Al-Ghazzali is highly influenced by the thoughts philosopher of the Greek philosopher _____
(a) Socrates (b) Aristotle✓
(c) Plato (d) None of these

34. The doctrine of discipline and theory of reward and punishment is very famous name the Muslim thinker.
(a) Allama Iqbal (b) Shah Wali Ullah
(c) Al-Ghazzali (d) Ibn-e-Khaldun

35. According to _____ is foundation of education.
(a) Al-Ghazzali (b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Shah Wali Ullah (d) None of these

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36. Educational thoughts are found in renowned books: 'Ihya-ul-Ulum-al- Din' (The regeneration of sciences), 'Kimiya-ye-Saadat' (The alchemy of happiness), 'Tahafut-al-Falasifa' (The incoherence of the philosophers), and 'Al-Munqidh min al-dalal' (The deliver from error). Nenie the thinker.
(a) Shah Wali Ullah (b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Ibn-e-Khaldun (d) Al-Ghazzali✓

37. In 'Kimiya-ye-Saadat' the Ghazzali threw light on:
(a) Psychological Principles of Development
(b) Sensation, Learning✓
(c) Perception
(d) Personality and Cognition
(d) All of the above

38. _____ recommended physical education to be included in the curriculum.
(a) Al-Ghazzali (b) Ibn-e-Rushd✓
(c) Ibn-e-Kasir (d) None of these

39. Mention the name of book which was written by Al-Ghazali:
(a) Ihya-e-Uloom Ud din (b) Kashful Mehjoob
(c) Sirat-e-Faridia (d) Hujja tull Baligha

40. Name the book, which was written by al-Ghazali:
(a) Nishat-ul-Mulk✓ (b) Fozul Kabir
(c) AdabNamalran (d) Syasat Nama

41. A Muslim Philsopher Abu Uamid bin Muhammad born in 1058 A.D. is commonly known as;
(a) Al-Ghazali✓ (b) Al-Mawardi
(c) Ibn-Khuldun (d) None of these

42. Ahya-ul-Ulum is the work of;
(a) Al-Farabi (b) Al-Mawardi
(c) Al-Ghazali (d) None of these

43. 'A prominent French Philosopher, scientist and mathematician was profoundly influenced by Al-Ghazali's mysticism:
(a) Blaise Pascal✓ (b) Rousseau
(c) Jean Bodm (d) None of these

44. "Iqtisad-fil-Itiqad" was written by;
(a) Al-Ivlawardi (b) Al-Farabi
(c) Al-Ghazali (d) Ibn-i-Khaldun

45. Name the book that Ghazali wrote for royal guidance and was meant for Ghiyathud-Din-Abu Shuja Muhammad, son of his patron, Malik Shah:
(a) Tibrul-Masbuk✓ (b) Fatihatul-Ulum
(c) Kimiya-i-Sa'adat (d) Muqadma

46. A1 Ghazzali was bom at;
(a) Ghazzali ✓ (b) Baghdad
(c) Tehran (d) Mecca

47. Renaissance of Sciences was written by;
(a) Farabi (b) Ghazzali✓
(c) Tusi (d) Mawardi

48. Tafsir al-yaqut al-ta'wil was written by;
(a) Farabi (b) Tusi
(c) Ghazzali ✓ (d) Iqbal

49. Siasul-Alamair was written by:
(a) Ghazzah✓ (b) Farabi
(c) Tusi (d) Iqbal

50. Fatihat-ul-Ulum was written by
(a) Farabi (b) Ghazzali✓
(c) Tusi (d) Iqbal

51. Iqtisad fil-l'tiqad was written by
(a) Tusi (b) Farabi
(c) Ghazzali✓ (d) Iqbal

52. Mihak al-Nazar fi al-mantiq was written by
(a) Tusi (b) Ghazzali✓
(c) Iqbal (d) Farabi

53. Ibn-Khaldun was born in Tunis in the year _____ AD.
(a) 1332✓ (b) 1333
(c) 1334 (d) 1335

54. Ibn-Khaldun died in the year _____ A.D.
(a) 1405 (b) 1406✓
(c) 1407 (d) 1408

55. Ibn-Khaldun's name is associated with:
(a) Asabiyya✓ (b) Liberty
(c) Dictatorship (d) Algebra

56. Ibn-Khaldun retired as a:
(a) Teacher at Al-Azhar (b) Professor of Law
(c) Judge✓ (d) Record Keeper

57. Ibn-Khaldun is known as the father of;
(a) Physics (b) Chemistry
(c) History✓ (d) Political Science

58. Ibn-Khaldun is famous for his;
(a) Muqqaddame-e-Tarikli
(b) Muqqaddama-e-Sharo-Shairey
(c) Commentary on Anstotle's politics✓
(d) Life of Timur

59. Who is aptly called he "Father of political economy?
(a) Ibn-Khaldun✓ (b) Nizamul-Mulk
(c) Nizamul-Mulk (d) None of these

60. Who is aptly called the "Father of political economy"?
(a) Al-Mawardi (b) Nizam-ul-MulkTusi
(c) Ibn-Khaldun✓ (d) Al-Ghazali

61. "War is a necessary evil, and nation and no race is free from who says this.
(a) Al-Farabi (b) Ibn-Khaldun✓
(c) Allama Iqbal (d) Ibn-Rushd

62. Which of the following is not the work of Ibn-Khaldun:
(a) Kitab-al-Ibar (b) Al-Taarif
(c) History of Namah✓ (d) Siyasat

63. Ibn-Khaldun and _____ both stress the importance of religion for the state and the connection between religion and power:
(a) Machiavelli ✓ (b) Pvousseau
(c) Belitham (d) J.S. Mill

64. Ibn-e-Khaldun died at the age of:
(a) 78✓ (b) 86
(c) 92 (d) 100

65. Who wrote the History of Berbers?
(a) Ibn-e-Khaldun✓ (b) Ghazzali
(c) Farabi (d) Shah Wallullah

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66. Name the MusUm thinker who is famous for his services in the subject like history, education and sociology.
(a) Allama Iqbal (b) Shah Wali Ullah
(c) Al-Ghazzali (d) Ibn-e-Khaldun✓

67. According to _____ the acquisition of Divine Will is the foremost aim of human life. Allah is the creator of all human beings.
(a) Shah Wali Ullah (b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Ibn-e-Khaldun✓ (d) None of these

68. Shah Walliullah was born in the year:
(a) 1700 (b) 1703✓
(c) 1709 (d) 1712

69. Who wrote the book Hijatul-Balighat
(a) Allama Iqbal (b) Ibn-e-Khaldun
(c) Shah Wali Ullah✓ (d) Mawardi

70. Who wrote Fozul Kabir?
(a) Ghazzali (b) Mawardi
(c) Shah Walliullah✓ (d) Ibn-e-Khaldun

71. Who was the father of Shah Walliullah?
(a) Shah Abdur Rahim✓ (b) Al-Ghazzali
(c) Ibn-e-Khaldun (d) Allama Hijzai

72. Who wrote the Persian translation of Holy Quran at first?
(a) Al-Ghazzali✓ (b) Tusi
(c) Shah Walliullah (d) Iqbal

73. Who wrote Fatah al-Rehman?
(a) Shah Walhullah✓ (b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Al-Ghazali (d) Al-Mawardi

74. Who wrote "Mussaffa"?
(a) Al-Ghazzah (b) Al-Mawardi
(c) Shah Walliullah✓ (d) Ibn-e-Khaldun

75. Aftaf-ul-Qudus was written by:
(a) Ghazali (b) Mawardi
(c) Shah Walliullah✓ (d) Iqbal

76. Shah Wali Ullah believes that Allah is the absolute reality of the universe. It is concept of _____:
(a) Axiology (b) Epistemology
(c) Ontology✓ (d) None of these

77. According to Shah Wali Ullah the actual knowledge is one that has the ability to accomplish human needs. It is the concept of _____:
(a) Axiology (b) Epistemology✓
(c) Ontology (d) None of these

78. According to Allama Iqbal curriculum should comprise of;
(a) Religious and Natural Sciences.
(b) Philosophical Science
(c) History and Literature
(d) All of the above✓

79. According to Iqbal what are the teaching methods or effective instructions for teacher:
(a) The involuntary movements cause the children to grown
(b) The child's span of attention is rather short
(c) Every child wishes to touch the objects
(d) The children attract to the bright colors
(e) Sympathy with the students
(f) Teachers should always express themselves as role models✓
(g) All of the above

80. Iqbal's educational philosophy consist of the following points;
(a) Promotion of Islamic Ideology.
(b) Curriculum according to the needs of individuals and national life✓
(c) Teacher is always act as spiritual father of a student
(d) Learners as the future of a nation
(e) All the sciences render valuable services human beings
(f) Islamic culture should always be prevails
(g) Men and women differ in natural abilities and functions
(h) Holy Quran, Hadith, History, Child-care are part and parcel the curriculum

81. Maulana Maududi's concept of knowledge consist of;
(a) Knowledge is Allah's greatest gift to mankind
(b) Islam, firstly consist of knowledge and secondly of putting that knowledge into practice
(c) Quran and Hadith the fountamhead of the knowledge
(d) All of the above✓

82. "The state should be a 'Theo Democracy' unity of God, prophethood and caliphate would be the basic principle of Islamic state". Who said?
(a) Shah Wali Ullah (b) Syed Maududi✓
(c) Allama Iqbal (d) None of these

83. What are the aims of education according to Syed Maududi?
(a) Education as a source of the creation of Islamic spirit and preserves the civilization and Islamic heritage✓
(b) Education as a major source of character building and transmission of cultural heritage to the next generation
(c) A major source of growth of leadership and leads to Divine recognition
(d) Basic organising source of the society and also the source of development of the abilities of the students
(e) Education as a major source of revolution and promotion of Islamic culture
(f) All of the above

84. The subject form the elementary curriculum according to Syed Msududi is:
(a) Arabic✓
(b) History
(c) Geography
(d) Islamic belief
(e) Physics and Chemistry
(f) Urdu and Health-care
(g) All of the above

85. What are the characteristics of Maududi's philosophy of education?
(a) True knowledge is always be practical

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(b) Islamization of knowledge is a great need of the hour
(c) Knowledge is always a source of revolution
(d) A teacher should be a true Muslim
(e) Education is compulsory for men and women
(f) To learned English
(g) Arabic should be the essential part of curriculum
(h) All of the above✓

86. _____ define curriculum as the sum total of student activities which the school sponsors for the pui-pose of achieving its objectives.
(a) Alberty A. and Alberty E. ✓
(b) H. Robert Beck
(c) W. Waller Cook
(d) None of these

87. In the words of _____: "Curriculum is the sum of the educational experiences that children have in school".
(a) Alberty A
(b) H. Robert Beck and W. Waller Cook
(c) F. Bobbit
(d) None of these✓

88. _____ is defined as a list of the content of a course the work simply means collections. Syllabus usually specify the content, learning out comes and time allocations for various topics.
(a) Curriculum✓ (b) Syllabus
(c) Learning (d) None of these

89. _____ of study is defined as the series of planned units related to each other. In course of study organized subject is to the covered with specified mind, teaching goods & suggestion for instructional strategies.
(a) Syllabus✓ (b) Course
(c) Learning (d) None of these

90. Taking into consideration the educational system in Pakistan curriculum must have the following important basic factors:
(a) Situational analysis
(b) Setting the objectives
(c) Content
(d) Learning experiences
(e) Evaluation
(f) All of the above✓

91. Activity based curriculum theory may be further sub-divided into;
(a) Overt activity conception
(b) Centre of interest conception
(c) Purpose conception.
(d) All of the above✓

92. Any curriculum is based on views such as:
(a) What is meant by education and its aims.
(b) The nature of knowledge
(c) The nature of society
(d) The role of school in the society
(e) The nature of children and how they learn
(f) What it means to teach
(g) All of the above✓

93. In his model Wheeler recommended five steps;
(a) Selection of aims, goals and objectives.
(b) Selection of learning experiences
(c) Selection of content
(d) Organization and integration of learning experiences and content
(e) Evaluation
(f) All of the above✓

94. According to Seriven there are forms of curriculum evaluation;
(a) Formative Evaluation
(b) Summative Evaluation
(c) Both(a)&(b) ✓
(d) None of these

95. Syllabu- is a list of topics of a subject that is prepared for:
(a) Public examination✓
(b) Fulfillment of national
(c) National education program
(d) All of the above

96. In syllabus;
(a) Details of objectives of education are not provided
(b) Details of content are not provided
(c) Details of methods of teaching are not provided
(d) All of the above✓

97. The literal meaning of course is;
(a) Path✓ (b) Rose
(c) Light (d) None of the above

98. The common aim of education is to;
(a) Develop the abilities of the students
(b) Develop personality
(c) Develop socially
(d) All of the above✓

99. Books are the;
(a) Memory of human race
(b) Capital of human race
(c) Intellectual struggle of human race
(d) All of the above✓

100. The most effective source of knowledge is:
(a) Computer (b) Book✓
(c) Educational excursion (d) Seminar

TEST NO.5

1. A textbook:
(a) Covers the content of a particular educational level
(b) Fulfills the very least educational needs of the students
(c) Discusses details of topics of a particular education level
(d) All of the above✓

2. A good textbook:
(a) Is harmonized with the objectives of education
(b) Is in accordance with the mental level of the students
(c) Is comprehensive and simple to understand
(d) All of the above

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3. The internal meaning or curriculum is:
(a) Path✓ (b) Light
(c) Height (d) None of the above

4. The word curriculum has been derived from the Latin word:
(a) Currium (b) Courier
(c) Counum (d) None✓

5. Curriculum is such a collection of activities and sciences that:
(a) Is provided to the students
(b) Is a source of accomplishment of aims of education✓
(c) Develops the child personality
(d) All of the above

6. In the educational literature of the Arabs, which of the following stands for curriculum:
(a) Siraat✓ (b) Minhaj
(c) Takesur (d) Alam

7. Learning requires:
(a) Labor (b) Intention✓
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of above

8. Curriculum is:
(a) An educational course of action
(b) A written educational plan
(c) A collection of activities and sciences
(d) All of the above✓

9. Curriculum:
(a) Helps in the acquisition of aims of education✓
(b) Trains the students
(c) Leads to the destination of life
(d) All of the above

10. Curriculum includes:
(a) Cognitive development
(b) Moral development
(c) Practical training
(d) All of the above✓

11. Which of the following point is not included in concept of curriculum:
(a) Curriculum is a formal course of action
(b) Curriculum includes activities and science
(c) Curriculum is confined to textual content✓
(d) Curriculum includes learning experiences

12. Which of the following enables a student to become socially adjusted:
(a) Curriculum (b) Observation
(c) Personal experiences✓
(d) Intuition

13. Curriculum is concerned with the:
(a) Ideology of life✓ (b) National culture
(c) National history (d) All of the above

14. The chief source for the accomplishment of the aims of education is:
(a) Teacher (b) Curriculum✓
(c) Method of teaching (d) Evaluation

15. Curriculum is:
(a) A continuous process✓
(b) A circular process
(c) A process of logical order
(d) All of the above

16. There are:
(a) Four elements of curriculum✓
(b) Three elements of curriculum
(c) Two elements of curriculum
(d) Five elements of curriculum

17. The important components of curriculum are
(a) Objectives and curricular content
(b) Objective, curricular content and methodology
(c) Objectives, content, methodology and evaluation✓
(d) Both (a) and (b)

18. Which of the following question is concerned aims of curriculum:
(a) What do we wish to become a student
(b) What does a society expect from education✓
(c) Which type of persons a society needs
(d) All of the above

19. The curricular objectives have:
(a) Psychological justification
(b) Social justification
(c) Economic justification
(d) All of the above✓

20. The objectives of education clearly defines:
(a) Why the students are being educated✓
(b) Where a nation is leading
(c) Which expectations are being fulfilled
(d) All of the above

21. The students:
(a) Do not respond without a stimulus
(b) Fulfill the expectations of a nation
(c) Are the significant element of education✓
(d) All of the above

22. Educational evaluation helps in:
(a) Assessing the behavioral changes in the students
(b) Identifying the instructional errors of the teacher
(c) Assessing the performance of the students✓
(d) All of the above

23. To assess the effectiveness of teaching a teacher keeps an eye on:
(a) The classroom activities of the students
(b) The attention of the students
(c) The understanding level of the students✓
(d) All of the above

24. Which of the following trait is not concerned with measurement:
(a) Comparison (b) Quantity
(c) Standard✓ (d) Number

25. Evaluation is:
(a) A continuous process✓
(b) Limited process
(c) Not an applied process
(d) Whirling process

26. Educational evaluation is a process by which:
(a) A teacher can assess his teaching
(b) A student can assess his performance

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(c) A teacher and a student can assess their performance✓
(d) A head teacher can assess his teaching

27. Measurement is a:
(a) Quantitative aspect of evaluation
(b) Standardized aspect of evaluation
(c) Quantitative and standardized aspect of evaluation✓
(d) None of the above

28. A test:
(a) Is a combination of statements
(b) Can be a written or in oral form
(c) Evaluates the traits of the students
(d) All of the above✓

29. _____ of Education defines "Curriculum as all the experiences a pupil has under the guidance of the school"
(a) Blond's Encyclopedia (1969) ✓
(b) Alberty A
(c) F. Bobbit
(d) None of these

30. Federal Curriculum Committee consist of:
(a) Member of the Provincial Committee
(b) Representative of the Curriculum Wing, Ministry of Education✓
(c) Both (a) & (b)
(d) None of these

31. The word psychology is derived from two words 'Psyche' and 'Logos'. Psyche means soul and Logos means science.
(a) English (b) Chinese
(c) Hindi (d) Greek✓

32. According to earlier psychologists, the of psychology was to study the nature, origin and destiny of the human soul. But soul is something metaphysical. It cannot be seen, observed and touched and we cannot make scientific experiments on soul.
(a) Word (b) Phrase
(c) Functions✓ (d) None of these

33. _____ is the study of mind.
(a) Sociology (b) Anthropology
(c) Anatomy (d) Psychology✓

34. _____ defined psychology as the science of mental processes.
(a) McDugal✓ (b) W.B. Pillsbury
(c) James Sully (d) William James

35. _____ is a response pattern in reaction to a stimulus in the environment.
(a) Behaviour✓ (b) Treatment
(c) Effection (d) None of these

36. Psychology having the following general branches.
(a) General Psychology
(b) Abnormal Psychology
(c) Child Psychology
(d) Physiological Psychology
(e) Animal or Comparative Psychology
(f) Social Psychology
(g) Differential Psychology
(h) Para Psychology
(i) All of the above✓

37. Applied Psychology having the following branches.
(a) Clinical Psychology
(b) Military Psychology
(c) Industrial Psychology
(d) Psychology of Business Management
(e) Crime Psychology
(f) Educational Psychology
(g) All of the above✓

38. What are the aspect of educational psychology.
(a) Social (b) Abnormal
(c) Individual (d) Genetic
(e) All of the above✓

39. What are the aims of educational psychology?
(a) To study the most effective ways to teach specific materials to different children
(b) To place the learner in the best possible learning situation-independent study, larger or small group instruction, with one or several teachers for a given course.
(c) To estimate the optimal level or age at which subject matter should be presented.
(d) To determine what course material is appropriate to the needs, characteristics and goals of each learner.
(e) All of the above✓

40. What are the methods of psychological investigation?
(a) Case study method
(b) Observation method
(c) Experimental method
(d) Survey method
(e) All of the above✓

41. As a _____ the psychologist studies learning so that he can know more and more about it.
(a) Historian✓ (b) Geographer
(c) Scientist (d) Sociologist

42. An educational psychologist is an _____.
(a) Psychologist
(b) General Psychologist
(c) Applied Psychologist✓
(d) None of these

43. Binet is famous for his intelligent theory when he published his first test;
(a) 1902 (b) 1904
(c) 1905 (d) 1916✓

44. The ideas and work of _____ led to group tests of intelligence that were widely used by the army in World War First for the classification of recruits:
(a) Edward L. Thorndike (b) Binet✓
(c) Charles De (d) None of these

45. E.L. Thorndike is famous for,
(a) Drill upon learning (b) Lesson making
(c) Scientific investigation✓ (d) None of these

46. Education Psychology - an academic discipline having the following investigation:
(a) Human behaviour

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(b) Facts and information
(c) General principle and theory
(d) Methodology
(e) All of the above✓

47. The developmental are genetic method has been used extensively in the study of growth and development. It covers:
(a) Educational Psychology✓
(b) Curriculum making
(c) Staff-checking
(d) None of these

48. _____ is generally used in the study of specific learning, personality, or behaviour difficulties of a complex nature and utilizes various clinical procedures and techniques appropriate for the case under study:
(a) Genetic method✓ (b) Clinical method
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these

49. The clinical method is particularly useful to the study of such school problems as the following:
(a) The severe reading - disability case
(b) The severe stutterer or stammerer
(c) The chronic delinquent
(d) The severely emotionally disturbed
(e) All of the above✓

50. The general aim of is to provide a body of organized facts and generalizations that will enable the teacher to realize increasingly both cultural and professional objectives:
(a) Educational Psychology (b) Learning
(c) Syllabus✓ (d) None of these

51. "Modern Clinical Psychology" written by:
(a) Skinner (b) Monroe
(c) Sheldon J. Korchin✓ (d) None of these

52. All behaviour is determined, both in the sense of having roots in the individual's history and in the sense of being explicable in terms of personality needs, structures, and situational determinants.
(a) True✓
(b) False
(c) None of these

53. Following are true or false:
(a) Behaviour has plasticity
(b) Man is reactive to external and internal stimuli
(c) Each person is ultimately unique and must be understood in his own terms
(d) Behaviour is motivated and goal-directed
(e) Behaviour is centrally regulated
(f) Personality develop in patterned sequences
(g) Behaviour is adoptive
(h) Man is a biological and social, as well as psychological organism
(i) All are true✓
(j) All are false

54. _____ motivation theory with its assumption of two basic instincts-sex and aggression and the view of development in terms of their evolution:
(a) Binet (b) Freud's
(c) Charles DE (d) None of these✓

55. Who conceived a hierarchy of motives, at the peak of which is a need for self- actualization?
(a) Alfred A. Knopf (b) Maslow✓
(c) K. Goldstein (d) None of these

56. Central to _____ is the thesis that "lower" needs must be satisfied before one can move to "higher" needs:
(a) Maslow's view✓
(b) Livson's N. views
(c) Knopf s views
(d) None of these

57. _____ is a basic fact of motivational life:
(a) Effection (b) Conflict✓
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these

58. Theory of 'Anxiety' is related to:
(a) Miller (b) Maslow
(c) Freud✓ (d) None of these

59. Who said, "The Motivational Strength only to the extent that they are amplified by the emotions":
(a) Freud✓ (b) Miller
(c) Tomkins (d) None of these

60. According to _____ the ego is not merely the result of drive-reality conflict, result too from the evolution of innate or autonomous functions:
(a) Freud✓ (b) Maslow
(c) Miller (d) Heinz Hartmann

61. Erikson s has designed _____ stages of epigenesist:
(a) 7 (b) 8✓
(c) 9 (d) 10

62. Following are the affects of numerous stressors;
(a) Uncertainty and under- stimulation
(b) Information Overload
(c) Danger
(d) Ego-control Failure
(e) Ego-mastery Failure
(f) Self-esteem Danger
(g) Other-esteem Danger
(h) All of the above✓

63. Following are the methods in educational psychology;
(a) Introspection
(b) Observation
(c) Physiology of Mind
(d) All of the above✓

64. Following are the basic points of educational psychology;
(a) Experimental Method (b) Genetic Method
(c) Differential Method (d) Case Studies
(e) Clinical Method (f) Statistical Method
(g) All of the above✓

65. Moral behaviour in conformity with the moral code of the social group "moral" comes from the word mores, meaning manners, customs and folkways;
(a) Greek (b) Latin✓
(c) English (d) Arabic

66. Essentials of good punishment;
(a) Punishment must be suited to the transgression and it must follow the

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transgression as soon s possible so that the child will associate the two if a child throws food on floor in front of teacher, the child must be made to clean it up immediately.
(b) Punishment must be constructive so as to motivate socially approved benefits in the future.
(c) Punishment must not humiliate the child and arouse resentment.
(d) All of the above✓

67. Following are the common misdemenors of childhood:
(a) Lying
(b) Cheating
(c) Stealing
(d) Distructiveness
(e) Truancy
(d) All of the above✓

68. The architects of the "Psychoanalytic theory" was:
(a) Freud✓
(b) Cattell
(c) Kundu
(d) None of these

69. The components of personality are:
(a) Id
(b) Ego
(c) Superego
(d) All of the above✓

70. The architect of "Theory of psychosocial Development" is:
(a) Freud
(b) Erikson✓
(c) Cattell
(d) None of these

71. Aggression is an act that:
(a) Causes pain anxiety
(b) Hostile wish or the affect of anger✓
(b) Both (a) & (b)
(d) None of these

72. Who said, "Life is a process not a stale":
(a) Freud
(b) Amo
(c) Karl R. Rogers✓
(d) None of these

73. The conquest of universe means
(a) Knowledge of the realities of the universe
(b) Linfolding the hidden universal realities
(c) Utilizing the resource of the universe
(d) All of the above✓

74. According to Al-Ghazali
(a) Medical Education is optional
(b) Medical Education and Mathematics are optional
(c) Medical Education, Mathematics and Agriculture are optional
(d) All of the above✓

75. According to Al-Ghazali, a teacher should keep in mind the:
(a) Natural tendencies of the students during instruction
(b) Psychological needs of the students during instruction
(c) Cognitive abilities of the students during instruction
(d) All of the above✓

76. According to Al-Ghazali, it is obligatory for a teacher:
(a) To treat his students with kindness
(b) To produce harmony between his words and
(c) To advise the students to the possible extent
(d) All of the above

77. Which of the following in necessary for the process of instruction according to Al-Ghazali:
(a) Gradation and continuity
(b) Evaluation of previous knowledge
(c) Interest and compatibility✓
(d) All of the above

78. To which extent, Al-Ghazali permit' physical punishment:
(a) Two sticks✓
(b) Three sticks
(c) Four sticks
(d) Five sticks

79. The book "Muq'qadma Ibn-e- Khaldun" discuses:
(a) Philosophy✓
(b) Political Science
(c) Sociology
(d) All of the above

80. Who said 'man is forced to learn':
(a) Al-Ghazali
(b) Ibn-e-Tufail
(c) Avieena
(d) Ibn-e-Khaldun✓

81. Ibn-e-Khaldun says that:
(a) Man is forced to learn✓
(b) Learning is a human instinct
(c) Learning is a human need
(d) All of the above

82. According to Ibn-Khaldun:
(a) Revealed teachings must be believed for understanding of reality
(b) The chief aim of education is acquaintance with reality
(c) Sensations are the first level of knowledge
(d) All of the above✓

83. Ibn-Khaldun wishes to develop:
(a) Self-confidence in the students by means of education
(b) High values in the students by means of education✓
(c) Valour in the students by means of education
(d) All of the above

84. Who said 'Instruction in foreign language is half instruction':
(a) John Dewey
(b) Pestalouzi
(c) Ibn-e-Khaldun✓
(d) Fon-e-Jamah

85. In the educational thoughts of Ibn- Khaldun:
(a) The student is the focus of the educative process✓
(b) The element of affection for student is visible
(c) There is no sign of violence
(d) All of the above

86. According to Avicena, the aim of education:
(a) Is to secure the will of Allah
(b) Is to develop the cognitive abilities✓
(c) Is to recognize Allah
(d) All of the above

87. Avicena has divided knowledge into
(a) Three broad categories
(b) Four broad categories✓
(c) Five broad categories
(d) Six broad categories

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88. Zamoogi was
(a) A philosopher and an educationist✓
(b) A politician
(c) A sociologist
(d) An economist

89. Who is the author of the book entitled Taleem-ul-Mutalim:
(a) Ibn-e-Tufail (b) Ibn-e-Hazen
(c) Zamoogi✓ (d) Shah Wali Ullah

90. According to Zamoogi the aim of education is:
(a) Securing the Divine will
(b) Success in tile hereafter
(c) Divine recognition
(d) All of the above✓

91. Before the arrival of the Muslims, the Subcontinent:
(a) Was drowned in darkness
(b) Was divided into social classes
(c) Was educationally monopolized by the Brahyians
(d) An of the above✓

92. In the education system of the Muslims:
(a) Religious education is the focus of the educative process
(b) The concept of universalism in education is given importance
(c) The all-round development of the students is seriously considered✓
(d) All of the above

93. In the Islamic system of education,
(a) Personality development is given priority✓
(b) Good manner are brought about in the students
(c) Steps for balanced development are taken up
(d) All of the above

94. Which of the following is the aim of education?
(a) Establishment of the supremacy of Allah
(b) Utilization of natural abilities in the welfare of humanity✓
(c) Destiny of economic self- sufficiency
(d) All of the above

95. Which of the following languages was the medium of instruction in the higher education of the Muslims of the Subcontinent?
(a) Persian✓ (b) Urdu
(c) Arabic (d) Hindi

96. Which of the following is the definition of literacy according to UNESCO:
(a) To lead, write and describe, at least a paragraph in any language with comprehension
(b) To read and write a passage
(c) To read the printed words and the ability to comprehend their meaning
(d) The ability to read a newspaper✓

97. Which of the following is influenced due to the low literacy rate of the country:
(a) Economic development
(b) Social development
(c) Political, Economic and Social development and social✓
(d) Economic development

98. According to the statistics of 2003, the literacy rate of Pakistan was:
(a) 45.7% (b) 51.6%✓
(c) 59.2% (d) 61.3%

99. The literacy rate of Pakistan is:
(a) More than Bhutan Bangladesh
(b) Less than Bhutan Bangladesh
(c) More than Nepal and Bhutan✓
(d) Less than Nepal and Bhutan

100. Which of the following is necessary for the development of women education in Pakistan:
(a) High literacy rate
(b) Uniform curriculum
(c) Equality in educational facilities✓
(d) Increase in women education institutions

TEST NO.6

1. Primarily, discipline is the process of:
(a) Accepting painful limitations
(b) Abiding by the laws of an institution✓
(c) Surrendering to predetermined rules and regulations
(d) Keeping the individuals under laws through society

2. Which of the following is the most primary cause of increase in the number of illiterate individuals
(a) Drop-out
(b) General attitude of the people towards education✓
(c) Speedy growth in population
(d) Lack of schools

3. It is generally believed that in our educational institutions:
(a) There is no interaction between teachers and students✓
(b) Teachers are divided into groups
(c) Both students and teachers are not serious in education
(d) All of the above.

4. Discipline refers to
(a) Acting upon new principles
(b) Formulation of new rules
(c) Making others acting upon the rules✓
(d) None of the above

5. Which of the following can be quoted as an example of indiscipline:
(a) Absence from classes
(b) Uncivilize attitude towards teachers
(c) Unpeacefulness in examination centres
(d) All of above✓

6. Who responsible for the upbringing and rearing of the children?
(a) Teachers
(b) Parents
(c) Society✓
(d) Religious scholars

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7. Which of the following factors is responsible for political and social disparity in the teachers:
(a) Low socio-economic status✓
(b) Low income
(c) Limited sources
(d) All of the above

8. In truth, standard of education refers to the;
(a) Minimum range of the abilities of the teachers
(b) Minimum range of the performance of the school
(c) Minimum range of the abilities of the students✓
(d) All of the above

9. Which of the following factors, associated with the teachers; can be held responsible for the fall of standard cf education:
(a) No mastery over the subject
(b) Life full of conflicts and contradictions
(c) No sense of professional responsibilities✓
(d) All of the above

10. Which of the following is one of the major causes of the fall of standard of education;
(a) Teacher✓
(b) Curriculum
(c) Economic conditions
(d) All of the above

11. According to the standard of education falls when curriculum:
(a) Is not harmonized with the predetermined objectives
(b) Is not compatible with the needs of the students
(c) Is not compatible with the needs of the society
(d) All of the above✓

12. Which of the following factors causes decline in the standard of education:
(a) Striving for high scores instead of raising knowledge
(b) Creative-minded students are not encouraged
(c) No conformity between examination and curriculum
(d) All of the above✓

13. The education centre for a child is:
(a) Home (b) School✓
(c) Society (d) Religious centre

14. The standard of education declines when the parents;
(a) Are illiterate
(b) Are educated
(c) Have negative attitude towards education✓
(d) All of the above

15. Which of the following negative attitudes of the parents affect the educational performance of the students:
(a) When the children are asked to choose subject against their aptitude✓
(b) When unreal expectations aie associated with children
(c) When they not aware of the abilities of their children
(d) All of the above

16. Which of the following factors influence the conditions of a country:
(a) Political factors (b) Social factors
(c) Economic factors (d) All of the above✓

17. The standard of education goes down when:
(a) There is political instability in the country
(b) The teachers refuse to take the classes
(c) Corruption and nepotism are in practice
(d) All of the above✓

18. The students differ in:
(a) Intelligence
(b) Social conditions✓
(c) Economic conditions
(d) All of the above

19. Most of the teachers in Pakistan are;
(a) Not aware of the psychological needs of the children
(b) Not acquainted with modem instructional techniques
(c) Not concerned with the modem teaching methods
(d) All of the above✓

20. Which of the following factors force the students to flee from the school:
(a) Strict treatment of the teachers
(b) Corporal punishment
(c) Unnecessary scolding
(d) All of the above✓

21. The elementary level curriculum of our country:
(a) Is higher than the mental level of the students
(b) Is not m conformity with the interests of the students
(c) Does not prepare the students for professions✓
(d) All of the above

22. Many of the students do not pay proper attention towards the affairs of education due to the:
(a) Psychological problems
(b) Social problems✓
(c) Educational problems
(d) All of the above

23. Which of the following is necessary for the betterment of state economy:
(a) Social harmony✓
(b) Religious hamiony
(c) Regional harmony
(d) All of the above

24. Which of the following is necessary to be eradicated for changes in the social infrastructure:
(a) Illiteracy✓ (b) Poverty
(c) Biases (d) All of the above

25. Ontology in Philosophy deals with;
(a) Knowledge (b) Reality✓
(c) Values (d) None

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26. Ontology is also called as:
(a) Metaphysics✓ (b) Axiology
(c) Epistemology (d) All

27. Philosophy is theory of:
(a) Psychology (b) Education
(c) Sociology (d) All✓

28. Eclecticism means borrowing belief from:
(a) One Philosophy
(b) Different Philosophies✓
(c) Two Philosophy
(d) None of the above

29. Metaphysics deals with the nature of:
(a) Truth (b) Values
(c) Reality✓ (d) Knowledge

30. The goal of education should be:
(a) Getting a certificate
(b) Mastery of subject matter
(c) Training to make a living
(d) Acquiring knowledge, skills, habits✓

31. The emphasis in the classroom should be on:
(a) Needs of the whole class
(b) The needs of individual child
(c) The subject matter✓
(d) The teaching method

32. What is the foundation out of which comes the objectives of education?
(a) Philosophy (b) Curriculum
(c) Assessment (d) Psychology✓

33. Desirable models of behaviours of a society are called:
(a) Values✓ (b) Beliefs
(c) Morals (d) Culture

34. Education means:
(a) Experience
(b) Change
(c) Behaviour
(d) Change in Behaviour✓

35. A descriptive definition of the term is its:
(a) Explanation✓ (b) Reason
(c) Justification (d) Validation

36. Civic Aims of education includes:
(a) Civic sense (b) Dutifulness
(c) Venture (d) Skills✓

37. Sociological aims of education includes:
(a) Cultural Growth✓ (b) Skills
(c) Dutifulness (d) All

38. Normally philosophy may be prescriptive and:
(a) Speculative (b) Analytical✓
(c) Critical (d) Normative

39. Philosophy is a general theory of:
(a) Education✓ (b) Psychology
(c) Sociology (d) Anthropology

40. Etymological definition of a word shows its derivation from:
(a) English (b) Arabic
(c) Persian (d) Greek/Latin✓

41. Epistemology in philosophy deals with:
(a) Knowledge✓ (b) Values
(c) Reality (d) None

42. Nature of scientific knowledge rest on:
(a) Empiricism
(b) Experimentation✓
(c) Repetition
(d) All of above

43. According to Naturalism, the aim of education is:
(a) Self Realization✓ (b) Self Expression
(c) Moral Sense (d) Universal Education

44. The application of philosophy in education may be:
(a) Selection of objectives✓
(b) Instruction of the staff
(c) Promotion of the staff
(d) Insentive to the staff

45. Ethics and aesthetics are components of:
(a) Axiology✓ (b) Ontology
(c) Cosmology (d) Epistemology

46. Logical and scientific thinking include:
(a) Orderly thinking✓
(b) Orderly Philosophy.
(c) Orderly knowledge
(d) Value system

47. Aims of education are used for the process of education to:
(a) Direct (b) Motivate
(c) Progress✓ (d) All

48. The function of educator is to lead the child near reality is the educational philosophy of:
(a) Naturalists (b) Idealists
(c) Realists (d) Pragmatist

49. The primary focus of philosophy is knowledge of:
(a) Self (b) Universe✓
(c) Change (d) Reality

50. Authentic knowledge is gained through:
(a) Empirical experience✓
(b) Authority
(c) Intuition
(d) All of the above

51. Lecture method is a choice of:
(a) Idealist teacher✓ (b) Realist teacher
(c) Both a & b (d) None of a & b

52. An important question of philosophy is:
(a) What is education?
(b) What is universe✓?
(c) What is curriculum?
(d) What is curiosity?

53. The word "transcendentalism" means a:
(a) Belief in the doctrine of immanence
(b) Moving from deductive to inductive logic
(c) Doctrine of first principles derived from use of the senses
(d) Going beyond man's experience for knowledge of truth✓

54. Pragmatism concerns with change as a:
(a) Option (b) Concern✓
(c) Fragment (d) Reality

55. Realism concerns with reality of:
(a) Things (b) World✓
(c) Objects (d) Universe

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56. To seek truth and reality is the subjects of:
(a) Education (b) Philosophy✓
(c) Morals (d) Hermeneutics

57. Education plays vital role in the:
(a) Character formation
(b) Promoting Social reforms
(c) Promoting national integration
(d) All of the above✓

58. Every system of Education is based upon:
(a) Intellectual development✓
(b) Ideology of nation
(c) Social and civil obligation
(d) None of the above

59. According to idealism the aim of education is to develop:
(a) Soul
(c) Mind and soul✓ (b) Body
(d) Soul and body

60. Word Philosophy is derived from two Greek words.
(a) Alpha & Amphia
(b) Phi la & Sophia✓
(c) Sila & Sophia
(d) Neo & Latvia

61. Pragmatism was introduced by:
(a) Chari's. S. Peres (b) John Dewey✓
(c) Charles Darwin (d) William James

62. Expected life out comes form Education referred as:
(a) Objective of Education
(b) Goals of Education✓
(c) Aims of Education
(d) None of the above

63. Type of knowledge derived form senses is known as:
(a) Rational✓ (b) Revealed
(c) Logical (d) Empirical

64. One of the requirement of a discipline:
(a) A body of knowledge
(b) A set of related assumption✓
(c) Curriculum Theory
(d) None of the above

65. Being science of wisdom, Philosophy aims at:
(a) Search of activity
(b) Search for reality✓
(c) Search for probability
(d) Search for utility

66. The ability to solve problems or to adjust in the new environment is the definition of:
(a) Personality
(b) Behaviour
(c) Intelligence✓
(d) All of these

67. The founder of Behaviourism is:
(a) Maslow (b) Plato
(c) Aristotle (d) J. B. Watson✓

68. Concrete Operation occurs at the age of:
(a) 3-5 years (b) 4-8 years
(c) 7-12 years✓ (d) 8-12 years

69. How many groups are usually made in Experimental method:
(a) 5
(c) 3 (b) 4
(d) 2✓

70. Child Development study is useful for:
(a) Teachers✓ (b) Parents
(c) Administrators (d) Examiners

71. The variable which is effected by independent variable is called:
(a) Relevant variable
(b) Dependent variable✓
(c) Independent variable
(d) None of above

72. Variables other than, independent variable which can effect dependent variable are called:
(a) Relevant variable✓
(b) Dependent variable
(c) Independent variable
(d) None of above

73. Method in which keen study of any event or behaviour is made is:
(a) Observation Method✓
(b) Experimental Method
(c) Development Method
(d) Psycho-physical Method

74. Study of behaviour under controlled conditions is:
(a) Observation Method
(b) Experimental Method✓
(c) Development Method
(d) Psycho-physical Method

75. Growth of children is studied in:
(a) Observational Method
(b) Experimental Method
(c) Development Method✓
(d) Psycho-physical Method

76. Sensory disabilities are studied in:
(a) Observation Method
(b) Experimental Method
(c) Development Method
(d) Psycho-physical Method✓

77. Cognitive development deals with:
(a) Body (b) Mind✓
(c) Society (d) Emotion

78. How many stages of cognitive development are described by Jean Piaget:
(a) 3 (b) 4✓
(c) 5 (d) 6

79. Period starting from birth to two years in cognitive development is:
(a) Sensori motor stage✓
(b) Pre operational stage
(c) Concrete operational stage
(d) Formal operational stage

80. Period starting from 2-7 years in cognitive development is:
(a) Sensori motor stage
(b) Pre operational stage✓
(c) Concrete operational stage
(d) Formal operational stage

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CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT

1. Arrangement of physical resources is
(a)Instructional tasks **(b) Non instructional tasks** (c)Both (d)None

2. The main types of administration are
(a) 2 **(b) 3** (c) 6 (d) 9

3. Which is not the type of administration
(a) Instructional administration (b)Authoritarian administration
(c) Democratic administration (d) Laissez Faire administration

4. Which is not the characteristic of authoritative administration
(a) Rudeness (b)Suppression the subordinates (c)Strict discipline **(d)Sharing**

5. Authoritative administration is based on
(a) Dictatorship (b) Mutual sharing (c)Non interference (d)None

6. Democratic administration is based on
(a) Dictatorship **(b) Mutual sharing** (c) Non interference (d)None

7. Laissez Faire administration is based on
(a) Dictatorship (b) Mutual sharing **(c) None interference** (d) None

8. Boss is right is the feature of
(a) Instructional administration (b) Authoritarian administration
(c) Democratic administration (d) Laissez Faire administration

9. Respect of opinion is the feature of
(a)Instructional administration (b)Authoritarian administration
(c) Democratic administration (d) Laissez Faire administration

10. Of the following traits, which is most typical of students when teachers adopt the authoritative strategy of classroom management?
(a)High self-esteem (b)Insecure (c)Easily distracted (d) Passive learners

11. Literal meaning of supervision is
(a)Superior knowledge and power (b) Superior knowledge and service
(c) Superior efforts and services (d) None of these

12. "Supervision is not to control the teacher but to work cooperatively" is the saying of
(a) Glatthorn **(b) Hoy and Forsyth** (c)Harris (d) Glickman

13. In teaching learning process supervision is usually carried out by
(a) Principal (b) Teacher (c) Parents (d) Society

14. Assessment of how well a school is performing is
(a) Administration (b) Supervision **(c) Inspection** (d) All of the above

15. According to Fayol, elements of administration are
(a) 4 **(b) 5** (c) 8 (d)2

16. According to Gulick and Urwick, elements of administration are
(a) 7 (b) 5 (c) 8 (d) 9

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17. To make arrangements is the part of
)Planning (b) Organizing (c)Commanding (d) Coordinating

ecution of plans and decisions is the part of
(a) Planning (b) Organizing (c) Commanding (d) Coordinating

). Staff development means
(a) Recruiting staff (b)Training staff(c)Increasing staff (d)Decreasing staff

20. School Budget includes
(a) Development expenditure (b) Non development expenditure
(c) Both a and b (d) None of a and b

21. BM stands for
(a) Budget Money (b) Budget Monitoring (c) Budget Materials (d) Budget Manual

22. Non development budget includes
(a) Salaries (b) Running expenditures (c) Maintenance of building (d)All of the above

23. New Libraries laboratories etc are constructed under
(a) Development Budget (b) None development budget (c)Both a and b (d) None

24. Leadership is the ability
(a) To influence (b) To motivate (c) To achieve organizational goals (d) All of the above

25. Selecting one course of action among various alternatives is
(a) Planning (b) Organizing (c) Decision making (d) Coordinating

26. Who is called father of scientific management theory
(a) Fredrick Tylor (b) Henry Fayol (c) Terry and Franklin (d) Elton Meo

27. Who is the father of operatioanl management theory
(a) Fredrick Tylor(b) Henry Fayol (c) Terry and Franklin (d) Elton Meo

28. All Govt. grants and expenditures are maintained in
(a) Cash Register (b) Acquittance Roll (c) Stock Register (d) Contingent Register

29. In case of GPF advance, the number of installments for refunding is
(a) 24 (b) 32 (c) 65 (d) 41

30. Developing alternatives is a step of
(a) Organization (b) Planning (c) Direction (d) Control

31. How funds in a given period will be obtained and spent is
(a) Allocation (b) Expenditure (c) Budget (d) Receipt

32. Types of supervision encouraging variety, originality and independent experimentation is
(a) Preventive (b) Corrective (c) Creative (d) Construction

33. Who advocated bureaucratic theory
(a) Campbell (b) Herzberg (c) Henry Fayol (d) Max Weber

34. Directing must be consistent with
(a) Organizational Policies (b)Procedures (c) Job descriptions (d) All of the above

35. In case of new recruitment the probation period is

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(a) 3 Years (b) 5 Years (c) 8 Years (d) 9 Years

36. The power delegated throughout an organization is
(a) Control (b)Command (c) Decetralization (d) Centralization

37. The father of modern theory of management is
(a) Tyler (b) Hery Fayol (c) Max Weber (d) Gullick

38. The smallest interacting parts of a systems are
(a) Input (b) Component (c) Structure (d) Feed back

39. Which pension is granted to civil servant who retires in the age of sixty
(a) Superannuation (b) Invalid (c) Retiring (d) Compensation

40. All financial transaction of the school occurring from day to day is entered in
(a) Cash book (b) Stock Register (c) Service Book (d) Log Book

41. The process of directing others, towards the accomplishment of some objectives is
(a) Communication (b) Managing (c) Leadership (d) None

42. Rules and procedures should be
(a) firm and punitive (b) flexible and subjective (c) reasonable and necessary (d) set in stone

43. The ACR cannot be initiated for the period of less than
(a) Two months (b) Three months (c) Five months (d) Four months

44. The individual in the group given the task of directing and coordinating is
(a) Leader (b) Supervisor (c) Instructor (d) Guide

45. A choice made between two or more alternative is called
(a) Assumption (b) Decision (c) Reporting (d) None

46. The cash book in maintained by
(a) DDO (b) EDO (c) DEO (d) Dy DEO

47. _____ are crowded, busy places in which students of diverse backgrounds and learning styles must be organized, directed, and actively involved in learning.
(a) Playgrounds (b) Classrooms (c) Washrooms (d) None of these

48. The best-managed classrooms as ones in which each learner is effectively engaged in constructing knowledge
(a) True (b) False

49. Children learn in various ways:
(a) Behavioural approach to learning (b) Cognitive approach to learning
(c) Constructivist approach to learning (d) All of these

50. Which statement is correct?
(a) A teacher models the values and behaviours that are expected from students
(b) The teacher uses the curriculum to teach values and behaviours
(c) The teacher devotes specific time and focus to the teaching of these behaviours and invites students to participate actively in upholding them.
(d) All of these

51. Who developed the dialectic method of discovering truth through reasoning and through conversations with

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fellow citizens (learning via discourse)?

(a) Socrates (b) Plato (c) Aristotle (d) Descartes

...o believed that truth and knowledge are to be found within us and can be discovered by self-reflection ...ection as a tool for developing thinking)?

(a) Socrates **(b) Plato** (c) Aristotle (d) Descartes

1. Who believed that truth and knowledge are to be found outside of us and can be discovered and explored through the senses (learning via inquiry)?

(a) Socrates (b) Plato **(c) Aristotle** (d) Descartes

54. Who believed that ideas can exist prior to experience and that the mind is separate from the body?

(a)Descartes (b) Thorndike (c) Romans (d) None of these

55. Who believed that a child's mind is like a blank state that is shaped by experiences; believed that we use our senses to gain experience and hence create knowledge?

(a) Rousseau (b) Kant (c) Skinner **(d) Locke**

56. Who suggeted that education should be shaped to the child; celebrated the concept of childhood and felt that children should be allowed to develop naturally?

(a) Rousseau (b) Kant (c) Skinner (d) Locke

57. Who referred to knowledge that was present before experience, or 'a priori' knowledge?

(a) Kant (b) Skinner (c) Thorndike (d) None of these

58. Psychologists are agreed that education implies can be regarded as

(a) Process (b) Product **(c) Both Process & Product** (d) None of these

59. In 19th century European psychologists devoted best attention to studies dealing with.....Imagery.

(a) Mental (b) Physical (c) Individual (d) Social

60. Which psychologists introduced the application of scientifically evolved principles and theories of learning in educaion sytem?

(a) Chinese **(b) American** (c) Germen (d) British

61. A teacher who manages the classroom from an ecological perspective would most likely_____.

(a) Plan numerous activities that cater to individual student interest

(b) Plan and orchestrate group activities very carefully

(c) stop a lesson as often as needed to ensure that disruptions are handled strictly

(d) attempt to find the underlying causes of a studnet's misbehavior

62. Successful educational practices evolve from the application of.....Methods.

(a) Analog **(b) Scientific** (c) Virtual (d) Technical

63. By Genetic meti ...l of stydying human development can be utilized.....

(a) Horizontal (b) Vertical **(c) Both Horizontal and vertical** (d) None of these

64. The.....method is very useful in some areas of investigation.

(a) Critical (b) Observation (c) Dialogue **(d) Questionnaire**

65. Skilled interviewer can discover many.....about the person interviewed.

(a) Feature (b) Values **(c) Facts** (d) Background

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66. .....includes data concerning family background and educational development.
(a) Case study (b) General behavior (c) Genetic approach (d) Adequacy

67. Psychological experiment is used to test concerning human.....
(a) Nature (b) Behavior (c) Education (d) Problems

68. Method of research is.....method of conducted experimentation probably.
(a) Exact (b) Refined (c) Both Exact and Refined (d) None of these

69. According to human factor, individuals may vary from.....today in their performance.
(a) Day (b) Week (c) Year (d) Month

70. For study purposes, the members of a group of young people can be differ among themselves in habits.....
(a) Abilities (b) Interests (c) Both Abilities and Interests (d) None of these

71. Teacher are closely associated with the.....process.
(a) Study (b) Learning (c) Evaluation (d) Observing

72. The teacher can provide the kind of stimulation to enable the child to become.....learner.
(a) Quality (b) Social (c) Interesting (d) Active

73. Children should be given an opportunity to..... the democratic way of life in school.
(a) Learn (b) Experience (c) Understand (d) Knowing

74. The value of satisfaction in.....is emphasizes by the psychologist now a days.
(a) Learning (b) Education (c) Management (d) Environment

75. For growth of children some parents and teachers were over concerned about providing .....conditions.
(a) Certain (b) Fundamentally (c) Powerful (d) Healthful

76. A teacher should have an intelligence quotient of:
(a) 120 (b) 125 (c) 130 (d) 135

77. When a teacher is certified to teach it does not mean his.....is completed.
(a) Learning (b) Education (c) Training (d) Planning

78. A quantitative description of experienced data is_____a measurement.
(a) Simply (b) Particularly (c) Individually (d) None of these

79. Community health agencies shoud recognize the importance of the_____aspect of education.
(a) Learning (b) Physical (c) Virtual (d) Healthy

80. In our schools and colleges, evaluation of individual readiness for further learning is becoming a common.
(a) Problem (b) Procedure (c) Practice (d) Agenda

81. A nervous or shy child cannot obtain the benefit from his _____ experiences.
(a) Personal (b) Learning (c) Social (d) None of these

82. Learning to read is a complex _____
(a) Procedure (b) Phenomenon (c) Activity (d) Behavior

83. The obtaining of thought from the written material can be possible through silent _____.
(a) Reading (b) Planning (c) Practice (d) Learning

84. A successful practice is the real test of _____ achievement.
(a) Teacher (b) Principal (c) Learning (d) Evaluation

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85. It is openly observed that _____ involves much more than measurement.
(a) Government (b) Environment (c) Learning (d) Evaluation

86. Environments should be main focus in the case of _____
(a) Learning (b) Institutes (c) Training (d) Teaching

87. Webster _____ evaluation as "examining and judging the worth quality, significance, amount, degree or condition of something."
(a) Defined (b) Described (c) Present (d) None of these

88. Who introduced the term mental tests?
(a) Jean Piaget (b) Cattell (c) Rousseau (d) Thorndike

89. An attitude of fair-minded appreciation of its value can be obtained through a consideration of mental ___
(a) Evaluation (b) Behavior (c) Measurement (d) Consideration

90. Which test represents the tests of abstract intelligence?
(a) Language (b) Percentage (c) Leadership (d) Measurement

91. The main purpose of the supervision of teaching should be the
(a) Advancement of pupil welfare (b) Proper utilization of school facilities
(c) Carrying out of the curriculum (d) Achievement of success in examination

92. Supervision should be primarily
(a) Privative and critical (b) Preventive and corrective
(c) Constructive and creative (d) Construction and critical

93. The basic purpose of supervision is to help
(a) Teachers in improving methods (b) Teachers in understanding pupil
(c) Children learn more effectively (d) Teachers in dealing pupils

94. The elementary school teachers are directly responsible to the
(a) Headmaster (b) DEO (c) Parents (d) Students

95. The criticism most frequently leveled at school administration is that:
(a) They like praise (b) They are to lazy
(c) They fail to provide leadership (d) They do not know teacher

96. The school headmaster are expected to
(a) Put into operation the course of study (b) Hold daily meetings
(c) Prepare the budget (d) All of the above

97. A supervisor is one who
(a) Provides friendly help (b)Inspects classrooms
(c) Gives directions (d)Criticizes the teaching method

98. The effective supervision is indicated by
(a) Good relations between teacher and supervisors (b)Helping teacher in their teaching
(c) Helping teachers becoming more self sufficient (d) Criticizing teacher's lessons

99. The school policy should be determined by:
(a) The professional educators (b)Headmasters (c)Citizens (d)Citizens and educators

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100. The chelf responsibility of the principal is
(a) Organize and administer the guidance programmed (b)Provide leadership in instructional plan
(c) Maintain school records (d) Handle discipline problems

101. The authorized person of staff performance is
(a) Teacher (b)Head teacher (c) Student (d)Clerk

102. The history of administration goes back to
(a) 5000 BC (b) 4000BC (c)800BC (d)1000BC

103. Administration means
(a) To look after (b) To protect (c) To run (d) To establish\

104. The function of educational administration and management is
(a) Instructional tasks (b)Non instructional tasks (c)Both a and b (d) None

105. Provision of good educational environment is
(a) Instructional tasks (b) Non instructional tasks (c) Both a and b (d) None

106. Authoritarian model is more suitable for
(a) Confidence (b) Improvement (c)Achievement (d) Discipline

107. Teacher salaries and allowances collectively are written in
(a) Cash Register (b) Acquaintance Roll (c)Contingent Register (d) None of these

108. To motivate the other to achieve certain goals is
(a)To motivate the other to achieve certain goals is
(a) Planning (b) Leading (c) Controlling (d) Organizing

109. A programme of activities which is designed to attain educational ends is
(a) Learning (b) Curriculum (c) Instruction (d) Syllabi

110. Superannuation retirement age in Pakistan is
(a) 60 Years (b) 65 Years (c) 75 Years (d) 80 Years

111. Pension is given if the retirement is after service of
(a) 25 Years (b) 30 Years (c) 45 Years (d) 50 Years

112. Person who possesses qualities of leadership is
(a) Leader (b) Manager (c) Administration (d) Officer

113. The process of making judgment is called
(a) Budgeting (b) Evaluation (c) Demonstration (d) Documentation

114. The characteristics of good planner are
(a) Optimistic (b) Motivator (c) Producer (d) All of them

115. What does E and D Rules mean
(a) Efficiency and duty rules (b)Efficiency and department rules
(c) Efficiency and discipline rules (d) Efficiency and discipline rules

116. First-year teacher typically describe classroom management problems as _____.
(a) very easy to deal with (b) moderately easy to deal with
(c) very difficult to deal with (d)none of the above, as feelings are quite mixed in this regard

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ANALYTICAL SKILL

1. 2 numbers differ by 5. If their product is 336, then the sum of the 2 numbers is:
(a) 21 (b) 51
(c) 28 (d) 37

2. The least number exactly divisible by 12,15,20,54 is
(a) 532 (b) 220
(c) 540 (d) 500

3. The diagonals of a rhombus are 15cm and 20cm.Find its area?
(a) 120sqcm (b) 300sqcm
(c) 150sqcm (d) 480sqcm

4. P and Q started business with Rs.15000 and Rs.10000 respectively. Find the share of P in an annual profit of Rs. 25000.
(a) Rs.8000 (b) Rs.6000
(c) Rs.10000 (d) Rs.15000

5. An amount doubles itself in 5 years with simple interest. What is the rate of interest?
(a) 20 (b) 25
(c) 33 (d) 35

6. In a cricket match five batsmen A, B, C, D and E scored an average of 36 runs. D scored 5 more than E; E scored 8 fewer than A; B scored as many as D and E combined; and B and C scored 107 between them. How many runs did E score?
(a) 62 (b) 45
(c) 28 (d) 20

7. If STRAY is coded as TUSBZ then how will MOURN be coded?
(a) LPVSO (b) NPVSO
(c) NVPSO (d) NPSVO

8. A lady pointing to a man in a photograph says, "The sister of the son of this man is my mother-in-law." How is the husband of the lady related to the man in the photograph?
(a) Maternal grandson
(b) Nephew
(c) Son
(d) Maternal grandfather

9. In a group of 15 people, 7 read French, 8 read English while 3 of them read none of these two. How many of them read French and English both?
(a) 0 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

10. The sum of the two digits of a two digit number is 14. The difference between the first digit and the second digit of the two digit number is 2. What is the product of the two digits of the two digit number?
(a) 56 (b) 48
(c) 45 (d) 65

11. If the following words are arranged according to the dictionary order then which will be the second word in that order?
(a) Expound (b) Exposure
(c) Expulsion (d) Expose

12. There are 16 teams in a soccer tournament. If everyone plays against everyone exactly once, how many games are there going to be?
(a) 119 (b) 120
(c) 1278 (d) 135

13. Ayesha says, "Nasir's grandfather is the only son of my father." How is Ayesha related to Nasir?
(a) Daughter (b) Sister
(c) Niece (d) Grandmother

14. One morning after sunrise, Ali started to walk. During this walking he met Sarwar who was coming from opposite direction. Ali watch that the shadow of Sarwar to the right of him Ali. To Which direction Ali was facing?
(a) East (b) West
(c) South (d) North

15. Awais started from his house towards North. After covering a distance of 8 km. he turned towards left and covered a distance of 6 km. What is the shortest distance now from his house?
(a) 10 km. (b) 12 km.
(c) 15 km (d) 18 km.

16. P started from his house towards west. After walking a distance of 25 m. He turned to the right and walked 10 m. He then again turned to the right and walked 15 m. After this he is to turn right at 135° and to cover 30 m. In which direction should he go?
(a) West (b) East
(c) South-West (d) North-East

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17. X started to walk straight towards south. After walking 5 m he turned to the left and walked 3 m. After this he turned to the right and walked 5 m Now to which direction X is facing?
(a) East (b) South
(c) North (d) West

18. Hamid in order to go to university started from his house in the east and came to a crossing. The road to the left ends in a theatre, straight ahead is the hospital. In which direction is the university?
(a) North (b) East
(c) West (d) South

19. After walking 6 km, I turned to the right and then walked 2 km. After then I turned to the left and walked 10 km. In the end, I was moving towards the North. From which direction did I start my journey?
(a) East (b) South
(c) North (d) West

20. Rai left home and cycled 10 km towards South, then turned right and cycled 5 km and then again turned right and cycled 10 km. After this he turned left and cycled 10 km. How many kilometers will he have to cycle to reach his home straight?
(a) 5 km (b) 15 km
(c) 18 km (d) 30 km

21. Laiba walked from A to B in the East 10 feet. Then she turned to the right and walked 3 feet. Again she turned to the right and walked 14 feet. How far is she from A?
(a) 2 feet (b) 5 feet
(c) 10 feet (d) 12 feet

22. One morning after sunrise Humera and Abida were talking to each other face to face at a crossing. If Abida's shadow was exactly to the right of Humera, Which direction Abida was facing?
(a) North (b) South
(c) East (d) West

23. If A × B means A is to the south of B; A + B means A is to the north of B; A % B means A is to the east of B; A – B means A is to the west of B; then in P % Q + R – S, S is in which direction with respect to Q?
(a) South-West (b) South-East
(c) North-East (d) North-West

24. One morning after sunrise, Sohail was standing facing a pole. The shadow of the pole fell exactly to his right. To which direction was he facing?
(a) East (b) South
(c) West (d) North

25. A child went 90 m in the East to look for his father, then he turned right and went 20 m. After this he turned right and after going 30 m he reached to his uncle's house. His father was not there. From there he went 100 m to his north and met his father. How far did he meet his father from the starting point?
(a) 70 m (b) 100 m
(c) 120 m (d) 180 m

26. Four friends A, B, C and D live in a same locality. The house of B is in the east of A's house but in the north of C's house. The house of C is in the west of D's house. D's house is in which direction of A's house?
(a) South-East (b) North-East
(c) East (d) South-West

27. Umar directly went from P, to Q which is 9 feet distant. Then he turns to the right and walked 4 feet. After this he turned to the right and walked a distance which is equal from P to Q. Finally he turned to the right and walked 3 feet. How far is he now from P?
(a) 3 feet (b) 4 feet
(c) 1 feet (d) 5 feet

28. Anwar walks 5 km towards East and then turns left and walks 6 km. Again he turns right and walks 9 km. Finally he turns to his right and walks 6 km. How far is he from the starting point?
(a) 26 km (b) 21 km
(c) 14 km (d) 9 km

29. Sultan started walking positioning his back towards the sun. After some time, he turned left, then turned right and towards the left again. In which direction is he going now?
(a) North or South (b) East or West
(c) North or West (d) South or West

30. Amir walked 25 m towards south. Then he turned to his left and walked 20 m. He then turned to his left and walked 25 m. He again turned to his right and walked 15 m. At what distance is he from the starting point and in which direction?
(a) 35 m East (b) 35 m North
(c) 30 m West (d) 45 m East

31. Village Q is to the North of the village P. The village R is in the East of Village Q. The village S is to the left of the village P. In which direction is the village S with respect to village R?
(a) West (b) South-West
(c) South (d) North-West

32. Rani moves towards South-East a distance of 7 km, then she moves towards West and

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travels a distance of 14 km. From here she moves towards North-West a distance of 7 km and finally she moves a distance of 4 km towards east. How far is she now from the starting point?
(a) 3 km (b) 4 km
(c) 10 km (d) 11 km

33. Ahmad runs 20 m towards East and turns to right and runs 10 m. Then he turns to the right and runs 9 m. Again he turns to right and runs 5 m. After this he turns to left and runs 12 m and finally he turns to right and 6 m. Now to which direction is Ahmad facing?
(a) East (b) West
(c) North (d) South

34. Sohail walks 20 km towards North. He turns left and walks 40 km. He again turns left and walks 20 km. Finally he moves 20 km after turning to the left. How far is he from his starting position?
(a) 20 km. (b) 30 km.
(c) 50 km. (d) 60 km.

35. From his house, Ali went 15 km to the North. Then he turned west and covered 10 km. Then he turned south and covered 5 km. Finally turning to the east, he covered 10 km. In which direction is he from his house?
(a) East (b) West
(c) North (d) South

36. One New York publisher has estimated that 50,000 to 60,000 people in the United States want an anthology that includes the complete works of William Shakespeare. And what accounts for this renewed interest in Shakespeare? As scholars point out, his psychological insights into both male and female characters are amazing even today. This paragraph best supports the statement that
(a) Shakespeare's characters are more interesting than fictional characters today.
(b) people even today are interested in Shakespeare's work because of the characters.
(c) New Yorkers have a renewed interested in the work of Shakespeare.
(d) Shakespeare was a psychiatrist as well as a playwright.

37. One of the warmest winters on record has put consumers in the mood to spend money. Spending is likely to be the strongest in thirteen years. During the month of February, sales of existing single-family homes hit an annual record rate of 4.75 million. This paragraph best supports the statement that
(a) more people buy houses in the month of February than in any other month.
(b) during the winter months, the prices of single-family homes are the lowest.
(c) there were about 4 million homes for sale during the month of February.
(d) warm winter weather is likely to affect the rate of home sales.

38. Generation Xers are those people born roughly between 1965 and 1981. As employees, Generation Xers tend to be more challenged when they can carry out tasks independently. This makes Generation Xers the most entrepreneurial generation in history. This paragraph best supports the statement that Generation Xers
(a) have a tendency to be self-directed workers
(b) have an interest in making history
(c) tend to work in jobs that require risk-taking behavior.
(d) like to challenge their bosses work attitudes.

39. If you're a fitness walker, there is no need for a commute to a health club. Your neighborhood can be your health club. You don't need a lot of fancy equipment to get a good workout either. All you need is a well-designed pair of athletic shoes. This paragraph best supports the statement that
(a) fitness walking is a better form of exercise than weight lifting.
(b) walking outdoors provides a better workout than walking indoors.
(c) fitness walking is a convenient and valuable form of exercise.
(d) poorly designed athletic shoes can cause major foot injuries.

40. In the past, consumers would rarely walk into an ice cream store and order low-fat ice cream. But that isn't the case today. An increasing health consciousness combined with a much bigger selection of tasty low-fat foods in all categories has made low-fat ice cream a very profitable item for ice cream store owners. This paragraph best supports the statement that
(a) low-fat ice cream produces more revenue than other low-fat foods.
(b) ice cream store owners no longer think that low-fat ice cream is an unpopular item.

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(c) low-fat ice cream is more popular than other kinds of ice cream.
(d) consumers are fickle and it is impossible to please them

41. Today's high school students spend too much time thinking about trivial and distracting matters such as fashion. Additionally, they often dress inappropriately on school grounds. Rather than spending time writing another detailed dress policy, we should make school uniforms mandatory. If students were required to wear uniforms, it would increase a sense of community and harmony in our schools and it would instil a sense of discipline in our students. Another positive effect would be that teachers and administrators would no longer have to act as clothing police, freeing them up to focus on more important issues. This paragraph best supports the statement that
(a) inappropriate clothing leads to failing grades.
(b) teachers and administrators spend at least 25% of their time enforcing the dress code.
(c) students are not interested in being part of a community
(d) school uniforms should be compulsory for high school students.

42. The criminal justice system needs to change. The system could be more just if it allowed victims the opportunity to confront the person who has harmed them. Also, mediation between victims and their offenders would give the offenders a chance to apologize for the harm they have done. This paragraph best supports the statement that victims of a crime should
(a) have the right to confront their offenders.
(b) learn the art of mediation.
(c) insist that their offenders be punished.
(d) have the right to impose a sentence on their offenders.

43. A few states in this country are considering legislation that would prohibit schools from using calculators before the sixth grade. Other states take a different position. Some states are insisting on the purchase of graphing calculators for every student in middle school. This paragraph best supports the statement that in this country
(a) there are at least two opinions about the use of calculators in schools.
(b) calculators are frequently a detriment to learning math.
(c) the price of graphing calculators is less when schools buy in bulk.
(d) the argument against calculators in schools is unfounded.

44. Today's workforce has a new set of social values. Ten years ago, a manager who was offered a promotion in a distant city would not have questioned the move. Today, a manager in that same situation might choose family happiness instead of career advancement. This paragraph best supports the statement that
(a) most managers are not loyal to the corporations for which they work.
(b) employees social values have changed over the past ten years.
(c) career advancement is not important to today's business managers.
(d) companies should require their employees to accept promotions.

45. It is well known that the world urgently needs adequate distribution of food, so that everyone gets enough. Adequate distribution of medicine is just as urgent. Medical expertise and medical supplies need to be redistributed throughout the world so that people in emerging nations will have proper medical care. This paragraph best supports the statement that
(a) the majority of the people in the world have never been seen by a doctor.
(b) food production in emerging nations has slowed during the past several years.
(c) the medical-supply industry should step up production of its products.
(d) many people who live in emerging nations are not receiving proper medical care

46. 10, 100, 200, 310, ?
(a) 300 (b) 400
(c) 410 (d) 430

47. 11, 10, ?, 100, 1001, 1000, 10001
(a) 101 (b) 111
(c) 121 (d) 131

48. 2, 7, 27, 107, 427, ?
(a) 1307 (b) 1707
(c) 1857 (d) 1957

49. 2, 15, 4, 12, 6, 7, ?, ?
(a) 8, 8 (b) 8, 0
(c) 2, 7 (d) 5, 8

50. 4832, 5840, 6848, ?
(a) 7810 (b) 7838
(c) 7856 (d) 7898

51. 5824, 5242, ?, 4247, 3823
(a) 4710 (b) 4718

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(c) 4810 (d) 4890

52. 2, 8, 16, 128, ?
(a) 2040 (b) 2042
(c) 2048 (d) 2050

53. 1, 2, 6, 7, 21, 22, 66, 67, ?
(a) 80 (b) 90
(c) 201 (d) 298

54. 0.5, 0.55, 0.65, 0.8, ?
(a) 0 (b) 0.88
(c) 1 (d) 100

55. 0, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 24, 26, ?
(a) 25 (b) 28
(c) 30 (d) 35

56. 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 25, ?
(a) 20 (b) 23
(c) 29 (d) 33

57. 5, 2, 7, 9, 16, 25, ?
(a) 41 (b) 43
(c) 45 (d) 48

58. 3, 12, 27, 48, 75, 108, ?
(a) 147 (b) 150
(c) 155 (d) 160

59. 3, 7, 23, 95, ?
(a) 310 (b) 350
(c) 479 (d) 498

60. 6, 18, 3, 21, 7, 56, ?
(a) 8 (b) 12
(c) 15 (d) 19

61. 4, 9, 25, ?, 121, 169, 289, 361
(a) 49 (b) 55
(c) 58 (d) 60

62. 6, 13, 28, 59, ?
(a) 100 (b) 110
(c) 113 (d) 122

63. 4, 12, 36, 108, ?
(a) 310 (b) 315
(c) 318 (d) 324

64. Which term of the series 5, 8, 11, 14,.....is 320?
(a) 100th (b) 105th
(c) 106th (d) 64th

65. 8, 9, 8, 7, 10, 9, 6, 11, 10, ?, 12
(a) 5 (b) 9
(c) 12 (d) 13

66. If South-East becomes North, North-East becomes West and so on. What will West become?
(a) North-East (b) North-West
(c) South-East (d) South-West

67. A man walks 5 km toward south and then turns to the right. After walking 3 km he turns to the left and walks 5 km. Now in which direction is he from the starting place?
(a) North (b) East
(c) North-East (d) South-West

68. Rashid put his timepiece on the table in such a way that at 6 P.M. hour hand points to North. In which direction the minute hand will point at 9.15 P.M. ?
(a) East (b) West
(c) North (d) South

69. Rana walked 20 m towards north. Then he turned right and walks 30 m. Then he turns right and walks 35 m. Then he turns left and walks 15 m. Finally he turns left and walks 15 m. In which direction and how many metres is he from the starting position?
(a) 25 m West (b) 20 m East
(c) 35 m West (d) 45 m East

70. Two cars start from the opposite places of a main road, 150 km apart. First car runs for 25 km and takes a right turn and then runs 15 km. It then turns left and then runs for another 25 km and then takes the direction back to reach the main road. In the mean time, due to minor break down the other car has run only 35 km along the main road. What would be the distance between two cars at this point?
(a) 65 km (b) 68 km
(c) 78 km (d) 90 km

71. Starting from the point X, Jani walked 15 m towards west. He turned left and walked 20 m. He then turned left and walked 15 m. After this he turned to his right and walked 12 m. How far and in which directions is now Jani from X?
(a) 32 m, South (b) 38 m, East
(c) 40 m, North (d) 44 m, South

72. A boy rode his bicycle Northward, then turned left and rode 1 km and again turned left and rode 2 km. He found himself 1 km west of his starting point. How far did he ride northward initially?
(a) 1.5 km (b) 2 km
(c) 4 km (d) 10 km

73. K is 40 m South-West of L. If M is 40 m South-East of L, then M is in which direction of K?
(a) East (b) West
(c) South (d) North

74. A man walks 2 km towards North. Then he turns to East and walks 10 km. After this he turns to North and walks 3 km. Again he turns towards East and walks 2 km. How far is he from the starting point?
(a) 8 km (b) 13 km
(c) 18 km (d) 22 km

75. The length and breadth of a room are 8 m and 6 m respectively. A cat runs along all the four walls and finally along a diagonal order to

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catch a rat. How much total distance is covered by the cat?
(a) 15 (b) 22
(c) 38 (d) 58

76. One morning Aeysha started to walk towards the Sun. After covering some distance she turned to right then again to the right and after covering some distance she again turns to the right. Now in which direction is she facing?
(a) North (b) South
(c) East (d) West

77. Some boys are sitting in three rows all facing North such that A is in the middle row. P is just to the right of A but in the same row. Q is just behind of P while R is in the North of (a) In which direction of R is Q?
(a) North-West (b) South-West
(c) North-East (d) South-East

78. He has been very FEEBLE since his illness
(a) Unwell (b) Thin
(c) Foolish (d) Weak

79. Introducing a man, a woman says, "He is the only son of my mother's mother." How is the man related to the woman?
(a) Uncle (b) Father
(c) Maternal uncle (d) Uncle

80. A train crosses a pole in 15 seconds, while it crosses 100 meter long platform in 25 seconds. The length of the train is –
(a) 125m (b) 135 m
(c) 159 m (d) 175 m

81. A house owner wants to get his house painted. He is told that this would require 25 kg of paint. Allowing for 15% wastage and assuming that the paint is available in 2kg tins, the number of tins required for painting the house is –
(a) 15 (b) 12
(c) 10 (d) 20

82. The difference in selling prices of a heater at gains of 5% and 7.5% is rupees 1.25 then the cost prize of heater is:
(a) 45 (b) 50
(c) 52.50 (d) 53.75

83. The town 'C' is there in between 'A' and 'B'. If Nasir travels from A to C with a speed of 4 km/hr and C to B with 6 km/hr, what is the average speed of Nasir from A to B?
(a) 4.8 km (b) 4.6 km
(c) 5 km (d) 5.2 km

84. If the cost price of 10 chairs be equal to selling price of 16 chairs, then the loss percentage will be
(a) 9.6 (b) 17.5
(c) 20 (d) 37.5

ANSWERS

1. d	2. c	3. c	4. d	5. a	6. d	7. b	8. a	9. b	10. b
11. d	12. a	13. d	14. c	15. a	16. c	17. b	18. a	19. b	20. b
21. b	22. a	23. b	24. b	25. b	26. a	27. c	28. c	29. a	30. a
31. b	32. c	33. c	34. a	35. c	35. b	37. d	38. a	39. c	40. b
41. d	42. a	43. a	44. b	45. d	46. d	47. a	48. b	49. b	50. c
51. b	52. c	53. c	54. c	55. d	56. c	57. a	58. a	59. c	60. a
61. a	62. d	63. d	64. c	65. a	66. c	67. d	68. b	69. d	70. a
71. a	72. b	73. a	74. b	75. c	76. a	77. d	78. d	79. c	80. c
81. a	82. b	83. a	84. d						

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ANALYTICAL SKILL

DIRECTIONS TO SOLVE

In each of the following questions, two statements numbered I and II are given. There may be cause and effect relationship between the two statements. These two statements may be the effect of the same cause or independent causes. These statements may be independent causes without having any relationship. Read both the statements in each question and mark your answer as

(a) If statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect;

(b) If statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect;

(c) If both the statements I and II are independent causes;

(d) If both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes; and

(e) If both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause.

1. **Statements:** The prices of petrol and diesel in the domestic market have remained unchanged for the past few months.
The crude oil prices in the international market have gone up substantially in the last few months.
   (a) Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
   (b) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
   (c) Both the statements I and II are independent causes
   (d) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes

2. **Statements:** The government has recently fixed the fees for professional courses offered by the unaided institutions which are much lower than the fees charged last year.
The parents of the aspiring students launched a severe agitation last year protesting against the high fees charged by the unaided institutions.
   (a) Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
   (b) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
   (c) Both the statements I and II are independent causes
   (d) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes

3. **Statements:** The Reserve Bank of Pakistan has recently put restrictions on few small banks in the country.
The small banks in the private and co-operative sector in Pakistan are not in a position to withstand the competitions of the bigger in the public sector.
   (a) Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
   (b) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
   (c) Both the statements I and II are independent causes
   (d) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes

4. **Statements:** All the schools in the area had to be kept closed for most part of the week.
Many parents have withdrawn their children from the local schools.
   (a) Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
   (b) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
   (c) Both the statements I and II are independent causes
   (d) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes

5. **Statements:** Pakistan has surpassed the value of tea exports this year over all the earlier years due to an increase in demand for quality tea in the European market.
There is an increase in demand of coffee in the domestic market during the last two years.
   (a) Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
   (b) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
   (c) Both the statements I and II are independent causes

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(d) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes

6. **Statements:** There is unprecedented increase in the number of young unemployed in comparison to the previous year. A large number of candidates submitted applications against an advertisement for the post of manager issued by a bank.
   (a) Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
   (b) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
   (c) Both the statements I and II are independent causes
   (d) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes

7. **Statements:** The police authority has recently caught a group of house breakers. The citizens group in the locality have started night vigil in the area.
   (a) Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
   (b) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
   (c) Both the statements I and II are independent causes
   (d) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
   (e) Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

8. **Statements:** Majority of the students in the college expressed their opinion against the college authority's decision to break away from the university and become autonomous.
   The university authorities have expressed their inability to provide grants to its constituent colleges.
   (a) Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
   (b) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
   (c) Both the statements I and II are independent causes
   (d) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes

9. **Statements:** The literacy rate in the district has been increasing for the last four years.
   The district administration has conducted extensive training programme for the workers involved in the literacy drive.
   (a) Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
   (b) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
   (c) Both the statements I and II are independent causes
   (d) Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

10. **Statements:** The school authority has asked the X Std. students to attend special classes to be conducted on Sundays.
    The parents of the X Std. students have withdrawn their wards from attending private tuitions conducted on Sundays.
    (a) Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
    (b) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
    (c) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
    (d) Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

11. **Statements:** The Government has imported large quantities of sugar as per trade agreement with other countries.
    The prices of sugar in the domestic market have fallen sharply in the recent months.
    (a) Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
    (b) Both the statements I and II are independent causes
    (c) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
    (d) Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

12. **Statements:** There is sharp decline in the production of oil seeds this year.
    The Government has decided to increase the import quantum of edible oil.
    (a) Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
    (b) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
    (c) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
    (d) Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

13. **Statements:** The private medical colleges have increased the tuition fees in the current year by 200 per cent over the last year's fees to meet the expenses.

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(d) Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

21. **Statements:** The government has decided to make all the information related to primary education available to the general public.
In the past, the general public did not have access to all these information related to primary education.
(a) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
(b) Both the statements I and II are independent causes
(c) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
(d) Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

22. **Statements:** The farmers have decided against selling their kharif crops to the Government agencies.
The Government has reduced the procurement price of kharif crops starting from last month to the next six months.
(a) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
(b) Both the statements I and II are independent causes
(c) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
(d) Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

23. **Statements:** The performance of most of the students in final exam of class X in the schools run by the Government was excellent.
Many teachers of the Government schools left the school and joined private schools.
(a) Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
(b) Both the statements I and II are independent causes
(c) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
(d) Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

24. **Statements:** There is considerable reduction in the number of people affected by water-borne diseases in City A during this rainy season.
The government has opened four new civil hospitals in City A in the beginning of the year.
(a) Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
(b) Both the statements I and II are independent causes
(c) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
(d) Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

25. **Statements:** The prices of vegetables have been increased considerably during this summer.
There is tremendous increase in the temperature during this summer thereby damaging crops greatly.
(a) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
(b) Both the statements I and II are independent causes
(c) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
(d) Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

26. **Statements:** There has been a high increase in the incidents of atrocities against women in the city during the past few months.
The police authority has been unable to nab the culprits who are committing crime against women.
(a) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
(b) Both the statements I and II are independent causes
(c) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
(d) Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

27. **Statements:** Rural and semi-urban areas in the country have been suffering due to load shedding for quite some time.
If the Government is not able to overcome the power crisis, load shedding will be extended even to the urban areas.
(a) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
(b) Both the statements I and II are independent causes
(c) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
(d) Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

28. **Statements:** The university authority has instructed all the colleges under its jurisdiction

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The Government medical colleges have not increased their fees in spite of price escalation.

(a) Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
(b) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
(c) Both the statements I and II are independent causes
(d) Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

14. **Statements:** Large number of people living in the low-lying areas has been evacuated during the last few days to safer places.
The Government has rushed in relief supplies to the people living in the affected areas.
(a) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
(b) Both the statements I and II are independent causes
(c) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
(d) Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

15. **Statements:**
It is the aim of the city's civic authority to get the air pollution reduced by 20% in the next two months.
The number of asthma cases in the city is constantly increasing.
(a) Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
(b) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
(c) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
(d) Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

16. **Statements:** The local co-operative credit society has decided to stop giving loans to farmers with immediate effect.
A large number of credit society members have withdrawn major part of their deposits from the credit society.
(a) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
(b) Both the statements I and II are independent causes
(c) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
(d) Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

17. **Statements:** The employees of the biggest bank in the country have given an indefinite strike call starting from third of the next month.
The employees of the Central Government have withdrawn their week long demonstrations.
(a) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
(b) Both the statements I and II are independent causes
(c) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
(d) Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

18. **Statements:** Police resorted to lathi-charge to disperse the unlawful gathering of large number of people.
The citizens' forum called a general strike in protest against the police atrocities.
(a) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
(b) Both the statements I and II are independent causes
(c) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
(d) Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

19. **Statements:** Majority of the citizens in the locality belongs to higher income group.
The sales in the local super market are comparatively much higher than in other localities.
(a) Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
(b) Both the statements I and II are independent causes
(c) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
(d) Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

20. **Statements:** The life today is too fast, demanding and full of variety in all aspects which at times leads to stressful situations.
Number of suicide cases among teenagers is on increase.
(a) Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
(b) Both the statements I and II are independent causes
(c) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes

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to ban use of all phones inside the college premises.

Majority of the teachers of the colleges signed a joint petition to the university complaining the disturbances caused by cell phone ring-tones inside the classrooms.

(a) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
(b) Both the statements I and II are independent causes
(c) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
(d) Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

29. **Statements:** Most of the steel producing companies in the country have made considerable profit during the last financial year.

Many Asian countries have been importing huge quantities of steel from Pakistan.

(a) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
(b) Both the statements I and II are independent causes
(c) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
(d) Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

30. **Statements:** There is increase in water level of all the water tanks supplying drinking water to the city during the last fortnight.

Most of the trains were cancelled last week due to water-logging on the tracks.

(a) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
(b) Both the statements I and II are independent causes
(c) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
(d) Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

ANSWERS

1. d	2. b	3. b	4. d	5. c	6. a	7. e	8. b	9. b	10. a
11. a	12. a	13. c	14. d	15. b	16. a	17. c	18. a	19. a	20. a
21. a	22. a	23. c	24. b	25. a	26. b	27. d	28. a	29. a	30. d

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DIRECTIONS TO SOLVE

Each problem consists of three statements. Based on the first two statements, the third statement may be true, false, or uncertain.

1. Tahira is older than Ali. Kosar is older than Tahira. Ali is older than Kosar. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
   (a) true (b) false
   (c) uncertain
2. Blueberries cost more than strawberries. Blueberries cost less than raspberries. Raspberries cost more than both strawberries and blueberries. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
   (a) true (b) false
   (c) uncertain
3. All the trees in the park are flowering trees. Some of the trees in the park are dogwoods. All dogwoods in the park are flowering trees. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
   (a) true (b) false
   (c) uncertain
4. Maria runs faster than Zeenat. Ali runs faster than Maria. Zeenat runs faster than Ali. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
   (a) true (b) false
   (c) uncertain
5. Apartments in the Riverdale Manor cost less than apartments in the Gaslight Commons. Apartments in the Livingston Gate cost more than apartments in the Gaslight Commons. Of the three apartment buildings, the Livingston Gate costs the most. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
   (a) true (b) false
   (c) uncertain
6. The Kingston Mall has more stores than the Galleria. The Four Corners Mall has fewer stores than the Galleria. The Kingston Mall has more stores than the Four Corners Mall. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
   (a) true (b) false
   (c) uncertain
7. All the tulips in Ali's garden are white. All the pansies in Ali's garden are yellow. All the flowers in Ali's garden are either white or yellow If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
   (a) true (b) false
   (c) uncertain
8. During the past year, Ali saw more movies than Sohail. Sohail saw fewer movies than Anwar. Anwar saw more movies than Josh. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
   (a) true (b) false
   (c) uncertain
9. Rahil weighs less than Faraz. Rahil weighs more than Baqir. Of the three boys, Baqir weighs the least. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
   (a) true (b) false
   (c) uncertain
10. All the offices on the 9th floor have wall-to-wall carpeting. No wall-to-wall carpeting is pink. None of the offices on the 9th floor has pink wall-to-wall carpeting. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
    (a) true (b) false
    (c) uncertain
11. Class A has a higher enrolment than Class (b)
    Class C has a lower enrolment than Class (b)
    Class A has a lower enrolment than Class (c)
    If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
    (a) true (b) false
    (c) uncertain
12. A fruit basket contains more apples than lemons. There are more lemons in the basket than there are oranges. The basket contains more apples than oranges. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
    (a) true (b) false
    (c) uncertain
13. The Shop and Save Grocery is south of Greenwood Pharmacy. Imran's house is northeast Greenwood Pharmacy. Imran's house is west of the Shop and Save Grocery. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
    (a) true (b) false
    (c) uncertain
14. Jamal is younger than Khalid. Shahid was born

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after Jamal. Khalid is older than Shahid. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
(a) true (b) false
(c) uncertain

On the day the Bilal triplets are born, Junaid weighs more than Farooq. Farooq weighs less than Mujahid. Of the three babies, Mujahid weighs the most. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
(a) true (b) false
(c) uncertain

16. The temperature on Monday was lower than on Tuesday. The temperature on Wednesday was lower than on Tuesday. The temperature on Monday was higher than on Wednesday If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
(a) true (b) false
(c) uncertain

17. Oat cereal has more fiber than corn cereal but less fiber than bran cereal. Corn cereal has more fiber than rice cereal but less fiber than wheat cereal. Of the three kinds of cereal, rice cereal has the least amount of fiber. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
(a) true (b) false
(c) uncertain

18. Maria is sitting in the desk behind Junaid. Junaid is sitting in the desk behind Bilal. Bilal is sitting in the desk behind Maria. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
(a) true (b) false
(c) uncertain

19. Battery X lasts longer than Battery Y. Battery Y doesn't last as long as Battery Z. Battery Z lasts longer than Battery X. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
(a) true (b) false
(c) uncertain

20. Spot is bigger than King and smaller than Sugar. Ralph is smaller than Sugar and bigger than Spot. King is bigger than Ralph. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
(a) true (b) false
(c) uncertain

21. Middletown is north of Centerville. Centerville is east of Penfield. Penfield is northwest of Middletown. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
(a) true (b) false
(c) uncertain

22. All spotted Gangles have long tails. Short-haired Gangles always have short tails. Long-tailed Gangles never have short hair. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
(a) true (b) false
(c) uncertain

23. All Lamels are Signots with buttons. No yellow Signots have buttons. No Lamels are yellow. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
(a) true (b) false
(c) uncertain

24. The hotel is two blocks east of the drugstore. The market is one block west of the hotel. The drugstore is west of the market. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
(a) true (b) false
(c) uncertain

25. A toothpick is useful. Useful things are valuable. A toothpick is valuable. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
(a) true (b) false
(c) uncertain

26. Tom puts on his socks before he puts on his shoes. He puts on his shirt before he puts on his jacket. Tom puts on his shoes before he puts on his shirt. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
(a) true (b) false
(c) uncertain

27. Three pencils cost the same as two erasers. Four erasers cost the same as one ruler. Pencils are more expensive than rulers. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
(a) true (b) false
(c) uncertain

28. Taking the train across town is quicker than taking the bus. Taking the bus across town is slower than driving a car. Taking the train across town is quicker than driving a car. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
(a) true (b) false
(c) uncertain

29. Cloudy days tend to be more windy than sunny days. Foggy days tend to be less windy than cloudy days. Sunny days tend to be less windy than foggy days. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is
(a) true (b) false
(c) uncertain

30. At a parking lot, a sedan is parked to the right of a pickup and to the left of a sport utility vehicle. A minivan is parked to the left of the pickup. The minivan is parked between the pickup and the sedan. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is

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(a) true (b) false
(c) uncertain

31. The bookstore has a better selection of postcards than the newsstand does. The selection of postcards at the drugstore is better than at the bookstore. The drugstore has a better selection of postcards than the bookstore or the newsstand. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is

(a) true (b) false
(c) uncertain

32. A jar of jelly beans contains more red beans than green. There are more yellow beans than red. The jar contains fewer yellow jelly beans than green ones. If the first two statements are true, the third statement is

(a) true (b) false
(c) uncertain

ANSWERS

1. b	2. a	3. a	4. b	5. a	6. a	7. c	8. c	9. a	10. a
11. b	12. a	13. b	14. a	15. c	16. c	17. a	18. b	19. c	20. b
21. b	22. c	23. a	24. a	25. a	26. c	27. b	28. c	29. c	30. b
31. a	32. b								

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ANALYTICAL SKILL

DIRECTIONS TO SOLVE

The logic problems in this set present you with three true statements: Fact 1, Fact 2, and Fact 3. Then, you are given three more statements (labeled I, II, and III), and you must determine which of these, if any, is also a fact. One or two of the statements could be true; all of the statements could be true; or none of the statements could be true. Choose your answer based solely on the information given in the first three facts.

1. Fact 1: All dogs like to run.
Fact 2: Some dogs like to swim.
Fact 3: Some dogs look like their masters.
If the first three statements are facts, which of the following statements must also be a fact?
I: All dogs who like to swim look like their masters.
II: Dogs who like to swim also like to run.
III: Dogs who like to run do not look like their masters.
(a) I only (b) II only
(c) II and III only
(d) None of the statements is a known fact.

2. Fact 1: Jessica has four children
Fact 2: Two of the children have blue eyes and two of the children have brown eyes.
Fact 3: Half of the children are girls.
If the first three statements are facts, which of the following statements must also be a fact?
I: At least one girl has blue eyes.
II: Two of the children are boys.
III: The boys have brown eyes.
(a) I only (b) II only
(c) II and III only
(d) None of the statements is a known fact.

3. Fact 1: All drink mixes are beverages.
Fact 2: All beverages are drinkable.
Fact 3: Some beverages are red.
If the first three statements are facts, which of the following statements must also be a fact?
I: Some drink mixes are red.
II: All beverages are drink mixes.
III: All red drink mixes are drinkable.
(a) I and II only (b) II only
(c) I and III only (d) III only

4. Fact 1: All chickens are birds.
Fact 2: Some chickens are hens.
Fact 3:Female birds lay eggs.
If the first three statements are facts, which of the following statements must also be a fact?
I: All birds lay eggs.
II: Some Hens are birds.
III: Some chickens are not hens.
(a) I only (b) II only
(c) II and III only
(d) None of the statements is a known fact.

5. Fact 1: All hats have brims.
Fact 2: There are black hats and blue hats.
Fact 3: Baseball caps are hats.
If the first three statements are facts, which of the following statements must also be a fact?
I: All caps have brims.
II: Some baseball caps are blue.
III: Baseball caps have no brims.
(a) I only (b) II only
(c) I and III only
(d) None of the statements is a known fact.

6. Fact 1: Eyeglass frames cost between $35 and $350.
Fact 2: Some eyeglass frames are made of titanium.
Fact 3: Some eyeglass frames are made of plastic.
If the first three statements are facts, which of the following statements must also be a fact?
I: Titanium eyeglass frames cost more than plastic frames.
II: Expensive eyeglass frames last longer than cheap frames.
III: Only a few eyeglass frames cost less than $35.
(a) I only (b) II only
(c) II and III only
(d) None of the statements is a known fact.

7. Fact 1: Most stuffed toys are stuffed with beans.
Fact 2: There are stuffed bears and stuffed tigers.
Fact 3: Some chairs are stuffed with beans.
If the first three statements are facts, which of the following statements must also be a fact?
I: Only children's chairs are stuffed with beans.

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II: All stuffed tigers are stuffed with beans.
III: Stuffed monkeys are not stuffed with beans.
(a) I only (b) II only
(c) II and III only
(d) None of the statements is a known fact.

8. Fact 1:Mary said, "Ann and I both have cats."
Fact 2: Ann said, "I don't have a cat."
Fact 3: Mary always tells the truth, but Ann sometimes lies.
If the first three statements are facts, which of the following statements must also be a fact?
I: Ann has a cat.
II: Mary has a cat.
III: Ann is lying.
(a) I only (b) II only
(c) I and II only
(d) All the statements are facts.

9. Fact 1: Pictures can tell a story.
Fact 2: All storybooks have pictures.
Fact 3: Some storybooks have words.
If the first three statements are facts, which of the following statements must also be a fact?
I: Pictures can tell a story better than words can.
II: The stories in storybooks are very simple.
III: Some storybooks have both words and pictures.
(a) I only (b) II only
(c) III only
(d) None of the statements is a known fact.

10. Fact 1: Some pens don't write.
Fact 2: All blue pens write.
Fact 3: Some writing utensils are pens.
If the first three statements are facts, which of the following statements must also be a fact?
I: Some writing utensils don't write.
II: Some writing utensils are blue.
III: Some blue writing utensils don't write.
(a) I only (b) I & II only
(c) II and III only
(d) None of the statements is a known fact

11. Fact 1: Islands are surrounded by water.
Fact 2: Maui is an island.
Fact 3: Maui was formed by a volcano.
If the first three statements are facts, which of the following statements must also be a fact?
I: Maui is surrounded by water.
II: All islands are formed by volcanoes.
III: All volcanoes are on islands.
(a) I only (b) II only
(c) II and III only
(d) None of the statements is a known fact.

12. Fact 1: Robert has four vehicles.
Fact 2: Two of the vehicles are red.
Fact 3: One of the vehicles is a minivan.
If the first three statements are facts, which of the following statements must also be a fact?
I: Robert has a red minivan.
II: Robert has three cars.
III: Robert's favourite colour is red.
(a) I only (b) II only
(c) II and III only
(d) None of the statements is a known fact.

ANSWERS

1. b	2. b	3. d	4. c	5. d	6. d	7. d	8. d	9. c	10. b
11. a	12. d								

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ANALYTICAL SKILL

DIRECTIONS TO SOLVE

Read the question carefully and choose the correct answer.

1. Four defensive football players are chasing the opposing wide receiver, who has the ball. Qamar is directly behind the ball carrier. Junaid and Babar are side by side behind Qamar. Zahid is behind Junaid and Babar. Qamar tries for the tackle but misses and falls. Babar trips. Which defensive player tackles the receiver?
   (a) Babar (b) Zahid
   (c) Junaid (d) Qamar
2. A four-person crew from Classic Colors is painting Mr. Field's house. Michael is painting the front of the house. Ross is in the alley behind the house painting the back. Jed is painting the window frames on the north side, Shawn is on the south. If Michael switches places with Jed, and Jed then switches places with Shawn, where is Shawn?
   (a) in the alley behind the house
   (b) on the north side of the house
   (c) in front of the house
   (d) on the south side of the house
3. In a four-day period Monday through Thursday each of the following temporary office workers worked only one day, each a different day. Ms. Johnson was scheduled to work on Monday, but she traded with Mr. Carter, who was originally scheduled to work on Wednesday. Ms. Falk traded with Mr. Kirk, who was originally scheduled to work on Thursday. After all the switching was done, who worked on Tuesday?
   (a) Mr. Carter (b) Ms. Falk
   (c) Ms. Johnson (d) Mr. Kirk
4. Four people witnessed a mugging. Each gave a different description of the mugger. Which description is probably right?
   (a) He was average height, thin, and middle-aged.
   (b) He was tall, thin, and middle-aged.
   (c) He was tall, thin, and young.
   (d) He was tall, of average weight, and middle-aged.
5. Ms. Forest likes to let her students choose who their partners will be; however, no pair of students may work together more than seven class periods in a row. Adam and Baxter have studied together seven class periods in a row. Carter and Dennis have worked together three class periods in a row. Carter does not want to work with Adam. Who should be assigned to work with Baxter?
   (a) Carter (b) Adam
   (c) Dennis (d) Forest
6. At the baseball game, Henry was sitting in seat 253. Maria was sitting to the right of Henry in seat 254. In the seat to the left of Henry was George. Inez was sitting to the left of George. Which seat is Inez sitting in?
   (a) 251 (b) 254
   (c) 255 (d) 256
7. As they prepare for the state championships, one gymnast must be moved from the Level 2 team to the Level 1 team. The coaches will move the gymnast who has won the biggest prize and who has the most experience. In the last competition, Roberta won a bronze medal and has competed seven times before. Jamie has won a silver medal and has competed fewer times than Roberta. Beth has won a higher medal than Jamie and has competed more times than Roberta. Michele has won a bronze medal, and it is her third time competing. Who will be moved to the Level 1 team?
   (a) Roberta (b) Beth
   (c) Michele (d) Jamie
8. Four friends in the sixth grade were sharing a pizza. They decided that the oldest friend would get the extra piece. Randy is two months older than Greg, who is three months younger than Ned. Kent is one month older than Greg. Who should get the extra piece of pizza?
   (a) Randy (b) Greg
   (c) Ned (d) Kent
9. The high school math department needs to appoint a new chairperson, which will be based on seniority. Ms. West has less seniority than Mr. Temple, but more than Ms. Brody. Mr. Rhodes has more seniority than Ms. West, but less than Mr. Temple. Mr. Temple doesn't want the job. Who will be the new math department

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chairperson?
(a) Mr. Rhodes (b) Mr. Temple
(c) Ms.West (d) Ms. Brody

10. Danielle has been visiting friends in Ridge-wood for the past two weeks. She is leaving tomorrow morning and her flight is very early. Most of her friends live fairly close to the airport. Madison lives ten miles away. Frances lives five miles away, Samantha, seven miles. Alexis is farther away than Frances, but closer than Samantha. Approximately how far away from the airport is Alexis?
(a) nine miles (b) seven miles
(c) eight miles (d) six miles

11. Nurse Kemp has worked more night shifts in a row than Nurse Rogers, who has worked five. Nurse Miller has worked fifteen night shifts in a row, more than Nurses Kemp and Rogers combined. Nurse Calvin has worked eight night shifts in a row, less than Nurse Kemp. How many night shifts in a row has Nurse Kemp worked?
(a) eight (b) nine
(c) ten (d) eleven

12. Children are in pursuit of a dog whose leash has broken. James is directly behind the dog. Ruby is behind James. Rachel is behind Ruby. M ahead of the dog walking down the stre opposite direction. As the children and dog Max turns around and joins the pursuit. He runs in behind Ruby. James runs faster and is alongside the dog on the left. Ruby runs fa er and is alongside the dog on the right. W h child is directly behind the dog?
(a) James (b) Ruby
(c) Rachel (d) Max

ANSWERS

1. c	2. c	3. d	4. b	5. a	6. a	7. b	8. c	9. a	10. d
11. b	12. d								

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ANALYTICAL SKILL

1. Y is in the East of X which is in the North of Z. If P is in the South of Z, then in which direction of Y, is P?
   (a) East (b) North
   (c) South-East (d) South-west
2. If South-East becomes North, North-East becomes West and so on. What will West become?
   (a) North-East (b) North-West
   (c) South-East (d) South-West
3. A man walks 5 km toward south and then turns to the right. After walking 3 km he turns to the left and walks 5 km. Now in which direction is he from the starting place?
   (a) North (b) East
   (c) North-East (d) South-West
4. Rashid put his timepiece on the table in such a way that at 6 P.M. hour hand points to North. In which direction the minute hand will point at 9.15 P.M.?
   (a) East (b) West
   (c) North (d) South
5. Rana walked 20 m towards north. Then he turned right and walks 30 m. Then he turns right and walks 35 m. Then he turns left and walks 15 m. Finally he turns left and walks 15 m. In which direction and how many metres is he from the starting position?
   (a) 25 m West (b) 20 m East
   (c) 35 m West (d) 45 m East
6. Two cars start from the opposite places of a main road, 150 km apart. First car runs for 25 km and takes a right turn and then runs 15 km. It then turns left and then runs for another 25 km and then takes the direction back to reach the main road. In the mean time, due to minor break down the other car has run only 35 km along the main road. What would be the distance between two cars at this point?
   (a) 65 km (b) 68 km
   (c) 78 km (d) 90 km
7. Starting from the point X, Jani walked 15 m towards west. He turned left and walked 20 m. He then turned left and walked 15 m. After this he turned to his right and walked 12 m. How far and in which directions is now Jani from X?
   (a) 32 m, South (b) 38 m, East
   (c) 40 m, North (d) 44 m, South
8. A boy rode his bicycle Northward, then turned left and rode 1 km and again turned left and rode 2 km. He found himself 1 km west of his starting point. How far did he ride northward initially?
   (a) 1.5 km (b) 2 km
   (c) 4 km (d) 10 km
9. K is 40 m South-West of L. If M is 40 m South-East of L, then M is in which direction of K?
   (a) East (b) West
   (c) South (d) North
10. A man walks 2 km towards North. Then he turns to East and walks 10 km. After this he turns to North and walks 3 km. Again he turns towards East and walks 2 km. How far is he from the starting point?
    (a) 8 km (b) 13 km
    (c) 18 km (d) 22 km
11. The length and breadth of a room are 8 m and 6 m respectively. A cat runs along all the four walls and finally along a diagonal order to catch a rat. How much total distance is covered by the cat?
    (a) 15 (b) 22
    (c) 38 (d) 58
12. One morning Aysha started to walk towards the Sun. After covering some distance she turned to right then again to the right and after covering some distance she again turns to the right. Now in which direction is she facing?
    (a) North (b) South
    (c) East (d) West
13. Some boys are sitting in three rows all facing North such that A is in the middle row. P is just to the right of A but in the same row. Q is just behind of P while R is in the North of (a) In which direction of R is Q?
    (a) North-West (b) South-West
    (c) North-East (d) South-East
14. One morning after sunrise, Ali started to walk. During this walking he met Sarwar who was coming from opposite direction. Ali watch that the shadow of Sarwar to the right of him Ali. To Which direction Ali was facing?
    (a) East (b) West
    (c) South (d) North

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15. Awais started from his house towards North. After covering a distance of 8 km. he turned towards left and covered a distance of 6 km. What is the shortest distance now from his house?
(a) 10 km. (b) 12 km.
(c) 15 km (d) 18 km.

16. P started from his house towards west. After walking a distance of 25 m. He turned to the right and walked 10 m. He then again turned to the right and walked 15 m. After this he is to turn right at 135° and to cover 30 m. In which direction should he go?
(a) West (b) East
(c) South-West (d) North-East

17. X started to walk straight towards south. After walking 5 m he turned to the left and walked 3 m. After this he turned to the right and walked 5 m Now to which direction X is facing?
(a) East (b) South
(c) North (d) West

18. Hamid in order to go to university started from his house in the east and came to a crossing. The road to the left ends in a theatre, straight ahead is the hospital. In which direction is the university?
(a) North (b) East
(c) West (d) South

19. After walking 6 km, I turned to the right and then walked 2 km. After then I turned to the left and walked 10 km. In the end, I was moving towards the North. From which direction did I start my journey?
(a) East (b) South
(c) North (d) West

20. Rai left home and cycled 10 km towards South, then turned right and cycled 5 km and then again turned right and cycled 10 km. After this he turned left and cycled 10 km. How many kilometers will he have to cycle to reach his home straight?
(a) 5 km (b) 15 km
(c) 18 km (d) 30 km

21. Laiba walked from A to B in the East 10 feet. Then she turned to the right and walked 3 feet. Again she turned to the right and walked 14 feet. How far is she from A?
(a) 2 feet (b) 5 feet
(c) 10 feet (d) 12 feet

22. One morning after sunrise Humera and Abida were talking to each other face to face at a crossing. If Abida's shadow was exactly to the right of Humera, Which direction Abida was facing?
(a) North (b) South
(c) East (d) West

23. If A × B means A is to the south of B; A + B means A is to the north of B; A % B means A is to the east of B; A – B means A is to the west of B; then in P % Q + R – S, S is in which direction with respect to Q?
(a) South-West (b) South-East
(c) North-East (d) North-West

24. One morning after sunrise, Sohail was standing facing a pole. The shadow of the pole fell exactly to his right. To which direction was he facing?
(a) East (b) South
(c) West (d) North

25. A child went 90 m in the East to look for his father, then he turned right and went 20 m. After this he turned right and after going 30 m he reached to his uncle's house. His father was not there. From there he went 100 m to his north and met his father. How far did he meet his father from the starting point?
(a) 70 m (b) 100 m
(c) 120 m (d) 180 m

26. Four friends A, B, C and D live in a same locality. The house of B is in the east of A's house but in the north of C's house. The house of C is in the west of D's house. D's house is in which direction of A's house?
(a) South-East (b) North-East
(c) East (d) South-West

27. Umar directly went from P, to Q which is 9 feet distant. Then he turns to the right and walked 4 feet. After this he turned to the right and walked a distance which is equal from P to Q. Finally he turned to the right and walked 3 feet. How far is he now from P?
(a) 3 feet (b) 4 feet
(c) 1 feet (d) 5 feet

28. Anwar walks 5 km towards East and then turns left and walks 6 km. Again he turns right and walks 9 km. Finally he turns to his right and walks 6 km. How far is he from the starting point?
(a) 26 km (b) 21 km
(c) 14 km (d) 9 km

29. Sultan started walking positioning his back towards the sun. After some time, he turned left, then turned right and towards the left again. In which direction is he going now?
(a) North or South (b) East or West
(c) North or West (d) South or West

30. Amir walked 25 m towards south. Then he turned to his left and walked 20 m. He then turned to his left and walked 25 m. He again

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turned to his right and walked 15 m. At what distance is he from the starting point and in which direction?
(a) 35 m East (b) 35 m North
(c) 30 m West (d) 45 m East

31. Village Q is to the North of the village P. The village R is in the East of Village Q. The village S is to the left of the village P. In which direction is the village S with respect to village R?
(a) West (b) South-West
(c) South (d) North-West

32. Rani moves towards South-East a distance of 7 km, and then she moves towards West and travels a distance of 14 km. From here she moves towards North-West a distance of 7 km and finally she moves a distance of 4 km towards east. How far is she now from the starting point?
(a) 3 km (b) 4 km
(c) 10 km (d) 11 km

33. Ahmad runs 20 m towards East and turns to right and runs 10 m. Then he turns to the right and runs 9 m. Again he turns to right and runs 5 m. After this he turns to left and runs 12 m and finally he turns to right and 6 m. Now to which direction is Ahmad facing?
(a) East (b) West
(c) North (d) South

34. Sohail walks 20 km towards North. He turns left and walks 40 km. He again turns left and walks 20 km. Finally he moves 20 km after turning to the left. How far is he from his starting position?
(a) 20 km. (b) 30 km
(c) 50 km. (d) 60 km

35. From his house, Ali went 15 km to the North. Then he turned west and covered 10 km. Then he turned south and covered 5 km. Finally turning to the east, he covered 10 km. In which direction is he from his house?
(a) East (b) West
(c) North (d) South

ANSWERS

1. d	2. c	3. d	4. b	5. d	6. a	7. a	8. b	9. a	10. b
11. c	12. a	13. d	14. c	15. a	16. c	17. b	18. a	19. b	20. b
21. b	22. a	23. b	24. b	25. b	26. a	27. c	28. c	29. a	30. a
31. b	32. c	33. c	34. a	35. c					

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INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT (I.Q)

SET - 1

1. If the cost price of 15 tables be equal to the selling price of 20 tables, the loss percent in the transaction is
(a) 18% (b) 25%
(c) 24% (d) 20%

2. The ratio of Rita's age to her mother's age is 3:8. The difference of their ages is 35 years. The ratio of their ages after 4 years will be:
(a) 7:12 (b) 5:12
(c) 38:43 (d) 42:47

3. A certain distance is covered at a certain speed. If half of this distance is covered in double the time, the ratio of the two speed is
(a) 4:1 (b) 1:4
(c) 2:1 (d) 1:2

4. The sum of three numbers is 98.If the ratio of the first to the second is 2:3 and that of the second to the third is 5:8, then the second number is
(a) 30 (b) 20
(c) 38 (d) 48

5. A and B have monthly incomes in the ratio 5:6 and monthly expenditures in the ratio3:4.If they save Rs.1800 and Rs.1600 respectively, find the monthly income of B.
(a) Rs. 3400 (b) Rs. 2700
(c) Rs. 1720 (d) Rs. 7200

6. The ratio of the numbers of boys and girls of a school with 504 students is 13:11.What will be the new ratio if 12 more girls are admitted?
(a) 91:81 (b) 81:91
(c) 9:10 (d) 10:9

7. The sum of two numbers is 40 and their difference is 4.The ratio of the numbers is
(a) 21:19 (b) 22:9
(c) 11:9 (d) 11:18

8. A businessman allows a discount of 5% for cash payment. How much percent above the cost price should be marked to make a gain of 14%?
(a) 20% (b) 15%
(c) 18% (d) 25%

9. A sum of money at simple interest doubles in 10 years. In how many years will it amount to 4 times itself?
(a) 25 years (b) 35 years
(c) 30 years (d) 75 years

10. A military camp has provision for 50 days. If after 10 days 500 more soldiers joined the camp and the provisions lasted for 35 days only. How many men were there in the camp?
(a) 1700 (b) 3600
(c) 4000 (d) 3500

11. If 9 men or 15 women can do a piece of work in 25 days, then 39 men and 10 women will complete the same work in?
(a) 4 days (b) 6 days
(c) 5 days (d) 7 days

12. Average weight of 30 students of a class is 40kg.If the weight of a teacher be included, the average increase by 1kg.What is the weight of the teacher?
(a) 71kg (b) 81kg
(c) 61kg (d) 51kg

13. The adult population of a village is 6400.If 30% of the population is literate, what is the number of illiterate?
(a) 4920 (b) 3720
(c) 4480 (d) 3280

14. A trader marks his goods at 50% above the cost price but allows a discount of 20% on the market price. The profit percent is?
(a) 20 (b) 25
(c) 15 (d) 10

15. If the sum of three consecutive odd natural numbers is 57, then the first number is?
(a) 17 (b) 18
(c) 27 (d) 19

16. Profit after selling a commodity for Rs.524 is the same as loss after selling it for Rs.452.The cost price of the commodity is?
(a) Rs.488 (b) Rs.485
(c) Rs.480 (d) Rs.500

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17. In a division problem the divisor is 4 times the quotient and 3 times the remainder. If remained is 4, then the dividend is?
(a) 12 (b) 40
(c) 42 (d) 44

18. A can do a piece of work in 60 days. He works for 15 days and then B alone finishes the remaining work in 30 days. The two together can finish the work in
(a) 30 days (b) 32 days
(c) 25 days (d) 24 days

19. A train 800 meters long is running at the speed of 78 km/hr. If it crosses a tunnel in 1 minute, then the length of the tunnel (in meters)is?
(a) 77200 (b) 500
(c) 1300 (d) 13

20. A reduction of 20% in the price of rice enables a person to buy 3.5 kg more rice for Rs.385.The original price of rice per kg is?
(a) Rs.25 (b) Rs.22.5
(c) Rs.27.5 (d) Rs.20

21. In an examination 70% of the candidates passed in English,80% passed in Mathematics and 10% failed in both the subjects. If 144 candidates passed in both, the total number of candidates was?
(a) 375 (b) 240
(c) 200 (d) 125

22. Successive discounts of 10% and 20% are equivalent to a single discount of?
(a) 28% (b) 30%
(c) 15% (d) 72%

23. The difference between simple and compound interests on a sum of money at 4% per annum for 2 years is Rs.8.The sum is?
(a) Rs.400 (b) Rs.4000
(c) Rs.800 (d) Rs.5000

24. The length of a rectangle is decreased by 10% and its breadth increased by 10%.By what percent is its area changed?
(a) 0% (b) 5%
(c) 1% (d) 100%

25. 6 workers can do a particular work in 20 days. Then how many days will take 12 workers to do the same work?
(a) 6 (b) 12
(c) 10 (d) 11

26. 25% of the number is added to square of 58.The answer obtained is 3676.what is the number?
(a) 1112 (b) 1248
(c) 1024 (d) 1284

27. The average of 5 consecutive odd numbers is95.What is the 4th number?
(a) 97 (b) 93
(c) 99 (d) 95

28. A train passes a platform of 200m with a speed of 60km/hr in 27 sec. what is the length of the train?
(a) 250m (b) 275m
(c) 240m (d) 210m

29. Three secretaries can type six manuscripts in twelve days, how many days would it take for two secretaries to type three such manuscripts?
(a) 6 (b) 9
(c) 11 (d) 13

30. In a sports competition 16 teams play league matches. If each team plays against every other team once only then how many matches are played?
(a) 256 (b) 120
(c) 180 (d) 160

31. 'Moon' is related to 'Satellite' in the same way 'Earth' is related to -
(a) Asteroid (b) Solar system
(c) Planet (d) Sun

32. Identify the odd number out?
(a) 533 (b) 692
(c) 997 (d) 825

33. How many times zero are used between 1 to 100 numbers?
(a) 20 (b) 12
(c) 11 (d) 10

34. Find the sum of first 100 natural numbers
(a) 5050 (b) 5005
(c) 9900 (d) 9050

35. If 3 men or 6 boys can do a piece of work in 20 days then how many days with 6 men and 8 boys take to do the same work?
(a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 8

36. If a quarter kilogram costs Rs. 60 then how much will cost for 150 grams?
(a) Rs. 30 (b) Rs. 24
(c) Rs. 36 (d) Rs. 40

37. If 10 cats can kill 10 rats in 10 minutes how

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long will it take 100 cats to kill 100 rats?
(a) 1 minutes (b) 10 minute
(c) 100 minutes (d) 10000 minutes

38. At what rate of simple interest per annum an amount will be doubled in 10 years?
(a) 10% (b) 7.5%
(c) 16% (d) 15%

39. Water is filled in a cylindrical vessel in such a way that its volume doubles after every five minutes. If it takes 30 minutes for the vessel to be full, then the vessel will be one fourth full in.
(a) 20 minute (b) 25 minutes
(c) 7 minutes (d) 10 minutes

40. Which number will come next?
2, 5, 8, 11, 14, _____
(a) 18 (b) 17
(c) 19 (d) 16

41. Which number will come next?
1, 1, 8, 4, 27, 9, _____
(a) 4 (b) 6
(c) 9 (d) 16

42. Which number will come next?
2, 20, 74, 110, _____
(a) 115 (b) 132
(c) 114 (d) 182

43. Which number will come next?
2, 6, 12, 20, 30, 42, _____
(a) 56 (b) 54
(c) 50 (d) 62

44. Insert the missing number:
6 8 10 11 14 15
(a) 12 (b) 16
(c) 14 (d) 18

45. Which number will come next?
1, 2, 2, 5, 3, 10, _____
(a) 12 (b) 8
(c) 6 (d) 4

46. Which number will come next?
5, 3, 6, 2, 7, 1, _____
(a) 0 (b) 2
(c) 8 (d) 4

47. Which number will come next?
8, 13, 10, 15, 12, 17, 14, _____
(a) 19 (b) 22
(c) 16 (d) 20

48. Insert the missing number:
17 (112) 39 28 (...) 49
(a) 164 (b) 144
(c) 154 (d) 174

49. Insert the missing number:
234 (333) 257 345 (...) 678
(a) 233 (b) 333
(c) 133 (d) 433

50. Which number will come next?
1, 2, 4, 8, 16, _____
(a) 20 (b) 24
(c) 28 (d) 32

51. Which number will come next?
6, 3, 12, 6, 24, _____
(a) 12 (b) 18
(c) 30 (d) 48

52. Which number will come next?
1, 1, 6, 6, 11, 11, _____
(a) 11 (b) 13
(c) 16 (d) 17

53. Which number will come next?
64, 32, 16, 8, _____
(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 4

54. Which number will come next?
87, 90, 84, 88, 81, _____
(a) 85 (b) 98
(c) 86 (d) 76

55. Which number will come next?
3, 6, 5, 20, 7, 42, 9, _____
(a) 60 (b) 54
(c) 72 (d) 66

56. Which number will come next?
2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, _____
(a) 12 (b) 15
(c) 14 (d) 16

57. Which number will come next?
0, 1, 8, 27, 64, _____
(a) 122 (b) 125
(c) 128 (d) 256

58. Which number will come next?
1, 0, 3, 2, 5, 6, _____
(a) 9 (b) 8
(c) 7 (d) 10

59. 8, 13, 21, 32, 47, 63, 83
(a) 13 (b) 21
(c) 32 (d) 47

60. 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 96
(a) 4 (b) 32
(c) 64 (d) 96

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61. 3, 4, 10, 32, 136, 685, 4116
(a) 10 (b) 32
(c) 136 (d) 4116

62. 105, 85, 60, 30, 0, - 45, - 90
(a) 105 (b) 60
(c) 0 (d) -45

63. 2, 5, 10, 17, 26, 37, 50, 64
(a) 17 (b) 26
(c) 37 (d) 64

64. 125, 126, 124, 127, 123, 129
(a) 126 (b) 124
(c) 123 (d) 129

65. 2, 5, 10, 50, 500, 5000
(a) 5 (b) 10
(c) 50 (d) 5000

66. 1,3,12,25,48
(a) 3 (b) 12
(c) 25 (d) 48

67. 105, 85, 60, 30, 0, - 45, - 90
(a) 105 (b) 60
(c) 0 (d) -45

68. 2, 5, 10, 17, 26, 37, 50, 64
(a) 17 (b) 26
(c) 37 (d) 64

69. 125, 126, 124, 127, 123, 129
(a) 126 (b) 124
(c) 123 (d) 129

70. 2, 5, 10, 50, 500, 5000
(a) 5 (b) 10
(c) 50 (d) 5000

71. 1,3,12,25,48
(a) 3 (b) 12
(c) 25 (d) 48

72. 2, 6, 24, 96, 285, 568, 567
(a) 6 (b) 24
(c) 285 (d) 567

73. 3, 2, 8, 9, 13, 22, 18, 32, 23, 42
(a) 8 (b) 9
(c) 13 (d) 22

74. 196, 169, 144, 121, 101
(a) 101 (b) 121
(c) 169 (d) 196

75. Y is in the East of X which is in the North of Z. If P is in the South of Z, then in which direction of Y, is P?
(a) North (b) South
(c) South-East (d) None of these

76. If South-East becomes North, North-East becomes West and so on. What will West become?
(a) North-East (b) North-West
(c) South-East (d) South-West

77. A man walks 5 km toward south and then turns to the right. After walking 3 km he turns to the left and walks 5 km. Now in which direction is he from the starting place?
(a) West (b) South
(c) North-East (d) South-West

78. Azam Ali put his timepiece on the table in such a way that at 6 P.M. hour hand points to North. In which direction the minute hand will point at 9.15 P.M. ?
(a) South-East (b) South
(c) North (d) West

79. Qasim Ali walked 20 m towards north. Then he turned right and walks 30 m. Then he turns right and walks 35 m. Then he turns left and walks 15 m. Finally he turns left and walks 15 m. In which direction and how many metres is he from the starting position?
(a) 15 m West (b) 30 m East
(c) 30 m West (d) 45 m East

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

81. Which number will come next?
5, 14, 27, 44, 65, _____
(a) 109 (b) 90
(c) 88 (d) 180

82. Which number will come next?
1, 4, 10, 22, 46, _____
(a) 68 (b) 48
(c) 12 (d) 94

83. Which number will come next?
3, 6, 8, 16, 19, _____
(a) 21 (b) 38
(c) 35 (d) 36

84. Insert the missing number:
4 5 7 11 19
(a) 22 (b) 32
(c) 35 (d) 24

85. Insert the missing number:
341 (250) 466 282 ( ) 398

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(a) 228 (b) 232
(c) 226 (d) 240

86. Which number will come next?
4, 11, 7, 14, 10, 17, ____
(a) 24 (b) 13
(c) 20 (d) 21

87. Insert the missing number:
8 7 9 13 21
(a) 40 (b) 38
(c) 37 (d) 39

88. Insert the missing number:
64 48 36 34
(a) 33 (b) 32
(c) 38 (d) 30

89. Insert the missing number:
7 14 10 12 14 9
(a) 19 (b) 17
(c) 14 (d) 15

90. Insert the missing number:
17 (102) 12 14 ( ) 11
(a) 75 (b) 76
(c) 77 (d) 78

91. What is essential part of book
(a) fiction (b) pages
(c) pictures (d) learning

92. What is essential part of language
(a) tongue (b) slang
(c) writing (d) words

93. What is essential part of school
(a) student (b) report card
(c) test (d) learning

94. What is essential part of pain?
(a) Cut (b) burn
(c) Nuisance (d) hurt

95. What is essential part of gala
(a) Celebration (b) tuxedo
(c) Appetizer (d) orator

96. What is essential part of monopoly?
(a) Corrupt (b) exclusive
(c) Rich (d) gigantic

97. What is essential part of guitar
(a) Band (b) teacher
(c) Songs (d) strings

98. What is essential part of election?
(a) President (b) voter
(c) November (d) nation

99. What is essential part of shoe?
(a) Sole (b) leather
(c) Laces (d) walking

100. What is essential part of swimming?
(a) pool (b) bathing suit
(c) water (d) life jacket

ANSWERS

1. b	2. b	3. a	4. a
5. d	6. a	7. c	8. a
9. c	10. d	11. c	12. a
13. c	14. a	15. a	16. a
17. b	18. d	19. b	20. c
21. b	22. a	23. c	24. c
25. c	26. b	27. a	28. a
29. b	30. b	31. c	32. b
33. c	34. a	35. b	36. c
37. b	38. a	39. a	40. b
41. d	42. d	43. a	44. d
45. d	46. c	47. a	48. c
49. b	50. d	51. a	52. c
53. d	54. c	55. c	56. c
57. d	58. c	59. d	60. d
61. b	62. c	63. d	64. d
65. d	66. c	67. c	68. d
69. d	70. d	71. c	72. b
73. b	74. a	75. d	76. c
77 d	78. d	79. d	80. c
81. b	82. d	83. b	84. c
85. b	86. b	87. c	88. a
89. a	90. c	91. b	92. d
93. a	94. d	95. a	96. b
97. d	98. b	99. a	100. c

SET - 2

1. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.
1. Never 2. Sometimes
3. Generally 4. Seldom

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5. Always
(a) 5, 2, 1, 3, 4 (b) 5, 2, 4, 3, 1
(c) 5, 3, 2, 1, 4 (d) 5, 3, 2, 4, 1

2. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.
1. Index 2. Contents
3. Title 4. Chapters
5. Introduction
(a) 2, 3, 4, 5, 1 (b) 3, 2, 5, 1, 4
(c) 3, 2, 5, 4, 1 (d) 5, 1, 4, 2, 3

3. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.
1. Income 2. Status
3. Education 4. Well-being
5. Job
(a) 1, 2, 5, 3, 4 (b) 1, 3, 2, 5, 4
(c) 3, 1, 5, 2, 4 (d) 3, 5, 1, 2, 4

4. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.
1. Table 2. Tree
3. Wood 4. Seed
5. Plant
(a) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (b) 1, 3, 2, 4, 5
(c) 4, 5, 2, 3, 1 (d) 4, 5, 3, 2, 1

5. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.
1. Windows 2. Walls
3. Floor 4. Foundation
5. Roof 6. Room
(a) 4, 1, 5, 6, 2, 3 (b) 4, 2, 1, 5, 3, 6
(c) 4, 3, 5, 6, 2, 1 (d) 4, 5, 3, 2, 1, 6

6. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.
1. Presentation 2. Recommendation
3. Arrival 4. Discussion
5. Introduction
(a) 3, 5, 1, 4, 2 (b) 3, 5, 4, 2, 1
(c) 5, 3, 1, 2, 4 (d) 5, 3, 4, 1, 2

7. 20, 20, 19, 16, 17, 13, 14, 11, ?, ?
(a) 10, 10 (b) 10, 11
(c) 13, 14 (d) 13, 16

8. 24, 60, 120, 210, ?
(a) 300 (b) 336
(c) 420 (d) 525

9. 625, 5, 125, 25, 25, ?, 5
(a) 5 (b) 25
(c) 125 (d) 625

10. 1, 1, 2, 6, 24, ?, 720
(a) 100 (b) 104
(c) 108 (d) 120

11. 2, 15, 4, 12, 6, 7, ?, ?
(a) 8, 8 (b) 8, 0
(c) 3, 8 (d) None of these

12. 4832, 5840, 6848, ?
(a) 7815 (b) 7846
(c) 7856 (d) 7887

13. 5824, 5242, ?, 4247, 3823
(a) 4467 (b) 4718
(c) 4856 (d) 5164

14. 2, 8, 16, 128, ?
(a) 2042 (b) 2046
(c) 2048 (d) 2056

15. 1, 2, 6, 7, 21, 22, 66, 67, ?
(a) 70 (b) 134
(c) 201 (d) 301

16. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) guitar (b) flute
(c) violin (d) cello

17. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) unimportant (b) trivial
(c) insignificant (d) familiar

18. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) wing (b) fin
(c) beak (d) rudder

19. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) core (b) seeds
(c) pulp (d) slice

20. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) peninsula (b) island
(c) bay (d) cape

21. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) fair (b) just
(c) equitable (d) favorable

22. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) unique (b) beautiful
(c) rare (d) exceptional

23. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) acute (b) right
(c) obtuse (d) parallel

24. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) triangle (b) circle
(c) oval (d) sphere

25. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) scythe (b) knife

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(c) pliers (d) saw

26. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) biology (b) chemistry
(c) theology (d) zoology

27. Yard is to inch as quart is to
(a) gallon (b) ounce
(c) milk (d) liquid

28. Elated is to despondent as enlightened is to
(a) aware (b) ignorant
(c) miserable (d) tolerant

29. Optimist is to cheerful as pessimist is to
(a) gloomy (b) mean
(c) petty (d) helpful

30. Reptile is to lizard as flower is to
(a) petal (b) stem
(c) daisy (d) alligator

31. Play is to actor as concert is to
(a) symphony (b) musician
(c) piano (d) percussion

32. Sponge is to porous as rubber is to
(a) massive (b) solid
(c) elastic (d) inflexible

33. Elated is to despondent as enlightened is to
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(a) symphony (b) musician
(c) piano (d) percussion

37. Sponge is to porous as rubber is to
(a) massive (b) solid
(c) elastic (d) inflexible

38. Careful is to cautious as boastful is to
(a) arrogant (b) humble
(c) joyful (d) suspicious

39. Pen is to poet as needle is to
(a) thread (b) button
(c) sewing (d) tailor

40. Secretly is to openly as silently is to
(a) scarcely (b) impolitely
(c) noisily (d) quietly

41. Embarrassed is to humiliated as frightened is to
(a) terrified (b) agitated
(c) courageous (d) reckless

42. Pride is to lion as shoal is to
(a) teacher (b) student
(c) self-respect (d) fish

43. Artist is to painting as senator is to
(a) attorney (b) law
(c) politician (d) constituents

44. Exercise is to gym as eating is to
(a) food (b) dieting
(c) fitness (d) restaurant

45. Candid is to indirect as honest is to
(a) frank (b) wicked
(c) truthful (d) untruthful

46. Guide is to direct as reduce is to
(a) decrease (b) maintain
(c) increase (d) preserve

47. Oar is to rowboat as foot is to
(a) running (b) sneaker
(c) skateboard (d) jumping

48. 2 numbers differ by 5. If their product is 336, then the sum of the 2 numbers is:
(a) 21 (b) 51
(c) 28 (d) 37

49. The least number exactly divisible by 12,15,20,54 is
(a) 532 (b) 220
(c) 540 (d) 500

50. Which number will come next?
2, 5, 12, 23, 38, 57, ____.
(a) 69 (b) 76
(c) 80 (d) 84

51. The diagonals of a rhombus are 15cm and 20cm.Find its area?
(a) 120sqcm (b) 300sqcm
(c) 150sqcm (d) 480sqcm

52. P and Q started business with Rs.15000 and Rs.10000 respectively. Find the share of P in an annual profit of Rs. 25000.
(a) Rs.8000 (b) Rs.6000
(c) Rs.10000 (d) Rs.15000

53. An amount doubles itself in 5 years with simple interest. What is the rate of interest?

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(a) 20 (b) 25
(c) 33 (d) 35

54. In a cricket match five batsmen A, B, C, D and E scored an average of 36 runs. D scored 5 more than E; E scored 8 fewer than A; B scored as many as D and E combined; and B and C scored 107 between them. How many runs did E score?
(a) 62 (b) 45
(c) 28 (d) 20

55. If STRAY is coded as TUSBZ then how will MOURN be coded?
(a) LPVSO (b) NPVSO
(c) NVPSO (d) NPSVO

56. A lady pointing to a man in a photograph says, "The sister of the son of this man is my mother-in-law." How is the husband of the lady related to the man in the photograph?
(a) Maternal grandson
(b) Nephew
(c) Son
(d) Maternal grandfather

57. In a group of 15 people, 7 read French, 8 read English while 3 of them read none of these two. How many of them read French and English both?
(a) 0 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

58. The sum of the two digits of a two digit number is 14. The difference between the first digit and the second digit of the two digit number is 2. What is the product of the two digits of the two digit number?
(a) 56 (b) 48
(c) 45 (d) 65

59. If the following words are arranged according to the dictionary order then which will be the second word in that order?
(a) Expound (b) Exposure
(c) Expulsion (d) Expose

60. There are 16 teams in a soccer tournament. If everyone plays against everyone exactly once, how many games are there going to be?
(a) 119 (b) 120
(c) 1278 (d) 135

61. Ayesha says, "Nasir's grandfather is the only son of my father." How is Ayesha related to Nasir?
(a) Daughter (b) Sister
(c) Niece (d) Grandmother

62. If South-East becomes North, North-East becomes West and so on. What will West become?
(a) North-East (b) North-West
(c) South-East (d) South-West

63. A man walks 5 km toward south and then turns to the right. After walking 3 km he turns to the left and walks 5 km. Now in which direction is he from the starting place?
(a) North (b) East
(c) North-East (d) South-West

64. Rashid put his timepiece on the table in such a way that at 6 P.M. hour hand points to North. In which direction the minute hand will point at 9.15 P.M. ?
(a) East (b) West
(c) North (d) South

65. K is 40 m South-West of L. If M is 40 m South-East of L, then M is in which direction of K?
(a) East (b) West
(c) South (d) North

66. He has been very FEEBLE since his illness
(a) Unwell (b) Thin
(c) Foolish (d) Weak

67. Introducing a man, a woman says, "He is the only son of my mother's mother." How is the man related to the woman?
(a) Uncle (b) Father
(c) Maternal uncle (d) Uncle

68. A train crosses a pole in 15 seconds, while it crosses 100 meter long platform in 25 seconds. The length of the train is –
(a) 125m (b) 135 m
(c) 159 m (d) 175 m

69. The difference in selling prices of a heater at gains of 5% and 7.5% is rupees 1.25.then the cost prize of heater is:
(a) 45 (b) 50
(c) 52.50 (d) 53.75

70. The town 'C' is there in between 'A' and 'B'. If Nasir travels from A to C with a speed of 4 km/hr and C to B with 6 km/hr, what is the average speed of Nasir from A to B?
(a) 4.8 km (b) 4.6 km
(c) 5 km (d) 5.2 km

71. If the cost price of 10 chairs be equal to selling price of 16 chairs, then the loss percentage will

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be
(a) 9.6 (b) 17.5
(c) 20 (d) 37.5

72. "Silk Air" belongs to Singapore and "Sunflower Airlines" belongs to
(a) Fiji (b) France
(c) Canada (d) Finland

73. In a certain code 'DESCRIBE' is written as 'FCJSDTFE'. How will 'CONSIDER' be written in that code?
(a) SFEJTOPD (b) SEFJTOPD
(c) QFETJOPD (d) QEFJTOPD

74. As 'Football' is related to 'Field' in the same way, 'Tennis' is related to what?
(a) Court (b) Net
(c) Field (d) Racket

75 As 'Tennis' is related to 'Racket' in the same way 'Hockey' is related to what?
(a) Ball (b) Stick
(c) Field (d) Player

76. As 'Earthquake' is related to 'Earth', similarly 'Thundering' is related to what?
(a) Earth (b) Sea
(c) Fair (d) Sky

77. As 'Author' is related to 'Writing', similarly 'Thief is related to what?
(a) Tonight (b) To feel
(c) To steal (d) To wander

78. As 'Magazine' is related to 'Editor' in the same way 'Drama' is related to what?
(a) Hero (b) Heroine
(c) Writer (d) Villain

79. As 'Steal' is related to 'Factory' in the same way 'Wheat' is related to what?
(a) Field (b) Sky
(c) Godown (d) Market

80. "Middle East Airline" Lebanon belongs to and "SATA Air Acores" belongs to
(a) Portugal (b) Egypt
(c) Jordan (d) Talwan

81. "Air Asia" belongs to Malaysia and "Air Baltic" belongs to
(a) Latvia (b) Lithonia
(c) Ethiopia (d) Estonia

82. 'Visual' is related to 'Light' in the same way as 'Audio' is related to .....
(a) Voice (b) Sound
(c) Drama (d) Noise

83. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
(a) Shampoo
(b) Talcum Powder
(c) Hair Oil
(d) Cosmetics

84. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
(a) Jasmine (b) Rose
(c) Dahlia (d) Lotus

85. "Olympic Airways" belongs Turkey to and "Qantas" belongs to
(a) Austria (b) Australia
(c) Canada (d) None of these

86. A man can row with the stream at 10 km/hr. and against the stream at 5 km/hr. Man's rate in still water is?
(a) 5 km/hr (b) 2.5 km/hr
(c) 7.5 km/hr (d) 15 km/hr

87. In a sports competition 15 teams play league matches. If each team play against every other team once only then how many matches are played?
(a) 105 (b) 91
(c) 85 (d) 78

88. A train of 150 meters long is running with a speed of 30 km/hr. when will pass a standing man?
(a) 18 sec (b) 45 sec
(c) 12 sec (d) 5 sec

89. The speed of a car is 75 m/sec. What is the speed of car in km/hr?
(a) 135 km/hr (b) 270 km/hr
(c) 200 km/hr (d) 250 km/hr

90. The least number exactly divisible by 12,15,20,54 is
(a) 532 (b) 220
(c) 540 (d) 500

91. The tax on commodity is diminished by 20% its consumption increased by 15%. The decrease % in the revenue is?
(a) 8 (b) 9
(c) 2 (d) 3

92. In a box, there are 15 red and 5 black balls. If one ball is picked up randomly, what is the probability that it is black ball?
(a) 1/2 (b) 1/3

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(c) 2/3 (d) 1/4

93. A can do 50% more works as B can do in the same time. B alone can do a piece of work in 20 hours. A, with the help of B, can finish the same work in how many hours?
(a) 12 (b) 13 1/3
(c) 8 (d) 5 1/2

94. A number is increased by 10% and then decreased by 10%. The net change in the number is
(a) No increase or decrease
(b) 2% decrease
(c) 1% increase
(d) 1% decrease

95. A seller marks his goods 30% above the cost price but allows a discount of 15% from the marked price. His percentage of profit is
(a) 10.5 (b) 15
(c) 9 (d) 8.5

96. The sum of a positive integer and its square is 2450. The positive integer is:
(a) 45 (b) 48
(c) 49 (d) 50

97. If the cost price of 10 chairs be equal to selling price of 16 chairs, then the loss percentage will be
(a) 9.6 (b) 17.5
(c) 20 (d) 37.5

98. The diagonals of a rhombus are 15cm and 20cm.Find its area?
(a) 120sqcm (b) 300sqcm
(c) 150sqcm (d) 480sqcm

99. P and Q started business with Rs.15000 and Rs.10000 respectively. Find the share of P in an annual profit of Rs. 25000.
(a) Rs.8000 (b) Rs.6000
(c) Rs.10000 (d) Rs.15000

100. Find the gain percentage if cost price is Rs.400 and selling price is Rs.500.
(a) 20% (b) 15%
(c) 25% (d) 10%

ANSWERS

1. d	2. c	3. d	4. c
5. b	6. a	7. a	8. b
9. c	10. d	11. b	12. c
13. b	14. c	15. c	16. b
17. d	18. c	19. d	20. c
21. d	22. b	23. d	24. a
25. c	26. c	27. b	28. b
29. a	30. c	31. b	32. c
33. b	34. a	35. c	36. b
37. c	38. a	39. d	40. c
41. a	42. d	43. b	44. d
45. d	46. a	47. c	48. d
49. c	50. c	51. c	52. d
53. a	54. d	55. b	56. a
57. b	58. b	59. d	60. a
61. d	62. c	63. d	64. b
65. a	66. d	67. c	68. c
69. b	70. a	71. d	72. a
73. a	74. a	75. b	76. d
77. c	78. c	79. a	80. a
81. a	82. b	83. d	84. d
85. b	86. c	87. a	88. a
89. b	90. c	91. a	92. d
93. c	94. d	95. a	96. c
97. d	98. c	99. d	100. c

SET - 3

1. The percentage of 210 in 420 is?
(a) 27 (b) 28
(c) 29 (d) 50

2. An amount doubles itself in 5 years with simple interest. What is the rate of interest?
(a) 20 (b) 25
(c) 33 (d) 35

3. In a cricket match five batsmen A,B,C,D and E scored an average of 36 runs. D scored 5 more than E; E scored 8 fewer than A; B scored as many as D and E combined; and B and C scored 107 between them. How many runs did E score?
(a) 62 (b) 45
(c) 28 (d) 20

4. In a group of 15 people, 7 read French, 8 read

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English while 3 of them read none of these two. How many of them read French and English both?
(a) 0 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

5. Arshad's monthly expenditures are 7500. How much he spends in 8 months?
(a) Rs.60000 (b) Rs.70000
(c) Rs.80000 (d) Rs.90000

6. A car covers 20.525 km distance in one litre petrol. How much distance this car will cover in 15 litres petrol?
(a) 307.875 (b) 407.875
(c) 507.875 (d) 607.875

7. A train covers 45½ km distance in one hour. How much distance train will cover in 25 hours?
(a) 1437.5 km (b) 1537.5 km
(c) 1637.5 km (d) 1137.5 km

8. If one metre wire costs Rs.50.25 then what will be the price of 50 metre long wire?
(a) Rs.1512.5 (b) Rs.2512.5
(c) Rs.3512.5 (d) Rs.4512.5

9. If cost of 2½ kg ghee tin is Rs.130, then find the cost of one kg ghee.
(a) Rs.52 (b) Rs.55
(c) Rs.56 (d) Rs.57

10. Cost of 5 litres cooking oil is Rs.302.50. Find the cost of 1 litre.
(a) Rs.70.50 (b) Rs.60.50
(c) Rs.80.50 (d) Rs.90.50

11. Cost of 12 litres cooking oil is Rs.256.20. Find the cost of one litre oil.
(a) Rs.25.35 (b) Rs.27.35
(c) Rs.21.35 (d) Rs.28.35

12. Cost of half dozen chairs is Rs.2520. Find the cost of one chair.
(a) Rs. 820 (b) Rs. 720
(c) Rs. 620 (d) Rs. 420

13. Cost of 20 kg flour bag is Rs.165. Find the cost of 1 kg flour.
(a) Rs. 8.25 (b) Rs. 7.25
(c) Rs. 5.25 (d) Rs. 6.25

14 Cost of one dozen knifes is Rs.180. Find the cost of one knife.
(a) Rs. 15 (b) Rs. 45
(c) Rs. 35 (d) Rs. 25

15. In a town 65% people watched the news on television, 40% read a newspaper and 25% read a newspaper and watched the news on the television also. What percent of neither watched the news on neither television nor read a newspaper?
(a) 5 (b) 10
(c) 15 (d) 20

16. A father is now three times as old as his son. Five years back, he was four times as old as his son. The age of the son is.
(a) 12 (b) 15
(c) 18 (d) 20

17. Ponam is twice as old as Sumeera. Three years ago, she was three times as old as Sumeera. How old is Ponam now?
(a) 7years (b) 6years
(c) 8years (d) 12years

18. Five times an unknown number is 5 less than 50. The unknown number
(a) 9 (b) 10
(c) 11 (d) 5

19. A student has to secure 40 % marks to pass. He gets 150 marks and fails by 30 marks. What are the maximum marks?
(a) 400 (b) 500
(c) 475 (d) 450

20. The sum of two consecutive numbers is 55, which is the largest number?
(a) 25 (b) 28
(c) 26 (d) 27

21. The average of 5 consecutive numbers is 95.What is the 4th number?
(a) 96 (b) 93
(c) 97 (d) 94

22. The average of 5 consecutive odd numbers is 35.What is the 4th number?
(a) 37 (b) 31
(c) 39 (d) 33

23. The full length of the Badminton court is 13.4 metres (44 ft) while its width is?
(a) 5.18 metres (17ft)
(b) 1.98 metres (6ft 65 inch)
(c) 10.97 metres (36 feet)
(d) None of these

24. A customer saves Rs.30 when a discount of 20% on the marked price is offered. The price of the article is?
(a) Rs.150 (b) Rs.100
(c) Rs.300 (d) Rs.120

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25. The number, whose 25% is 150, is?
(a) 600 (b) 700
(c) 800 (d) 900

26. Akbar sold his old gun for Rs.900, which he bought for Rs.2500. His loss is?
(a) 64% (b) 82%
(c) 94% (d) 15%

27. Fatima receives Rs.1600 as house rent per month. How much she will receive for one year?
(a) Rs. 16000 (b) Rs. 17000
(c) Rs. 18000 (d) Rs. 19000

28. Sana saves Rs.2500 per month. How much she saves in one year?
(a) Rs. 10000 (b) Rs. 20000
(c) Rs. 30000 (d) Rs. 40000

29. Cost of 50 kg sugar is Rs.1275. Find the cost of 1 kg sugar.
(a) Rs. 35.5 (b) Rs. 25.5
(c) Rs. 55.5 (d) Rs. 45.5

30. Insert the missing number:
1 3 2 ___ 3 7
(a) 4 (b) 8
(c) 5 (d) 6

31. Annual rent of a house is Rs.54600. Find its monthly rent?
(a) Rs.1550 (b) Rs.4550
(c) Rs.3550 (d) Rs.2550

32. A train covers 727.50 km distance in 15 hours. How much distance train covers in one hour?
(a) 38.5 (b) 68.5
(c) 48.5 (d) 78.5

33. Cost of 2½ dozen of eggs is Rs.75. Find the cost of 7½ dozen eggs.
(a) Rs. 235 (b) Rs. 275
(c) Rs. 225 (d) Rs. 215

34. If the product of two numbers is 10 & their sum is 7, then the larger of the two numbers is
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 2

35. A trader mixes 26kg of rice at Rs.20 per kg with 30 kg of rice of other variety at Rs.36 per kg and sells the mixture at Rs.30 per kg. His profit percent is:
(a) 15% (b) 10%
(c) 5% (d) 8%

36. 40 men can build a wall 20 m high in 15 days. The number of men required to build a similar wall 25 m high in 6 days, will be:
(a) 100 (b) 125
(c) 150 (d) 200

37. A Shop sells one chocolate at Rs. 1 each. You can get one chocolate free by returning three wrappers. If you have Rs. 15, how many chocolates can you get in total?
(a) 15 (b) 20
(c) 21 (d) 22

38. The population of a locality is 4500. If 27% are women, 32% are men and the rest of its are children. Find the total number of women, men and children?
(a) 1825 (b) 1835
(c) 1845 (d) 1865

39. If total marks for an examination are 850 and a candidate gets 80% marks. How many marks does he obtain?
(a) 650 (b) 680
(c) 660 (d) 670

40. The written price of a coat is Rs.275 If 15% rebate is given on the written price, what will a customer pay?
(a) Rs. 223.75 (b) Rs. 231.75
(c) Rs. 243.75 (d) Rs. 233.75

41. Cost of 6 handkerchiefs is Rs.90. Find the cost of 2 dozen handkerchiefs.
(a) Rs. 360 (b) Rs. 330
(c) Rs. 340 (d) Rs. 350

42. Cost of one dozen watches is Rs.2580. Find the cost of 25 watches.
(a) Rs.5375 (b) Rs.6375
(c) Rs.7375 (d) Rs.8375

43. A train covers 660 km distance in 12 hours. In 16 hours, how much distance train will cover?
(a) 880 km (b) 850 km
(c) 870 km (d) 780 km

44. Ali pays Rs.37.50 as commission to sale agent on the sale of Rs.500. How much commission Ali will pay on the sale of Rs.8750?
(a) Rs.686.25 (b) Rs.696.25
(c) Rs.656.25 (d) Rs.676.25

45. 12 machines complete a piece of work in 6 days. In how many days 6 machines will complete the same job?
(a) 10 days (b) 22 days
(c) 12 days (d) 15 days

46. Which number will come next?

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3. 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 24. 26, _____
(a) 52 (b) 30
(c) 28 (d) 48

47. Insert the missing number:
5 ? 14 10 9 7
(a) 18 (b) 16
(c) 14 (d) 12

48. Insert the missing number:
11 12 14 ? 26 42
(a) 28 (b) 24
(c) 18 (d) 32

49. Which one number will complete the following number series?
8, 9, 8, 7, 10, 9, 6, 11, 10, _____, 12
(a) 11 (b) 7
(c) 7 (d) 5

50. Which number will come next?
Series: 1, 3, 7, 15, 31, 63, _____
(a) 123 (b) 125
(c) 127 (d) 129

51. The age of a father is twice that of the elder son. Ten years hence the age of the father will be three times of that of the younger son. If the difference of ages of the two sons is 15years, the age of the father is
(a) 50 years (b) 55 years
(c) 60 years (d) 70 years

52. In a sports competition 10 teams play league matches. If each team plays against every other team once only then how many matches are played?
(a) 80 (b) 45
(c) 66 (d) 100

53. In a class, there are 18 boys who are over 16cm tall. If these constitute three-fourths of boys and the total number of boys is two-thirds of the total number of students in the class, what is the number of girls in the class?
(a) 6 (b) 12
(c) 14 (d) 18

54. A bus starts from X. The number of women in the bus is half of the number of men. In city Y, 10 men leave the bus and five women enter. Now, number of men and women is equal. In the beginning, how many passengers entered in the bus.
(a) 15 (b) 30
(c) 36 (d) 45

55. In a class, 20% of the members own only two cars each, 40% of the remaining own three cars each and the remaining members own only one car each. Which of the following statements is definitely true from the given statements?
(a) 20% of the total members own three cars each.
(b) 48% of the total members own only one car each.
(c) 60% of the total members own at least two cars each.
(d) 80% of the total members own at least one car

56. In a sports competition 14 teams play league matches. If each team plays against every other team once only then how many matches are played?
(a) 105 (b) 91
(c) 85 (d) 78

57. The sum of two numbers is 36 and their H.C.F. and L.C.M. are 3 and 105 respectively. The sum of the reciprocals of two numbers is
(a) 2/35 (b) 3/35
(c) 4/35 (d) 2/25

58. The H.C.F.& L.C.M. of two numbers are 12 and 336 respectively. If one of the numbers is 84, the other is
(a) 36 (b) 48
(c) 72 (d) 96

59. 'K' walked 5 metre towards North, took a left turn and walked for 10 metre. He then took a right turn and walked for 20 metre, and again took right turn and walked 10 metre. How far he is from the starting point?
(a) 20 metre (b) 15 metre
(c) 25 metre (d) 30 metre

60. If the digits in the number 864735192 are arranged in ascending order, what will be the difference between the digits which are second from the right and fourth from the left in the new arrangement?
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four

61. A man spends one quarter of his income on food. One fifth of it on rent and remaining which is Rs.231 on other commodities. Find his total income?
(a) Rs.420 (b) Rs.400
(c) Rs.460 (d) Rs.410

62. If Ali Ahmad got 30% marks and failed by 15

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marks and Mohsan got 40% and scored 35 more than the pass marks. What is the percentage necessary for passing?
(a) 43% (b) 38%
(c) 33% (d) 40%

63. If 9 men or 15 women can do a piece of work in 25 days, then 39 men and 10 women will complete the same work in?
(a) 4 days (b) 6 days
(c) 5 days (d) 7 days

64. In how many years will Rs.5500 amount to Rs.6600 at the rate of 5% simple interest?
(a) 5 years (b) 4 years
(c) 6 years (d) None of these.

65. A certain amount doubles itself in 8 years at simple interest. At the same rate it will become 3 times in how many years?
(a) 18 years (b) 16 years
(c) 14 years (d) None of these

66. An article costing Rs.84 was sold at a profit of 50%. The second purchaser sold it once again at a loss of 25%. At what price did he sell?
(a) Rs. 95060 (b) Rs. 94.50
(c) Rs.81.60 (d) None of these

67. The annual income of A is 10% less than that of B whose income is 20% more that C. If the monthly income of C is Rs.200 what is the total annual income of A, B and C?
(a) Rs. 6492 (b) Rs. 7872
(c) Rs. 7000 (d) None of these

68. If electricity costs Rs. 4.50 per unit, the cost of using a 1500 watt geyser for 4 hours will be:
(a) Rs. 27 (b) Rs. 36
(c) Rs. 96 (d) Rs. 3

69. Difference between the compound interest and simple interest accrued in 2 years at 6% per annum is Rs.144.what is the principal amount?
(a) 4000 (b) 20000
(c) 40000 (d) 13000

70. If the numerator of a fraction is increased by 20% and the denominator is increased by 50%,the resultant fraction is 2/3.what was the original fraction?
(a) 5/3 (b) 3/5
(c) 6/5 (d) 5/6

71. A train of 150 metre long is running at the speed of 90kmph crosses the bridge in 14 seconds. What is the length of the bridge?
(a) 160 m (b) 200 m
(c) 250 m (d) 215 m

72. In a box, there are 10 red and 5 black balls. If one ball is picked up randomly, what is the probability that it is red ball?
(a) 1/2 (b) 1/3
(c) 2/3 (d) 4/5

73. The sum of the two digits of a two digit number is 14. The difference between the first digit and the second digit of the two digit number is 2. What is the product of the two digits of the two digit number?
(a) 56 (b) 48
(c) 45 (d) 65

74. When 3626 is divided by the square of a number and the answer so obtained is multiplied by 32, the final answer obtained is 2368. What is the number?
(a) 7 (b) 37
(c) 42 (d) 31

75. Multiply: 0.002 x 4.31, what will come?
(a) 0.00862 (b) 0.862
(c) 0.0862 (d) 0.00762

76. Find 250% of 36
(a) 90 (b) 80
(c) 60, (d) 20

77. In a given academy, 720 of the 960 new students will study arithmetic during their first year. What percentage of the new students will study arithmetic during their first year?
(a) 25% (b) 50%
(c) 75% (d) 100%

78. An investment pays 8% simple interest per year. If the investment earns 84 interests in the first year, then how much money was originally invested?
(a) 1050 (b) 1010
(c) 1025 (d) 1000

79. If Clara wants to finish a 16 kilometer race in no more that 2 hours, then what is the minimum distance in kilometers that she should run every15 minutes?
(a) 5 kilometers (b) 2 kilometers
(c) 8 kilometers (d) 3 kilometers

80. What is the missing term? 6, 11, 21, 36, 56, (.....)
(a) 42 (b) 51
(c) 81 (d) 91

81. What will be the missing term? 0, 4, 6, 3, 7, 9,

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6, (.....), 12
(a) 8 (b) 10
(c) 11 (d) 14

82. In how many different ways can the letters of the word 'ARISE' be arranged?
(a) 90 (b) 60
(c) 180 (d) 120

83. A man takes loans of Rs.1000 at the beginning of each year at 5% per annum compound interest. Find the accumulated amount to the nearest rupee, he will thus have at the end of 3 years.
(a) Rs. 3714.63 (b) Rs. 3154.63
(c) Rs. 3310.13 (d) Rs. 3745.73

84. Loan of Rs. 34,370 is repaid by three annual payments, the second payment being twice the first and the third payment being three-fourths of the second. If the interest be 10% per annum payable annually, find the last payment
(a) Rs. 13,741.50 (b) Rs. 13,975.50
(c) Rs. 12,115.00 (d) Rs. 9317.00

85. Two equal sums of money are lent at the same time at 9% per annum and 8% per annum simple interest respectively. The former is recovered six months earlier than the later and the amount in each case is Rs. 17680. Find the sum and the times for which they are lent.
(a) Rs. 14,500, 5 yrs. & 5 1/2 years
(b) Rs. 13,000, 4 yrs. & 4 1/2 years
(c) Rs. 12,500, 3 yrs. & 3 1/2 years
(d) Rs. 10,000, 2 yrs& 2 1/2 years

86. A merchant buys 40 Bicycles and marks them at 25% above the cost price. He allows a discount on the marked price at 10% for cash sales and at 5% for credit sales. If three fourths of the stock is sold for cash and the rest for credit and if the total profit be Rs. 2025 what is the cost price of a bicycle?
(a) Rs. 144 (b) Rs. 200
(c) Rs. 250 (d) Rs. 360

87. Two vessels contain milk and water mixed respectively in the ratio 3:1 and 5:3. Find the ratio in which these two are to be mixed to get a new mixture in which the ratio of milk to water is 2:1.
(a) 4:1 (b) 1:2
(c) 3:1 (d) 2:1

88. A candidate who get 20% marks in an examination, falls by 30 marks but another candidate, who gets 32% marks, gets 42 marks more than the minimum pass marks. Find the pass percentage of marks
(a) 25 (b) 30
(c) 35 (d) 20

89. 5 women and 6 children do the work of 7 men. Also the same task is carried out by 14 children alone in the same duration. If so the work of 5 women equals to that of:
(a) 3 men (b) 4 men
(c) 5 men (d) 6 men

90. An outlet empties 2/7 of a tank in 6 minutes. To empty the remaining content, it would further take:
(a) 42 mts (b) 21 mts
(c) 15 mts (d) 12 mts

91. A merchant buys cloth at Rs. 1.60 per metre. At what price per metre should be marked on the cloth so that he may sell it at a discount of 20% from the marked price and still make a profit of 20% of the selling price?
(a) Rs. 2 (b) Rs. 2.24
(c) Rs. 2.40 (d) Rs. 2.50

92. Parveen invested a sum of money at compound interest. It amounted to Rs. 2420 in 2 years and to Rs. 2662 in 3 years. Find the sum and the rate percent per annum.
(a) Rs.2500 and 5%
(b) Rs.2000 and 10%
(c) Rs.2250 and 15%
(d) Rs.100 and 12%

93. The average of eight results is 25; that of the first two is 20 and of the next three is 26. The sixth result is less than the seventh by 4 and less by 6 than the eighth. What is the last result?
(a) 24 (b) 26
(c) 28 (d) 30

94. A person has to make a journey of 72 kms. He rides a cycle at 12km. per hour. After going a certain distance, the cycle is punctured and he walks the remaining distance at 4 1/2 km. per hour. Find when and where the cycle is punctured, if the total time for the journey is 8 1/2 hours.
(a) 2 hrs. and 24 kms
(b) 1 hr and 12 kms
(c) 4 1/2 hrs. and 54 kms
(d) 2 1/2 hrs. and 30 kms

95. A sum of money at simple interest amounts to Rs.2800 in 2 years and Rs.3250 in 5 years.

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Find the sum and the rate of interest.
(a) Rs.2500 and 6%
(b) Rs.2000 and 5%
(c) Rs.1000 and 10%
(d) Rs.3000 and 15%

96. In an examination paper of five questions, 5% of the candidates answered all the questions and 5% none. Of the rest 25% answered only one question and 20% answered four. If 24 1/2% of the entire number answered only two questions and 200 answered only three questions, how many candidates competed?
(a) 400 (b) 800
(c) 1200 (d) 1600

97. If 4 cows produce 4 cans of milk in 4 days, how many days does it take 8 cows to produce 8 cans milk?
(a) 16 (b) 2
(c) 4 (d) 8

98. Stations P and Q are situated 200 km apart. Two trains start from stations P and Q simultaneously. The train starting from station P goes towards station Q at 100 km per hour. The train starting from station Q goes towards station P at 150 km per hour. At what distance from station P will the two trains cross each other?
(a) 20 km (b) 40 km
(c) 30 km (d) 80 km

99. Which of the following words most closely relates to Hilary Clinton, in the sense Nixon relates to Watergate and Napoleon relates to Waterloo?
(a) Waste water (b) White water
(c) Missile crises (d) Heavy water

100. In a survey 30% of the people surveyed owned a cellular telephone and 75% owned a personal computer. If 25% owned both a cellular telephone and a personal computer, the percentage of people who owned a cellular telephone or a personal computer or both is:
(a) 60% (b) 80%
(c) 70% (d) 75%

ANSWERS

1. d	2. a	3. d	4. b
5. a	6. a	7. d	8. b
9. a	10. b	11. c	12. d
13. a	14. a	15. d	16. b
17. d	18. a	19. d	20. b
21. a	22. a	23. a	24. a
25. a	26. a	27. c	28. c
29. b	30. c	31. b	32. c
33. c	34. c	35. c	36. b
37. d	38. c	39. b	40. d
41. a	42. a	43. a	44. c
45. c	46. c	47. a	48. c
49. d	50. c	51. a	52. b
53. b	54. d	55. b	56. b
57. c	58. b	59. c	60. d
61. a	62. c	63. c	64. b
65. b	66. b	67. b	68. a
69. c	70. d	71. b	72. c
73. b	74. a	75. a	76. a
77. c	78. a	79. b	80. c
81. b	82. d	83. c	84. b
85. b	86. d	87. b	88. a
89. b	90. c	91. d	92. b
93. d	94. c	95. a	96. b
97. c	98. d	99. b	100. b

SET - 4

1. What is essential part of lightning?
(a) electricity (b) thunder
(c) brightness (d) rain

2. Odometer is to mileage as compass is to
(a) speed (b) hiking
(c) needle (d) direction

3. Marathon is to race as hibernation is to
(a) winter (b) bear
(c) dream (d) sleep

4. Window is to pane as book is to
(a) novel (b) glass
(c) cover (d) page

5. Cup is to coffee as bowl is to
(a) dish (b) soup
(c) spoon (d) food

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6. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) dodge (b) flee
(c) duck (d) avoid

7. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) branch (b) dirt
(c) leaf (d) root

8. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) street (b) freeway
(c) interstate (d) expressway

9. My ten years old niece is taller than my twelve years old son:
(a) Always (b) Never
(c) Often (d) Sometimes

10. What is always in worry?
(a) Difficulty (b) Unrest
(c) Non-Cooperation (d) Poignancy

11. Which one of the following is always associated with 'tree'?
(a) Flowers (b) Leaves
(c) Fruits (d) Roots

12. Which one of the following is always associated with 'justice'?
(a) Hypocrisy (b) Legitimate
(c) Magnanimity (d) Diminutiveness

13. A camera always has
(a) Reels (b) Flash
(c) Stand (d) Lens

14. What is found necessarily in a race?
(a) Judge (b) Spectators
(c) Competitor (d) Prize

15. What is found necessarily in game?
(a) Players (b) Spectators
(c) Referee (d) Victory

16. Which one of the following is always found in factories?
(a) Chimney (b) Workers
(c) Electricity (d) Sellers

17. Rain always has
(a) Trees (b) Height
(c) Animals (d) Clouds

18. A hill always has
(a) Trees (b) Height
(c) Animals (d) Water

19. Which one of the following is always in 'Sentiment'?
(a) Cruelty (b) Insight
(c) Neutrality (d) Emotion

20. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) heading (b) body
(c) letter (d) closing

21. Which number will come next?
212 179 146 113.____
(a) 90 (b) 85
(c) 80 (d) 75

22. Which number will come next?
20, 32 45, 59, 74, ____
(a) 95 (b) 90
(c) 85 (d) 79

23. Which number will come next?
210, 195, 175, 150, 120, ____
(a) 95 (b) 90
(c) 85 (d) 80

24. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) tape (b) twine
(c) cord (d) yarn

25. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) leopard (b) cougar
(c) elephant (d) lion

26. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) couch (b) rug
(c) table (d) chair

27. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) cornea (b) retina
(c) pupil (d) vision

28. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) noun (b) preposition
(c) punctuation (d) adverb

29. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) book (b) index
(c) glossary (d) chapter

30. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.
1. Key 2. Door
3. Lock 4. Room
5. Switch on
(a) 5, 1, 2, 4, 3 (b) 4, 2, 1, 5, 3
(c) 1, 3, 2, 4, 5 (d) 1, 2, 3, 5, 4

31. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.
1. Word 2. Paragraph
3. Sentence 4. Letters
5. Phrase
(a) 4, 1, 5, 2, 3 (b) 4, 1, 3, 5, 2

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(c) 4, 2, 5, 1, 3 (d) 4, 1, 5, 3, 2

32. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.
1. Police 2. Punishment
3. Crime 4. Judge
5. Judgement
(a) 3, 1, 2, 4, 5 (b) 1, 2, 4, 3, 5
(c) 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 (d) 3, 1, 4, 5, 2

33. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.
1. Family 2. Community
3. Member 4. Locality
5. Country
(a) 3, 1, 2, 4, 5 (b) 3, 1, 2, 5, 4
(c) 3, 1, 4, 2, 5 (d) 3, 1, 4, 5, 2

34. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.
1. Poverty 2. Population
3. Death 4. Unemployment
5. Disease
(a) 2, 3, 4, 5, 1 (b) 3, 4, 2, 5, 1
(c) 2, 4, 1, 5, 3 (d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

35. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.
1. Leaf 2. Fruit 3. Stem
4. Root 5. Flower
(a) 3, 4, 5, 1, 2 (b) 4, 3, 1, 5, 2
(c) 4, 1, 3, 5, 2 (d) 4, 3, 1, 2, 5

36. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.
1. Nation 2. Village
3. City 4. District
5. State
(a) 2, 3, 4, 5, 1 (b) 2, 3, 4, 1, 5
(c) 1, 3, 5, 4, 2 (d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

37. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.
1. Butterfly 2. Cocoon 3. Egg 4. Worm
(a) 1, 3, 4, 2
(b) 1, 4, 3, 2
(c) 2, 4, 1, 3
(d) 3, 4, 2, 1

38. In a code language 35796 is written as 44887. Find the code for 46823
(a) 55914 (b) 57194
(c) 55934 (d) 55745

39. The average of 5 consecutive numbers is75.What is the 2nd number?
(a) 76 (b) 73
(c) 77 (d) 74

40. The reflection of a clock in a mirror shows time as 3:45. What is the actual time shown in clock?
(a) 8:00 (b) 8:10
(c) 8:15 (d) 8:30

41. The difference between 5 times and 3 times of a number is 36. Find the number.
(a) 10 (b) 12
(c) 15 (d) 18

42. When 5 is added to three times a number, the number becomes 29. The number is:
(a) 8 (b) 7
(c) 14 (d) 12

43. The bankers gain on a bill due 1 year hence at 5% is R.s 1.The true discount is:
(a) 15 (b) 20
(c) 25 (d) 5

44. The greatest number which divides the number 105, 1001, 2436 is:
(a) 3 (b) 7
(c) 11 (d) 21

45. A seller loses 13% by selling a book at a certain price. Had he sold it for R.s 9.75 more, He would have gained 26%. C.P to him was
(a) 25 (b) 30
(c) 39 (d) 42

46. A shopkeeper bought bicycle for R.s 600 and sold it for R.s 720.find the gain percent.
(a) 15% (b) 18%
(c) 20% (d) 25

47. The difference in selling prices of a heater at gains of 5% and 7.5% is rupees 1.25.then the cost prize of heater is:
(a) 45 (b) 50
(c) 52.50 (d) 53.75

48. The town 'C' is there in between 'A' and 'B'. If Nasir travels from A to C with a speed of 4 km/hr and C to B with 6 km/hr, what is the average speed of Nasir from A to B?
(a) 4.8 km (b) 4.6 km
(c) 5 km (d) 5.2 km

49. A man starting at a point walks 1 km east, then 2 km north, then 1 km east, then 1 km north, then 1 km east and then 1 km north to arrive at his destination. What is the shortest distance between the starting point and his destination?
(a) 8 KM (b) 7 KM

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(c) 6 KM (d) 5 KM

50. What is the smallest number, which when divided by 3, 8 and 15 leaves the remainder 1, 6 and 13 respectively?
(a) 121 (b) 242
(c) 118 (d) 239

51. A perfect number is defined as a number the sum of whose divisors (excluding the number itself, but including 1) is equal to the number itself. 6 is the lowest perfect number. find the second lowest number.
(a) 12 (b) 14
(c) 28 (d) 496

52. A shopkeeper sells 18 mangoes for the purchase price of 20 mangoes. The percent profit made by the shopkeeper is.
(a) 10% (b) 11.11%
(c) 9.09% (d) 12%

53. Combine: 1.3 +1.8 +2.6 +7.2 +0.8
(a) 11.7 (b) 12.7
(c) 13.7 (d) 14.7

54. How many 3 digit numbers can be generated from 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 such that the digit are in descending order?
(a) 80 (b) 81
(c) 83 (d) 84

55. A is east of B and west of C, H is south-west of C and B is south-east of X. Who is the farthest west?
(a) A (b) B
(c) X (d) C

56. A river flows west to east and on the way turns left and goes in a semicircle round a hillock, and then turns left in a right-angles. In which direction is the river finally flowing?
(a) North (b) South
(c) East (d) West

57. A box contains 3 white and 4 red balls. What is the probability that 2 balls taken out from it, are both going to be red?
(a) 1/7 (b) 2/7
(c) 3/7 (d) 4/7

58. A man loses Rs. 20 by selling a toy for Rs. 3 per piece and gains Rs. 30 by selling the same piece at Rs. 3.25 per piece. The number of pieces sold by the man is .....
(a) 100 (b) 120
(c) 200 (d) 300

59. A man spent 20% of his monthly earning on house rent. Out of the balance the spent 75% on the other house expenses. If he had a balance of Rs. 250 at the end of the month. The monthly earning of the individual (in Rupees) is .....
(a) 1000 (b) 1250
(c) 1500 (d) 2500

60. The average of 5 consecutive odd numbers is85.What is the 1st number?
(a) 87 (b) 81
(c) 89 (d) 83

61. A train runs at 45 km per hour. How far does it go in 6 seconds?
(a) 45 m (b) 60 m
(c) 75 m (d) None of these

62. A starts from a place at 7 a.m with a speed of 10 km. per hour. B starts from the same place at 9 a.m. with a speed of 15 km per hour. When will B meet A?
(a) 1 pm (b) 3 pm
(c) 2 pm (d) None of these

63. Two trains are moving in opposite directions at the speed of 50 and 70 km. per hour. Their lengths are 150 m and 100 m. The time required for their crossing each other is:
(a) 5 seconds (b) 7.5 seconds
(c) 40 seconds (d) None of these

64. A student divided a number by 2/3 when he required to multiply by 3/2. Calculate the percentage of error in his result.
(a) 50% (b) 100%
(c) 34.5% (d) 0%

65. A slab of ice 8 inches in length, 11 inches in breadth and 2 inches thick was melted and re-solidified into the form of a rod of 8 inches diameter. The length of such a rod, in inches is nearest to:
(a) 3.0 (b) 4.5
(c) 3.5 (d) 4.0

66. Out of 100 families in the neighbourhood 50 own radios 75 have TVs. 25 have VCRs. Only 10 families have all the three and each VCR owner also has a TV if families have radio only, how many have only TV?
(a) 30 (b) 35
(c) 45 (d) 40

67. 729 ml of a mixture contains milk and water in ratio 7:2. How much of the water is to be

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added to get a new mixture containing half milk and half water?
(a) 79ml (b) 81ml
(c) 73ml (d) 91ml

68. 66, 36, 18, ?
(a) 3 (b) 6
(c) 8 (d) 9

69. In the series 3, 9, 15, ... what will be the 21st term?
(a) 117 (b) 121
(c) 123 (d) 129

70. 28, 33, 31, 36, ?, 39
(a) 32 (b) 34
(c) 38 (d) 40

71. 1, 9, 25, 49, 81, ?
(a) 100 (b) 112
(c) 121 (d) 144

72. 1, 9, 25, 49, ?, 121
(a) 64 (b) 81
(c) 91 (d) 100

73. 2,2,5, 13,28,?
(a) 49 (b) 50
(c) 51 (d) 52

74. 0, 2, 8, 14, ?, 34
(a) 20 (b) 23
(c) 24. (d) 25

75. 1, 5, 14, 30, 55, 91, ?
(a) 130 (b) 140
(c) 150 (d) 160

76. In the series 10, 17, 24, 31, 38,....which of the following will be a number of the series ?
(a) 48 (b) 346
(c) 574 (d) 1003

77. 240, ?, 120, 40, 10, 2
(a) 180 (b) 240
(c) 420 (d) 480

78. 2,3,8,27, 112,?
(a) 226 (b) 339
(c) 452 (d) 565

79. The sum of the digits of a two digit number is 8. When 18 is added to the number, the digits are reversed. Find the number
(a) 4 (b) 35
(c) 43 (d) 56

80. A can copy 50 papers in 10 hours while both A & B can copy 70 papers in 10 hours. Then for how many hours required for B to copy 26 papers?
(a) 13 (b) 12
(c) 17 (d) 19

81. If A, B and C are the mechanisms used separately to reduce the wastage of fuel by 30%, 20% and 10%.What will be the fuel economy if they were used combined
(a) 20.30% (b) 20.87%
(c) 20% (d) 20.34%

82. There are 150 weights .Some are 1 kg weights and some are 2 kg weights. The sum of the weights is 260.What is the number of 1kg weights?
(a) 27 (b) 32
(c) 36 (d) 15

83. For a college debating team, 5 gents and 3 lady students were available. It is desired to select 2 gents and 2 ladies to form the team. In how many ways, the team can be selected?
(a) 30 (b) 60
(c) 15 (d) 12

84. A pineapple costs Rs. 7 each a watermelon costs Rs. 5 each Z spends Rs. 38 on these fruits. The number of pineapples purchased is:
(a) 2 (b) 4
(c) 3 (d) 5

85. In a certain series, each number except the first and second is obtained by adding the previous two numbers. If the first number is 2 and sixth 26,.what is the second number?
(a) 4 (b) 3
(c) 8 (d) 6

86. R and S start walking forwards each other at 10 a.m. at speed of 3 km per hour and 4 km per hour respectively. They were initially 17.5 km apart. At what time do they meet?
(a) 2.30 p.m. (b) 1.30 p.m.
(c) 11.30 a.m. (d) 12.30 p.m.

87. The average age of A, B and C is 17 years. If A is replaced by D, the average age of the group increased to 2. So the age of D is .....
(a) 19 (b) 20
(c) 21 (d) 23

88. Sum of the ages of A and B at present is 7 times the difference in their age. After five years, the sum of their ages will be 9 times the difference in their ages. The present age of the elder of the two is therefore.....

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(a) 10 years (b) 20 years
(c) 35 years (d) none of these

89. At present, father's age is 4 times his son's age. If 5 years back, father's age was 35 years, what is son's present age, in years?
(a) 10 (b) 12
(c) 15 (d) 20

90. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) evaluate (b) assess
(c) appr... (d) instruct

91. Whi... ...s NOT belong with the others?
...nt (b) prosecutor
(d) judge

... word does NOT belong with the others?
aorta (b) heart
liver (d) stomach

Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) mayor (b) lawyer
(c) governor (d) senator

94. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) excite (b) flourish
(c) prosper (d) thrive

95. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) seat (b) rung
(c) cushion (d) leg

96. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) area (b) variable
(c) circumference (d) quadrilateral

97. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) eel (b) lobster
(c) crab (d) shrimp

98. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) two (b) three
(c) six (d) eight

99. What is essential part of harvest?
(a) autumn (b) stockpile
(c) tractor (d) crop

100. What is essential part of desert
(a) cactus (b) arid
(c) oasis (d) flat

ANSWERS

1. a	2. d	3. d	4. d
5. b	6. b	7. b	8. a
9. d	10. b	11. d	12. b
13. d	14. c	15. a	16. b
17. d	18. b	19. d	20. c
21. c	22. b	23. c	24. a
25. c	26. b	27. d	28. c
29. a	30. c	31. d	32 d
33. a	34. c	35. b	36. a
37. d	38. a	39. d	40. c
41. d	42. c	43. b	44. b
45. a	46. c	47. b	48. a
49. d	50. c	51. c	52. b
53. c	54. d	55. b	56. c
57. b	58. c	59. b	60. b
61. c	62. a	63. b	64. d
65. c	66. b	67. b	68. c
69. c	70. b	71. c	72. b
73. d	74. c	75. b	76. b
77. b	78. d	79. b	80. a
81. c	82. a	83. a	84. b
85. a	86. d	87. d	88. b
89. a	90. d	91. c	92. a
93. b	94. a	95. c	96. b
97. a	98. b	99. d	100. b

SET - 5

1. 10, 18, 28, 40, 54, 70, ?
(a) 85 (b) 86
(c) 87 (d) 88

2. 8, 28, 116, 584, ?
(a) 1752 (b) 3502
(c) 3504 (d) 3508

3. 121, 143, 165, 186, 209
(a) 143 (b) 165
(c) 186 (d) 209

4. 6, 15, 35, 77, 165, 221
(a) 35 (b) 77
(c) 165 (d) 15

5. Starting from the point X, Javid walked 15 m towards west. He turned left and walked 20 m.

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He then turned left and walked 15 m. After this he turned to his right and walked 12 m. How far and in which directions is now Javid from X?
(a) 32 m, South (b) 47 m, East
(c) 42 m, North (d) 27 m, South

One evening before sunset Nasira and Hina were talking to each other face to face. If Hina's shadow was exactly to the right of Hina, which direction was Nasira facing?
(a) North (b) South
(c) East (d) Data is inadequate

7. A boy rode his bicycle Northward; then turned left and rode 1 km and again turned left and rode 2 km. He found himself 1 km west of his starting point. How far did he ride northward initially?
(a) 1 km (b) 2 km
(c) 3 km (d) 5 km

8. K is 40 m South-West of L. If M is 40 m South-East of L, then M is in which direction of K?
(a) East (b) West
(c) North-East (d) South

9. A man walks 2 km towards North. Then he turns to East and walks 10 km. After this he turns to North and walks 3 km. Again he turns towards East and walks 2 km. How far is he from the starting point?
(a) 10 km (b) 13 km
(c) 15 km (d) None of these

10. The length and breadth of a room are 8 m and 6 m respectively. A cat runs along all the four walls and finally along a diagonal order to catch a rat. How much total distance is covered by the cat?
(a) 10 (b) 14
(c) 38 (d) 48

11. 56, 58, 62, 70, 84, 118, 182
(a) 58 (b) 62
(c) 84 (d) 118

12. 1, 5, 5, 9, 7, 11, 11, 15, ____, 17
(a) 11 (b) 12
(c) 17 (d) 15

13. 25, ____ 49, 81, 121, 169, 225
(a) 36 (b) 49
(c) 169 (d) 225

14. 1, 3, 10, 21, 64, 129, ____, 777
(a) 21 (b) 129
(c) 10 (d) 356

15. 5, 10, 40, 80, 320, ____, 2560
(a) 80 (b) 320
(c) 550 (d) 2560

16. 2, 3, 4, 4, 6, 8, ____, 12, 16
(a) 3 (b) 6
(c) 9 (d) 12

17. 11, 5, 20, 12, ____, 26, 74, 54
(a) 5 (b) 20
(c) 40 (d) 26

18. 5, ____, 61, 122, 213, 340, 509
(a) 27 (b) 61
(c) 122 (d) 509

19. 3, 7, 15, ____, 63, 127, 255, 511
(a) 15 (b) 39
(c) 63 (d) 127

20. Which number will come next?
1, 2, 5, 12, 27, 58, ____
(a) 121 (b) 136
(c) 135 (d) 174

21. 380, 188, 92, ____, 20, 8, 2
(a) 8 (b) 20
(c) 48 (d) 188

22. 16, 22, 30, ____, 52, 66
(a) 30 (b) 45
(c) 52 (d) 66

23. 10, 26, 74, 218, ____, 1946, 5834
(a) 26 (b) 74
(c) 218 (d) 654

24. 24576, 6144, 1536, ____, 96, 24
(a) 96 (b) 386
(c) 1536 (d) 6144

25. 10, 14, 28, 32, 64, 68, ____
(a) 28 (b) 32
(c) 64 (d) 132

26. 46080, 3840, 384, 48, ____, 2, 1
(a) 384 (b) 48
(c) 24 (d) 2

27. 89, 78, 67, 56, ____
(a) 83 (b) 82
(c) 45 (d) 78

28. 0, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, ____, 24, 26, 35
(a) 18 (b) 24
(c) 26 (d) 10

29. 325, 259, ____, 160, 127, 105, 94

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(a) 94 (b) 127
(c) 202 (d) 259

30. 1236, 2346, 3456, 4566, ____
(a) 1236 (b) 3456
(c) 4566 (d) 5686

31. 93, 309, 434, 498, _____, 533
(a) 309 (b) 434
(c) 498 (d) 521

32. WFB, TGD, QHG, ?
(a) NIJ (b) NIK
(c) NJK (d) OIK

33. AZ, GT, MN, ?, YB
(a) JH (b) SH
(c) SK (d) TS

34. H, I, K, N, ?
(a) O (b) Q
(c) R (d) S

35. One morning after sunrise shakeela and Nina were talking to each other face to face at Dalphin crossing. If Nina's shadow was exactly to the right of Shakeela, Which direction Nina was facing?
(a) North (b) South
(c) East (d) Data is inadequate

36. If A x B means A is to the south of B; A + B means A is to the north of B; A % B means A is to the east of B; A - B means A is to the west of B; then in P % Q + R - S, S is in which direction with respect to Q?
(a) South-West (b) South-East
(c) North-East (d) North-West

37. One morning after sunrise, Suresh was standing facing a pole. The shadow of the pole fell exactly to his right. To which direction was he facing?
(a) East (b) South
(c) West (d) Data is inadequate

38. A child went 90 m in the East to look for his father, then he turned right and went 20 m. After this he turned right and after going 30 m he reached to his uncle's house. His father was not there. From there he went 100 m to his north and met his father. How far did he meet his father from the starting point?
(a) 80 m (b) 100 m
(c) 140 m (d) 260 m

39. Four friends A, B, C and D live in a same locality. The house of B is in the east of A's house but in the north of C's house. The house of C is in the west of D's house. D's house is in which direction of A's house?
(a) South-East (b) North-East
(c) East (d) Data is inadequate

40. Which one number will complete the following number series?
3, 6, 15, _____, 123, 366
(a) 34 (b) 59
(c) 42 (d) 60

41. Aslam Khan directly went from P, to Q which is 9 feet distant. Then he turns to the right and walked 4 feet. After this he turned to the right and walked a distance which is equal from P to Q. Finally he turned to the right and walked 3 feet. How far is he now from P?
(a) 6 feet (b) 5 feet
(c) 1 feet (d) 0 feet

42. Shan walks 5 km towards East and then turns left and walks 6 km. Again he turns right and walks 9 km. Finally he turns to his right and walks 6 km. How far is he from the starting point?
(a) 26 km (b) 21 km
(c) 14 km (d) 9 km

43. Amir started walking positioning his back towards the sun. After some time, he turned left, then turned right and towards the left again. In which direction is he going now?
(a) North or South (b) East or West
(c) North or West (d) South or West

44. Nasir walked 25 m towards south. Then he turned to his left and walked 20 m. He then turned to his left and walked 25 m. He again turned to his right and walked 15 m. At what distance is he from the starting point and in which direction?
(a) 35 m East (b) 35 m North
(c) 30 m West (d) 45 m East

45. Village Q is to the North of the village P. The village R is in the East of Village Q. The village S is to the left of the village P. In which direction is the village S with respect to village R?
(a) West (b) South-West
(c) South (d) North-West

46. Tanzeela moves towards South-East a

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distance of 7 km, then she moves towards West and travels a distance of 14 km. From here she moves towards North-West a distance of 7 km and finally she moves a distance of 4 km towards east. How far is she now from the starting point?
(a) 3 km (b) 4 km
(c) 10 km (d) 11 km

47. Azam runs 20 m towards East and turns to right and runs 10 m. Then he turns to the right and runs 9 m. Again he turns to right and runs 5 m. After this he turns to left and runs 12 m and finally he turns to right and 6 m. Now to which direction is Azam facing?
(a) East (b) West
(c) North (d) South

48. Basheer walks 20 km towards North. He turns left and walks 40 km. He again turns left and walks 20 km. Finally he moves 20 km after turning to the left. How far is he from his starting position?
(a) 20 km (b) 30 km.
(c) 50 km. (d) 60 km.

49. From his house, Qasim went 15 km to the North. Then he turned west and covered 10 km. Then he turned south and covered 5 km. Finally turning to the east, he covered 10 km. In which direction is he from his house?
(a) East (b) West
(c) North (d) South

50. Qasir walks 20 km towards North. He turns left and walks 40 km. He again turns left and walks 20 km. Finally he moves 20 km after turning to the left. How far is he from his starting position?
(a) 20 km (b) 30 km.
(c) 50 km. (d) 60 km.

51. From his house, Qasim went 15 km to the North. Then he turned west and covered 10 km Then he turned south and covered 5 km. Finally turning to the east, he covered 10 km. In which direction is he from his house?
(a) East (b) West
(c) North (d) South

52. A train always has
(a) Rails (b) Driver
(c) Guard (d) Engine

53. Which one of the following is always found in 'Bravery'?
(a) Experience (b) Power
(c) Courage (d) Knowledge

54. A song always has
(a) Word (b) Chorus
(c) Musician (d) Tymbal

55. Yesterday I saw an ice cube which had already melted due to heat of a nearby furnace.
(a) Always (b) Never
(c) Often (d) Sometimes

56. What is found necessarily in milk?
(a) Cream (b) Curd
(c) Water (d) Whiteness

57. Which one of the following is always with 'Bargain'?
(a) Exchange (b) Sumptuousness
(c) Triviality (d) Eloquence

58. Which one of the following a 'Drama' must have?
(a) Actors (b) Story
(c) Sets (d) Director

59. A boy is sitting at the back seat of a car. When the driver suddenly starts moving the car (in forward direction), the boy experiences a backward force?
(a) Always (b) Never
(c) Often (d) Sometimes

60. Which one of the following is always found in 'Wonder'?
(a) Crowd (b) Lumber
(c) Astonishment (d) Rustic

61. Disclosure always involves
(a) Agents (b) Display
(c) Exposition (d) Secrets

62. Which one of the following is always with 'Bargain'?
(a) Exchange (b) Sumptuousness
(c) Triviality (d) Eloquence

63. Which one of the following a 'Drama' must have?
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64. A boy is sitting at the back seat of a car. When the driver suddenly starts moving the car (in forward direction), the boy experiences a backward force?
(a) Always (b) Never
(c) Often (d) Sometimes

65. Which one of the following is always found in

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'Wonder'?
(a) Crowd (b) Lumber
(c) Astonishment (d) Rustic

66. Disclosure always involves
(a) Agents (b) Display
(c) Exposition (d) Secrets

67. A bulb always has
(a) Glass (b) Current
(c) Filament (d) Light

68. A mirror always
(a) Retracts (b) Distorts
(c) Refracts (d) Reflects

69. A lotus flower always has
(a) Mud (b) Petals
(c) Root (d) Water

70. In India a widow can marry her brother-in-law although a man cannot marry the sister of his dead wife:
(a) Always (b) Never
(c) Often (d) Sometimes

71. Which one of the following is always found in 'Remedy of fault'?
(a) Punishment (b) Remedy
(c) Fault (d) Scolding

72. A car always has
(a) Driver (b) Wheels
(c) Bonnet (d) Bumper

73. Danger always involves
(a) Enemy (b) Attack
(c) Fear (d) Help

74. A disease always has
(a) Cure (b) Germs
(c) Cause (d) Patient

75. Management always involves
(a) Regulation (b) Counsel
(c) Exhortation (d) Coercion

76. Which one of the following is always found in 'Phrase'?
(a) Nomenclature (b) Manifestation
(c) Pictorial effect (d) Glossary

77. Z, S, W, O, T, K, Q, G, ?, ?
(a) N, C (b) N, D
(c) O, C (d) O, D

78. b e d f ? h j ? l
(a) i m (b) m i
(c) i n (d) j m

79. A, G, L, P, S, ?
(a) U (b) W
(c) X (d) Y

80. One morning Udai and Vishal were talking to each other face to face at a crossing. If Vishal's shadow was exactly to the left of Udai, which direction was Udai facing?
(a) East (b) West
(c) North (d) South

81. One morning sujata started to walk towards the Sun. After covering some distance she turned to right then again to the right and after covering some distance she again turns to the right. Now in which direction is she facing?
(a) North (b) South
(c) North-East (d) South-West

82. Some boys are sitting in three rows all facing North such that A is in the middle row. P is just to the right of A but in the same row. Q is just behind of P while R is in the North of A. In which direction of R is Q?
(a) South (b) South-West
(c) North-East (d) South-East

83. One morning after sunrise, Vimal started to walk. During this walking he met Stephen who was coming from opposite direction. Vimal watch that the shadow of Stephen to the right of him (Vimal). To Which direction Vimal was facing?
(a) East (b) West
(c) South (d) Data inadequate

84. Golu started from his house towards North. After covering a distance of 8 km. he turned towards left and covered a distance of 6 km. What is the shortest distance now from his house?
(a) 10 km. (b) 16 km.
(c) 14 km (d) 2 km.

85. P started from his house towards west. After walking a distance of 25 m. He turned to the right and walked 10 m. He then again turned to the right and walked 15 m. After this he is to turn right at 135o and to cover 30 m. In which direction should he go?
(a) West (b) South
(c) South-West (d) South-East

86. X started to walk straight towards south. After walking 5 m he turned to the left and walked 3 m. After this he turned to the right and walked 5 m. Now to which direction X is facing?

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(a) North-East (b) South
(c) North (d) South-West

87. Hemant in order to go to university started from his house in the east and came to a crossing. The road to the left ends in a theatre, straight ahead is the hospital. In which direction is the university?
(a) North (b) South
(c) East (d) West

88. After walking 6 km, I turned to the right and then walked 2 km. After then I turned to the left and walked 10 km. In the end, I was moving towards the North. From which direction did I start my journey?
(a) North (b) South
(c) East (d) West

89. 2, 3, 5,7,11,?, 17
(a) 12 (b) 13
(c) 14 (d) 15

90. Preeti walked from A to B in the East 10 feet. Then she turned to the right and walked 3 feet. Again she turned to the right and walked 14 feet. How far is she from A?
(a) 4 feet (b) 5 feet
(c) 24 feet (d) 27 feet

91. If we are going early in the morning towards the south the sun will be visible at our left:
(a) Always (b) Never
(c) Often (d) Sometimes

92. Controversy always involves
(a) Dislike (b) Injustice
(c) Disagreement (d) Passion

93. What is found necessarily in newspaper?
(a) Date (b) Advertisement
(c) News (d) Editor

94. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) parsley (b) basil
(c) dill (d) mayonnaise

95. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) inch (b) ounce
(c) centimeter (d) yard

96. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) tyre (b) steering wheel
(c) engine (d) car

97. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) tulip (b) rose
(c) bud (d) daisy

98. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
(a) rye (b) sourdough
(c) pumpernickel (d) loaf

99. 5,6,9, 15, ?, 40
(a) 21 (b) 25
(c) 27 (d) 33

100. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.
1. Rainbow 2. Rain
3. Sun 4. Happy
5. Child
(a) 4, 2, 3, 5, 1 (b) 2, 3, 1, 5, 4
(c) 4, 5, 1, 2, 3 (d) 2, 1, 4, 5, 3

ANSWERS

1. d	2. d	3. c	4. c
5. a	6. b	7. b	8. a
9. b	10. c	11. c	12. b
13. a	14. d	15. c	16. c
17. c	18. a	19. b	20. a
21. c	22. b	23. d	24. b
25. d	26. c	27. c	28. a
29. c	30. d	31. d	32. b
33. b	34. c	35. a	36. b
37. b	38. b	39. a	40. c
41. c	42. c	43. a	44. a
45. b	46. c	47. c	48. a
49. c	50. a	51. c	52. d
53. c	54. a	55. b	56. d
57. a	58. b	59. a	60. c
61. d	62. a	63. b	64. a
65. c	66. d	67. c	68. d
69. b	70. d	71. c	72. b
73. c	74. c	75. a	76. d
77. a	78. a	79. a	80. c
81. a	82. d	83. c	84. a
85. c	86. b	87. a	88. b
89. b	90. b	91. a	92. c
93. c	94. d	95. b	96. d
97. c	98. a	99. b	100. b

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ANALOGY
(SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES)

1. unprecedented : previous occurrence :: _____ : _____
   (a) incomparable : equal
   (b) improper : vacillation
   (c) eccentric : intensity
   (d) naive : harmony
2. genuflect : obedience :: wave : _____
   (a) awe (b) friendship
   (c) power (d) respect
3. callow : experience :: _____ : _____
   (a) painting : artist
   (b) gift : donor
   (c) barren : fruit
   (d) measure : ounce
4. sibyl : future :: creed : _____
   (a) music (b) attraction
   (c) qualification (d) belief
5. recommend : laud :: _____ : _____
   (a) sanction : foster
   (b) believe : persuade
   (c) suggest : deduce
   (d) calculate : arrange
6. "Middle East Airline" Lebanon belongs to and "SATA Air Acores" belongs to
   (a) Portugal (b) Egypt
   (c) Jordan (d) Taiwan
7. "Air Asia" belongs to Malaysia and "Air Baltic" belongs to
   (a) Latvia (b) Lithonia
   (c) Ethiopia (d) Estonia
8. morose : saturnine :: _____ : _____
   (a) reputable : elusive
   (b) antiquated : modern
   (c) depressed : ecstatic
   (d) extemporaneous : impromptu
9. mnemonic : memory :: _____ : _____
   (a) auspicious : beginning
   (b) training : skill
   (c) speech : lesson
   (d) neurological : brain
10. stay : depart :: _____ : _____
    (a) take : move
    (b) stagnate : flow
    (c) run : walk
    (d) sleep : rest
11. corpulence : obesity :: _____ : _____
    (a) ability : question
    (b) enigma : puzzle
    (c) pleasure : blessing
    (d) strong : weak
12. indolent : assiduous :: _____ : _____
    (a) abstemious : overindulgent
    (b) powerful : omnipotent
    (c) rife : vogue
    (d) normal : mean
13. rehearsal : impromptu :: _____ : _____
    (a) comment : eulogize
    (b) food : alive
    (c) congregation : alone
    (d) promotion : public
14. fiduciary : trustworthy :: carnivorous : _____
    (a) meat eating (b) greedy
    (c) hungry (d) vegetarian
15. genuflect : kneel :: affidavit : _____
    (a) financial affairs
    (b) courtroom testimony
    (c) legal advice
    (d) sworn statement
16. carnage : death :: Penelope : _____
    (a) wife (b) daughter
    (c) siren (d) mother
17. expedient : effective :: discursive : _____
    (a) fast
    (b) slow-moving
    (c) wide-ranging
    (d) all-knowing
18. host : parasite :: _____ : _____
    (a) lair : predator
    (b) kernel : seed
    (c) meadow : soil
    (d) medium : bacterium
19. adulterate : purity :: _____ : _____
    (a) enervate : vigor
    (b) tolerated : diversity
    (c) modify : essence
    (d) ascertain : validity
20. expedient : effective :: discursive : _____
    (a) fast
    (b) slow-moving
    (c) wide-ranging
    (d) all-knowing
21. Tenon : Mortise :: Lace : ?
    (a) Intertwine (b) Shoe
    (c) Eyelet (d) Knot
22. Restaurant : Waitress :: Legislature : ?
    (a) Citizens (b) Judiciary

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23 (c) Page
fertilizer : growth :: _____ : _____ (d) Laws
(a) antibiotic : bacteria
(b) water : faucet
(c) yeast : leavening
(d) disease : cure

24. deadly : pernicious :: _____ : _____
(a) suspicious : abandonment
(b) condescend : support
(c) equivocate : decisive
(d) churlish : boorish

25. optometrist : ophthalmologist :: _____ : _____
(a) urologist : gynecologist
(b) physician : surgeon
(c) optician : obstetrician
(d) nurse : physician

26. fickle : stable :: _____ : _____
(a) elemental : fundamental
(b) capricious : fixed
(c) idiot : judge
(d) laughter : barn

27. posaic : epic :: _____ : _____
(a) normal : mean
(b) powerful : omnipotent
(c) ephemeral : eternal
(d) octagon : eight

28. house : mortgage :: hostage : _____
(b) gunman (b) terrorist
(c) prisoner (d) treaty

29. "Freedom Air" belongs to New Zealand and Qantas Airlines belongs to
(a) Mexico (b) Australia
(c) Malaysia (d) Ireland

30. venturesome: timid :: _____ : _____
(a) attractive : shapely
(b) stiff : flexible
(c) bellicose : belligerent
(d) antique : artificial

31. advent : departure :: _____ : _____
(a) poverty : wealth
(b) rainfall : precipitation
(c) journey : expedition
(d) Christmas : New Year

32. seek : flee :: ad hominem : _____
(a) to the issue
(b) to the end
(c) to the maximum
(d) to the time

33. mason : stone :: _____ : _____
(a) teacher : chalk
(b) carpenter : wood
(c) soldier : gun
(d) photograph : camera

34. orchestra : musician :: _____ : _____
(a) story : comedian
(b) band : singer
(c) troupe : actor
(d) garden : leaf

35. snake : invertebrate :: _____ : _____
(a) eagle : talon
(b) penguin : bird
(c) boa constrictor : backbone
(d) dolphin : fish

36. inflection : tone of voice :: hue : _____
(a) color (b) tone
(c) rainbow (d) cry

37. stay : depart :: _____ : _____
(a) stagnate : flow (b) take : move
(c) run : walk (d) sleep : rest

38. Ariana airline belongs Afghanistan to and Ural Airlines belongs to
(a) Russia (b) America
(c) Iran (d) Ireland

39. rehearsal : impromptu :: _____ : _____
(a) congregation : alone
(b) food : alive
(c) promotion : public
(d) comment : eulogize

40. carnage : death :: Penelope : _____
(a) wife (b) daughter
(c) siren (d) mother

41. ascetic : self-denial :: _____ : _____
(a) writer : publication
(b) philanthropist : altruism
(c) traitor : allegiance
(d) nationalist : orthodoxy

42. swan : cygnet :: _____ : _____
(a) goose : gosling
(b) bevy : beauties
(c) swan : genus
(d) lion : pride

43. botany : plants :: _____ : _____
(a) astronomy : stars
(b) teacher : class
(c) disease : etiology
(d) medicine : analgesic

44. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
(a) Jasmine (b) Rose
(c) Dahlia (d) Lotus

45. 'Jackal' is related to 'Carnivorous' in the same way as 'Goat' is related to .....
(a) Omnivorous
(b) Carnivorous
(c) Herbivorous
(d) Multivorous

46. splint : immobilize :: _____ : _____
(a) lid : screw
(b) duct : convey

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(c) canopy : expose
(d) bolt : twist

47. diplomat : tact :: _____ : _____
(a) politician : flamboyance
(b) accountant : flexibility
(c) inventor : ingenuity
(d) administrator : education

48. strut : wing :: _____ : _____
(a) twig : branch (b) guy : pylon
(c) beam : door (d) root : plant

49. Skim : Study :: Ask : ?
(a) Publish (b) Question
(c) Refuse (d) Implore

50. Buck : Doe :: Ram : ?
(a) Lamb (b) Ewe
(c) Dodge (d) Nanny

51. As 'Earthquake' is related to 'Earth', similarly 'Thundering' is related to what?
(a) Earth (b) Sea
(c) Fair (d) Sky

52. As' Author' is related to 'Writing', similarly 'Thief is related to what?
(a) To night (b) To feel
(c) To steal (d) To wander

53. As 'Magazine' is related to 'Editor' in the same way 'Drama' is related to what?
(a) Hero (b) Heroine
(c) Writer (d) Villain

54. As 'Steal' is related to 'Factory' in the same way 'Wheat' is related to what?
(a) Field (b) Sky
(c) Godown (d) Market

55. diplomat : tact :: _____ : _____
(a) politician : flamboyance
(b) accountant : flexibility
(c) inventor : ingenuity
(d) administrator : education

56. strut : wing :: _____ : _____
(a) twig : branch (b) guy : pylon
(c) beam : door (d) root : plant

57. fertilize : grow :: _____ : _____
(a) immunize : resist
(b) heat : burn
(c) graft : multiply
(d) nourish : enrich

58. discomfited : blush :: _____ : _____
(a) nonplussed : weep
(b) contemptuous : sneer
(c) affronted : blink
(d) aggrieved : gloat

59. As 'Football' is related to 'Field' in the same way, 'Tennis' is related to what?
(a) Court (b) Net
(c) Field (d) Racket

60 .As 'Tennis' is related to 'Racket' in the same way 'Hockey' is related to what?
(a) Ball (b) Stick
(c) Field (d) Player

61. adulterate : purity :: _____ : _____
(a) tolerated : diversity
(b) enervate : vigor
(c) modify : essence
(d) ascertain : validity

62. latency : response :: _____ : _____
(a) fluctuation : equilibrium
(b) term : pregnancy
(c) interval : periodicity
(d) incubation : disease

63. "Silk Air" belongs to Singapore and "Sunflow Airlines" belongs to
(a) Fiji (b) France
(c) Canada (d) Finland

64. scene : play :: _____ : _____
(a) cast : actor
(b) drama : comedy
(c) paragraph : essay
(d) symphony : orchestra

65. laurel wreath : victory :: _____ : _____
(a) olive branch : peace
(b) parentheses : continuous
(c) light : darkness
(d) honor : pride

66. north : boreal :: _____ : _____
(a) west : occidental
(b) forest : desert
(c) latitude : equator
(d) global : universal

67. composure : equanimity :: _____ : _____
(a) passion : apathy
(b) destiny : randomness
(c) solitude : privacy
(d) fear : surprise

68. spectrum : color :: _____ : _____
(a) wave : amplitude
(b) scale : tone
(c) form : function
(d) dark : light

69. bellicose : pacific :: _____ : _____
(a) beauty : peace
(b) cacophony : euphony
(c) horrific : sympathetic
(d) sarcastic : pugilistic

70. opaque : transparent :: _____ : _____
(a) gaunt : rotund
(b) thin : elongated
(c) proud : arrogant
(d) wary : angry

71. orchestra : musician :: _____ : _____
(a) band : singer
(b) troupe : actor
(c) garden : leaf
(d) story : comedian

72. excerpt : novel :: _____ : _____

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(a) swatch : cloth
(b) review : manuscript
(c) foreword : preface
(d) critique : play

73. "Olympic Airways" belongs Turkey to and "Qantas" belongs to
(a) Austria
(b) Australia
(c) Canada
(d) None of these

74. perspicacious : insight :: _____ : _____
(a) ardent : quickness
(b) warm : temperature
(c) churlish : enmity
(d) rapacious : magnanimity

75. snake : invertebrate :: _____ : _____
(a) dolphin : fish
(b) eagle : talon
(c) boa constrictor : backbone
(d) penguin : bird

76. postscript : letter :: postmortem : _____
(a) body
(b) death
(c) morgue
(d) examination

77. prenatal : before birth :: posthumous : _____
(a) before life (b) after death
(c) famous (d) after birth

78. inflection : tone of voice :: hue : _____
(a) cry (b) tone
(c) color (d) rainbow

79. inferior : better :: posterior : _____
(a) beside (b) in front
(c) above (d) behind

80. archeology : science :: _____ : _____
(a) pride : lion
(b) oxen : cow
(c) ridge : mountain
(d) chair : furniture

81. recommend : laud :: _____ : _____
(a) calculate : arrange
(b) believe : persuade
(c) sanction : foster
(d) suggest : deduce

82. latency : response :: _____ : _____
(a) incubation : disease
(b) term : pregnancy
(c) interval : periodicity
(d) fluctuation : equilibrium

83. thrifty : miserly :: _____ : _____
(a) enthusiastic : fanatical
(b) comprehensive : inclusive
(c) virtuous : wholesome
(d) faithful : kind

84. House : Door :: Bottle : ?
(a) Glass (b) Cork
(c) Fluid (d) Label

85. fertilize : grow :: _____ : _____
(a) immunize : resist
(b) heat : burn
(c) graft : multiply
(d) nourish : enrich

86. importune : request :: _____ : _____
(a) balk : obstacle
(b) fulminate : silence
(c) discountenance : plea
(d) pry : inquiry

87. oath : promise :: _____ : _____
(a) deed : attorney
(b) title : estate
(c) contract : agreement
(d) job : loyalty

88. nebulous : definition :: _____ : _____
(a) deceitful : intent
(b) fraudulent : authenticity
(c) amoral : nefarious
(d) flawless : perfection

89. architect : blueprint :: _____ : _____
(a) engineer : bridge
(b) optician : spectacles
(c) composer : score
(d) beautician : cosmetics

90. articulate : speak :: _____ : _____
(a) inanimate : dead
(b) manipulate : control
(c) differentiate : alter
(d) exacerbate : cure

91. vertigo : height :: _____ : _____
(a) xenophobia : fear
(b) triskaidekaphobia : numbers
(c) claustrophobia : breathing
(d) agoraphobia : space

92. default : pay :: _____ : _____
(a) sue : convict
(b) argue : win
(c) evict : reside
(d) yield : resist

93. contract : implode :: _____ : _____
(a) descend : plummet
(b) expand : swell
(c) add : accelerate
(d) stretch : flex

94. frieze : building :: _____ : _____
(a) illumination : manuscript
(b) shading : drawing
(c) column : pillar
(d) roof : foundation

95. parenthesis : explanation :: _____ : _____

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_____
(a) synthesis : interpolation
(b) synopsis : affection
(c) asterisk : exaggeration
(d) ellipsis : omission

96. Bhoja Airlines belongs to Pakistan and "China Airlines" belongs to?
(a) China (b) Macao
(c) Taiwan (d) Ireland

97. Obstreperous is to Equable as _____ is to _____
(a) Sanguine : Buoyant
(b) Malodorous : Noisome
(c) Peccable : Quintessential
(d) Sumptuous : Luxurious

98. pungent : odor :: _____ : _____
(a) constant : period
(b) caustic : comment
(c) ominous : threat
(d) durable : substance

99. coin : denomination :: _____ : _____
(a) tree : wood (b) book : title
(c) officer : rank
(d) house : architecture

100. tertiary : third :: feline :
(a) sagacious (b) cantankerous
(c) stealthy (d) wealthy

101. perspicacity : acute :: _____ : _____
(a) caprice : whimsical
(b) ignorance : pedantic
(c) adaptability : prescient
(d) discretion : literal

102. bacteria : decomposition :: _____ : _____
(a) oxygen : respiration
(b) plants : deforestation
(c) lava : eruption
(d) yeast : fermentation

103. assuage : sorrow :: _____ : _____
(a) retaliate : antipathy
(b) dampen : ardor
(c) entrust : reliability
(d) withhold : appreciation

104. labyrinth : tortuous :: _____ : _____
(a) portrait : accurate
(b) ornament : decorative
(c) poster : startling
(d) editorial : refutable

105. discomfited : blush :: _____ : _____
(a) nonplussed : weep
(b) contemptuous : sneer
(c) affronted : blink
(d) aggrieved : gloat

106. liquid : valve :: _____ : _____
(a) electric current : switch
(b) temperature : thermometer
(c) bus ticket : punch
(d) fence : gate

107. gadgets : tools :: _____ : _____
(a) sockets : bulbs
(b) ringlets : hair
(c) blankets : linen
(d) trinkets : jewelry

108. endemic : region :: _____ : _____
(a) inborn : individual
(b) homogeneous : population
(c) hybrid : species
(d) aberrant : norm

109. despotic : tyranny :: _____ : _____
(a) peaceful : benevolence
(b) generous : liberality
(c) skillful : celebrity
(d) suspect : illegality

110. castigation : disapproval :: _____ : _____
(a) blasphemy : irreverence
(b) hope : insight
(c) grief : indignation
(d) hostility : intention

111. orchestra : instrumental :: _____ : _____
(a) pianist : discordant
(b) trio : harmonic
(c) singer : sacred
(d) choir : vocal

112. narcissism : love :: _____ : _____
(a) meditation : thought
(b) cupidity : desire
(c) guilt : blame
(d) hostility : criticism

113. shiftless : ambition :: _____ : _____
(a) redundant : repetition
(b) ingenuous : guile
(c) comic : laughter
(d) inert : composure

114. miser : thrift :: _____ : _____
(a) scientist : discovery
(b) performer : artistry
(c) mimic : ridicule
(d) chauvinist : patriotism

115. miscalculation : judgement :: _____ : _____
(a) gaffe : decorum
(b) breach : fortification
(c) fumble : location
(d) default : loan

116. ephemeral : endure :: _____ : _____
(a) inelastic : stretch
(b) inflammable : ignite
(c) infirm : react
(d) ineffectual : proceed

117. spectrum : color :: _____ : _____
(a) scale : tone
(b) wave : amplitude
(c) form : function
(d) dark : light

118. optometrist : ophthalmologist :: _____

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(a) urologist : gynecologist
(b) physician : surgeon
(c) optician :obstetrician
(d) nurse : physician

119. pencil : graphite :: _____ : _____
(a) gunpowder : cordite
(b) house : mortar
(c) car : engine
(d) pen : plastic

120. hen : brood :: _____ : _____
(a) scouts : troop
(b) mother : nurslings
(c) bees : swarm
(d) cattle : drive

121. interest : inveigle :: _____ : _____
(a) neglect : persecute
(b) plan : scheme
(c) evaluate : suggest
(d) interpret : examine

122. text : extemporize :: _____ : _____
(a) style : decorate
(b) exhibit : demonstrate
(c) diagram : realize
(d) score : improvise

123. 'Visual' is related to 'Light' in the same way as 'Audio' is related to .....
(a) Voice (b) Sound
(c) Drama (d) Noise

124. In a certain code 'DESCRIBE' is written as 'FCJSDTFE'. How will 'CONSIDER' be written in that code?
(a) SFEJTOPD (b) SEFJTOPD
(c) QFETJOPD (d) QEFJTOPD

125. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
(a) Shampoo (b) Talcum Powder
(c) Hair Oil (d) Cosmetics

126. leave : abscond :: _____ : _____
(a) interest : astound (b) take : steal
(c) build : renovate (d) evacuate : flee

127. despotic : tyranny :: _____ : _____
(a) suspect : illegality
(b) peaceful : benevolence
(c) skillful : celebrity
(d) generous : liberality

128. fake : fraudulent :: bona fide : _____
(a) copied (b) certain
(c) desirable (d) authentic

129. jovial : friendly :: dyspeptic : _____
(a) sleepy (b) dopey
(c) happy (d) grumpy

130. 'Visual' is related to 'Light' in the same way as 'Audio' is related to .....
(a) Voice (b) Sound
(c) Drama (d) Noise

131. chic : fashionable :: chicanery :
(a) hilarity (b) servitude
(c) honesty (d) trickery

132. fortitude : endurance :: intransigence :
(a) forthrightness (b) obduracy
(c) temerity (d) consideration

133. movable type : Gutenberg :: lightning rod :
(a) Edison (b) Roentgen
(c) Ellison (d) Franklin

134. curiosity : cat :: patience :
(a) parlance (b) important
(c) lengthy (d) virtue

ANSWERS

1. a	2. b	3. c	4. d	5. a	6. a	7. a	8. d	9. b	10. b
11. b	12. a	13. c	14. a	15. d	16. a	17. c	18. d	19. a	20. c
21. c	22. c	23. c	24. d	25. b	26. b	27. c	28. d	29. b	30. b
31. a	32. a	33. b	34. c	35. b	36. a	37. a	38. a	39. a	40. a
41. b	42. a	43. a	44. d	45. c	46. b	47. c	48. b	49. d	50. b
51. d	52. c	53. c	54. a	55. c	56. b	57. a	58. b	59. a	60 b
61. b	62. d	63. a	64. c	65. a	66. a	67. c	68. b	69. b	70. a
71. b	72. a	73. b	74. c	75. d	76. b	77. b	78. c	79. b	80. d
81. c	82. a	83. a	84. b	85. a	86. d	87. c	88. b	89. c	90. b
91. d	92. d	93. a	94. a	95. d	96. c	97. c	98. b	99. c	100. c
101. a	102. d	103. b	104. b	105. b	106. a	107. d	108. a	109. b	110. a
111. d	112. c	113. b	114. d	115. a	116. a	117. a	118. b	119. a	120. b
121. b	122. d	123. b	124. a	125. d	126. b	127. d	128. d	129. d	130. b
131. d	132. b	133. d	134. d						

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SERIES COMPLETION

1. 198, 194, 185, 169?
(a) 100 (b) 106
(c) 120 (d) 144

2. 2, 3, 5,7,11,?, 17
(a) 8 (b) 13
(c) 15 (d) 17

3. 6, 12, 21, ?, 48
(a) 33 (b) 35
(c) 38 (d) 40

4. Which term of the series 5, 10, 20, 40, ... is 1280?
(a) 7th (b) 9th
(c) 10th (d) 12th

5. 2, 5, 9, ?, 20, 27
(a) 14 (b) 17
(c) 19 (d) 22

6. 2, 3, 3, 5, 10, 13, ?, 43, 172, 177
(a) 20 (b) 28
(c) 39 (d) 44

7. 9, 27, 31, 155, 161, 1127, ?
(a) 296 (b) 1135
(c) 1188 (d) 1228

8. 2, 1, 2, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 10, 11, ?
(a) 8 (b) 10
(c) 13 (d) 16

9. Which of the following will not be a number of the series 1, 8, 27, 64, 125,.....?
(a) 256 (b) 350
(c) 376 (d) 398

10. 13, 32, 24, 43, 35, ?, 46, 65, 57, 76
(a) 40 (b) 50
(c) 54 (d) 60

11. 22, 24, 28, ?, 52, 84
(a) 38 (b) 40
(c) 44 (d) 50

12. 3, 15, ?, 63, 99, 143
(a) 30 (b) 35
(c) 40 (d) 45

13. 90, 180, 12, 50, 100, 200, ?, 3, 50, 4, 25, 2, 6, 30, 3
(a) 150 (b) 155
(c) 160 (d) 170

14. 48, 24, 96, 48, 192, ?
(a) 70 (b) 78
(c) 96 (d) 100

15. 2,15,41,80,?
(a) 100 (b) 110
(c) 124 (d) 132

16. 6, 11, 21, 36, 56, ?
(a) 40 (b) 65
(c) 81 (d) 98

17. 120, 99, 80, 63, 48, ?
(a) 35 (b) 40
(c) 42 (d) 45

18. 589654237, 89654237, 8965423, 965423, ?
(a) 55065 (b) 65099
(c) 76590 (d) 96542

19. 3, 10, 101,?
(a) 10001 (b) 10222
(c) 10202 (d) 12210

20. In the series 2, 6, 18, 54, ... what will be the 8th term ?
(a) 4350 (b) 4374
(c) 4590 (d) 4670

21. 125,80,45,20,?
(a) 5 (b) 7
(c) 9 (d) 13

22. 1, 1, 4, 8, 9, 27, 16, ?
(a) 50 (b) 64
(c) 70 (d) 88

23. 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18, ?, 54
(a) 15 (b) 27
(c) 30 (d) 33

24. 6, 13, 25, 51, 101, ?
(a) 198 (b) 200
(c) 203 (d) 207

25. 5,6,9, 15, ?, 40
(a) 18 (b) 25
(c) 29 (d) 30

26. 1, 3, 4, 8, 15, 27, ?
(a) 30 (b) 35
(c) 50 (d) 60

27. 3, 4, 7, 7, 13, 13, 21, 22, 31, 34, ?

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(a) 38 (b) 43
(c) 48 (d) 56

28. 563, 647, 479, 815, ?
(a) 100 (b) 110
(c) 126 (d) 143

29. 13, 35, 57, 79, 911, ?
(a) 1000 (b) 1012
(c) 1113 (d) 1210

30. 1, 4, 10, 22, 46, ?
(a) 55 (b) 76
(c) 94 (d) 100

31. 66, 36, 18, ?
(a) 2 (b) 5
(c) 8 (d) 10

32. In the series 3, 9, 15, ... what will be the 21st term?
(a) 100 (b) 115
(c) 123 (d) 128

33. 28, 33, 31, 36, ?, 39
(a) 28 (b) 34
(c) 40 (d) 44

34. 1, 9, 25, 49, 81, ?
(a) 98 (b) 100
(c) 121 (d) 130

35. 1, 9, 25, 49, ?, 121
(a) 60 (b) 81
(c) 88 (d) 98

36. 2,2,5, 13,28,?
(a) 44 (b) 48
(c) 49 (d) 52

37. 0, 2, 8, 14, ?, 34
(a) 18 (b) 20
(c) 24. (d) 30

38. ?, 5, 14, 30, 55, 91, ?
(a) 135 (b) 140
(c) 145 (d) 150

39. In the series 10, 17, 24, 31, 38,.....which of the following will be a number of the series ?
(a) 300 (b) 346
(c) 388 (d) 470

40. 240, ?, 120, 40, 10, 2
(a) 110 (b) 240
(c) 280 (d) 298

41. 2,3,8,27,.112,?
(a) 356 (b) 398
(c) 465 (d) 565

42. 6, 17, 39, 72, ?
(a) 88 (b) 98
(c) 116 (d) 132

43. 20, 20, 19, 16, 17, 13, 14, 11, ?, ?
(a) 10, 10 (b) 10, 11
(c) 15, 16 (d) 16, 17

44. 24, 60, 120, 210, ?
(a) 310 (b) 336
(c) 350 (d) 356

45. 625, 5, 125, 25, 25, ?, 5
(a) 105 (b) 115
(c) 125 (d) 225

46. 10, 100, 200, 310, ?
(a) 300 (b) 400
(c) 410 (d) 430

47. 11, 10, ?, 100, 1001, 1000, 10001
(a) 101 (b) 111
(c) 121 (d) 131

48. 2, 7, 27, 107, 427, ?
(a) 1307 (b) 1707
(c) 1857 (d) 1957

49. 2, 15, 4, 12, 6, 7, ?, ?
(a) 8, 8 (b) 8, 0
(c) 2, 7 (d) 5, 8

50. 4832, 5840, 6848, ?
(a) 7810 (b) 7838
(c) 7856 (d) 7898

51. 5824, 5242, ?, 4247, 3823
(a) 4710 (b) 4718
(c) 4810 (d) 4890

52. 2, 8, 16, 128, ?
(a) 2040 (b) 2042
(c) 2048 (d) 2050

53. 1, 2, 6, 7, 21, 22, 66, 67, ?
(a) 80 (b) 90
(c) 201 (d) 298

54. 0.5, 0.55, 0.65,0.8,?
(a) 0. (b) 0.88
(c) 1 (d) 100

55. 0, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 24, 26, ?
(a) 25 (b) 28
(c) 30 (d) 35

56. 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 25, ?
(a) 20 (b) 23
(c) 29 (d) 33

57. 5, 2, 7, 9, 16, 25, ?
(a) 41 (b) 43
(c) 45 (d) 48

58. 3, 12,27,48, 75, 108,?
(a) 147 (b) 150

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(c) 155 (d) 160

59. 3, 7, 23, 95, ?
(a) 310 (b) 350
(c) 479 (d) 498

60. 6, 18, 3, 21, 7, 56, ?
(a) 8 (b) 12
(c) 15 (d) 19

61. 4, 9, 25, ?, 121, 169, 289, 361
(a) 49 (b) 55
(c) 58 (d) 60

62. 6, 13,28,59,?
(a) 100 (b) 110
(c) 113 (d) 122

63. 4, 12, 36, 108, ?
(a) 310 (b) 315
(c) 318 (d) 324

64. Which term of the series 5, 8, 11, 14,.....is 320?
(a) 100th (b) 105th
(c) 106th (d) 64th

65. 8, 9, 8, 7, 10, 9, 6, 11, 10, ?, 12
(a) 5 (b) 9
(c) 12 (d) 13

66. 3, 7, 15, ?, 63, 127
(a) 28 (b) 31
(c) 36 (d) 39

67. 4, 10, ?, 82. 244, 730
(a) 22 (b) 28
(c) 32 (d) 34

68. 1, 5, 13,25,41,?
(a) 31 (b) 41
(c) 61 (d) 71

69. 325, 259, 204, 160, 127, 105, ?
(a) 94 (b) 98
(c) 100 (d) 104

70. 4, 7, 12, 19, 28, ?
(a) 32 (b) 35
(c) 39 (d) 42

71. 5760, 960, ?, 48, 16, 8
(a) 100 (b) 180
(c) 192 (d) 198

72. 45, 54, 47, ?, 49, 56, 51, 57, 53
(a) 35 (b) 45
(c) 55 (d) 65

73. 3, 8, 13, 24, 41, ?
(a) 70 (b) 80
(c) 90 (d) 95

74. 10, 14, 26, 42, 70, ?
(a) 103 (b) 107
(c) 111 (d) 114

75. 10, 18, 28, 40, 54, 70, ?
(a) 72 (b) 78
(c) 82 (d) 88

76. 8, 28, 116, 584, ?
(a) 3060 (b) 3200
(c) 3310 (d) 3508

77. Which number will come next?
3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 24, 26, _____
(a) 52 (b) 30
(c) 28 (d) 48

78. Insert the missing number:
5 ? 14 10 9 7
(a) 18 (b) 16
(c) 14 (d) 12

79. Insert the missing number:
11 12 14 ? 26 42
(a) 28 (b) 24
(c) 18 (d) 32

80. Which one number will complete the following number series?
8, 9, 8, 7, 10, 9, 6, 11, 10, _____, 12
(a) 11 (b) 7
(c) 7 (d) 5

81. Which number will come next?
Series: 1, 3, 7, 15, 31, 63, _____
(a) 123 (b) 125
(c) 127 (d) 129

82. Which number will come next?
2, 5, 8, 11, 14, _____
(a) 18 (b) 17
(c) 19 (d) 16

83. Which number will come next?
1, 1, 8, 4, 27, 9, _____
(a) 4 (b) 6
(c) 9 (d) 16

84. Which number will come next?
2, 20, 74, 110, _____
(a) 115 (b) 132
(c) 114 (d) 182

85. Which number will come next?
2, 6, 12, 20, 30, 42, _____
(a) 56 (b) 54
(c) 50 (d) 62

86. Insert the missing number:
6 8 10 11 14 15
(a) 12 (b) 16
(c) 14 (d) 18

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87. Which number will come next?
1, 2, 2, 5, 3, 10, _____
(a) 12 (b) 8
(c) 6 (d) 4

88. Which number will come next?
5, 3, 6, 2, 7, 1, _____
(a) 0 (b) 2
(c) 8 (d) 4

89. Which number will come next?
8, 13, 10, 15, 12, 17, 14, _____
(a) 19 (b) 22
(c) 16 (d) 20

90. Insert the missing number:
17 (112) 39 28 (...) 49
(a) 164 (b) 144
(c) 154 (d) 174

91. Insert the missing number:
234 (333) 257, 345 (...) 678
(a) 233 (b) 333
(c) 133 (d) 433

92. Which number will come next?
1, 2, 4, 8, 16, _____
(a) 20 (b) 24
(c) 28 (d) 32

93. Which number will come next?
6, 3, 12, 6, 24, _____
(a) 12 (b) 18
(c) 30 (d) 48

94. Which number will come next?
1, 1, 6, 6, 11, 11, _____
(a) -11 (b) 13
(c) 16 (d) 17

95. Which number will come next?
64, 32, 16, 8, _____
(a) 0 (b) -1
(c) 2 (d) 4

96. Which number will come next?
87, 90, 84, 88, 81, _____
(a) 85 (b) 98
(c) 86 (d) 76

97. Which number will come next?
3, 6, 5, 20, 7, 42, 9, _____
(a) 60 (b) 54
(c) 72 (d) 66

98. Which number will come next?
2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, _____
(a) 12 (b) 15
(c) 14 (d) 16

99. Which number will come next?
0, 1, 8, 27, 64, _____
(a) 122 (b) 125
(c) 128 (d) 256

100. Which number will come next?
1, 0, 3, 2, 5, 6, _____
(a) 9 (b) 8
(c) 7 (d) 10

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

102. Which number will come next?
5, 14, 27, 44, 65, _____
(a) 109 (b) 90
(c) 88 (d) 180

103. Which number will come next?
1, 4, 10, 22, 46, _____
(a) 68 (b) 48
(c) 12 (d) 94

104. Which number will come next?
3, 6, 8, 16, 19, _____
(a) 21 (b) 38
(c) 35 (d) 36

105. Which number will come next?
212 179 146 113, _____
(a) 90 (b) 85
(c) 80 (d) 75

106. Which number will come next?
20, 32 45, 59, 74, _____
(a) 95 (b) 90
(c) 85 (d) 79

107. Which number will come next?
210, 195, 175, 150, 120, _____
(a) 95 (b) 90
(c) 85 (d) 80

108. Insert the missing number:
4 5 7 11 19
(a) 22 (b) 32
(c) 35 (d) 24

109. Insert the missing number:
341 (250) 466 282 ( ) 398
(a) 228 (b) 232
(c) 226 (d) 240

110. Which number will come next?
4, 11, 7, 14, 10, 17, _____
(a) 24 (b) 13
(c) 20 (d) 21

111. Insert the missing number:
8 7 9 13 21

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(a) 40 (b) 38
(c) 37 (d) 39

112. Insert the missing number:
64 48 36 34
(a) 33 (b) 32
(c) 38 (d) 30

113. Insert the missing number:
7 14 10 12 14 9
(a) 19 (b) 17
(c) 14 (d) 15

114. Insert the missing number:
17 (102) 12 14 ( ) 11
(a) 75 (b) 76
(c) 77 (d) 78

115. Insert the missing number:
172 84 40 18
(a) 7 (b) 10
(c) 12 (d) 16

116. Insert the missing number:
1 3 2 ___ 3 7
(a) 4 (b) 8
(c) 5 (d) 6

117. Which number will come next?
2, 5, 12, 23, 38, 57, ____
(a) 69 (b) 76
(c) 80 (d) 84

118. Which one number will complete the following number series?
3, 6, 15, ____, 123, 366
(a) 34 (b) 59
(c) 42 (d) 60

119. Which number will come next?
1, 2, 5, 12, 27, 58, ____
(a) 121 (b) 136
(c) 135 (d) 174

ANSWERS

1. d	2. b	3. a	4. b	5. a	6. c	7. b	8. b	9. a	10. c
11. a	12. b	13. a	14. c	15. d	16. c	17. a	18. d	19. c	20. b
21. a	22. b	23. b	24. c	25. b	26. c	27. b	28. d	29. c	30. c
31. c	32. c	33. b	34. c	35. b	36. d	37. c	38. b	39. b	40. b
41. d	42. c	43. a	44. b	45. c	46. d	47. a	48. b	49. b	50. c
51. b	52. c	53. c	54. c	55. d	56. c	57. a	58. a	59. c	60. a
61. a	62. d	63. d	64. c	65. a	66. b	67. b	68. c	69. a	70. c
71. c	72. c	73. a	74. d	75. d	76. d	77. c	78. a	79. c	80. d
81. c	82. b	83. d	84. d	85. a	86. d	87. d	88. c	89. a	90. c
91. b	92. d	93. a	94. c	95. d	96. c	97. c	98. c	99. d	100. c
101. c	102. b	103. d	104. b	105. c	106. b	107. c	108. c	109. b	110. b
111. c	112. a	113. a	114. c	115. a	116. c	117. c	118. c	119. a	

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INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT

TEST - 1

Choose the best answer.

1. $1 - 1 - 1 \times 1 + 1 = ?$
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 4 (d) 8

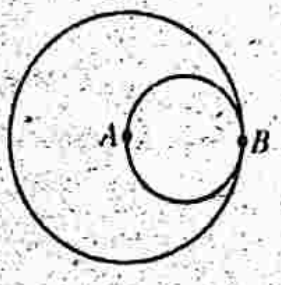
2. $\frac{3}{4}$ of 96 is
(a) 72 (b) 76 (c) 80 (d) 84

3. If $x + 3y = 12$ and $-2x - 4y = 24$. Then what are the values of x and y.
(a) $x = 24$ and $y = 60$
(b) $x = 60$ and $y = 24$
(c) $x = -24$ and $y = 60$
(d) $x = 24$ and $y = -60$

4. If $f(x) = 2x^2 - 2x - 1$, then $f(-1) = ?$
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3

5. What is the 101st term of the sequence: 1, 4 7, 10, ... ?
(a) 281 (b) 291 (c) 301 (d) 311

6. What is the sum of the sequence: 10, 20, 30, 40, ... , 1000 ?
(a) 50,000 (b) 50,500 (c) 60,000 (d) 60,500



Consider the larger circle and an inner circle. Point A is center of larger circle. If the line AB (not drawn) is 7 cm in length, then what is the area of larger circle.
(a) 154 cm (b) 136 cm (c) 112 cm (d) 94 cm

A train traveled a distance of 6,000 km from Lahore to Karachi in 22 hours. And during travel from Karachi to Lahore the train got late due to engine failure and reached Lahore in 28 hours. What is the average speed of train?
(a) 180 km/hr (b) 200 km/hr (c) 220 km/hr (d) 240 km/hr

If 6 men can complete a work in 15 hours. Then how many hours it will take if 10 men working on the same speed completes the work?
(a) 7 (b) 8 (c) 9 (d) 10

The ages of Sohail, Afzal and Bilal are 17, 16 and 12 respectively. If the age of Aslam also included the average of the ages is increased by 5. What is the age of Aslam?
(a) 32 (b) 33 (c) 34 (d) 35

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11. What is the solution of the equation

$$(2)^3 + \frac{1}{(2)^3} + (2)^{-3} + \frac{1}{(2)^{-3}} = ?$$

(a) 1 (b) $\frac{2}{17}$ (c) $\frac{17}{2}$ (d) 4

12. If $x = -2$, then what is the value of the function

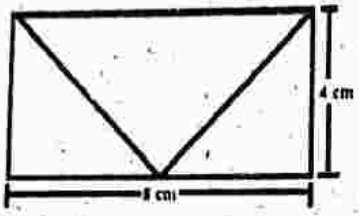
$$f(x) = x^3 - 2x + 4$$

(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 8 (d) 12

13. What comes next in the sequence: 2 3 7 23 ___?

(a) 77 (b) 83 (c) 87 (d) 93

14. What is area of the shaded region (coloured region) in the following diagram



(a) 16 cm^2 (b) 18 cm^2 (c) 20 cm^2 (d) 22 cm^2

15. A car covered 300 km of distance in 3 hour 20 minutes, and then 240 km of distance in 2 hour a 40 minutes. What is the average speed of the car during this trip?

(a) 80 km/hr (b) 90 km/hr (c) 100 km/hr (d) 110 km/hr

16. What is the value of x in the equation

$$\frac{20}{x} + \frac{16}{x} = 12$$

(a) 1 (b) –2 (c) 2 (d) 3

17. How many feet there are in 4.5 meters? If 1 meter = 3.281 feet.

(a) 14.36 (b) 14.56 (c) 14.76 (d) 14.96

18. If person-A can complete a particular work in 10 days and person-B can completes that same w in 12 days. How much time it will take if they work together?

(a) 5 days and 11 hours (b) 5 days and 16 hours
(c) 6 days and 11 hours (d) 6 days and 16 hours

19. Consider the diagram below, where the length of the line AB is 6 cm. And, C is center of the circ

What is the area of the shaded region (region in maroon colour)?

(a) 19.09 cm^2 (b) 19.29 cm^2 (c) 19.49 cm^2 (d) 19.69 cm^2

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20. A student obtained the marks: 60, 50, 70, 65 and 85 in Physics, Chemistry, Statistics, English and Biology respectively, and 0 marks in Mathematics. What the average marks he obtained?
(a) 55 (b) 60 (c) 65 (d) 70

21. What are values of x and y in the following pair of equations
$3x+9y=12$
$10x-18y=24$
(a) $x=2$ and $y=3$ (b) $x=3$ and $y=2$
(c) $x=3$ and $y=\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $x=2$ and $y=\frac{1}{2}$

22. What is the volume of the cylinder given below, where radius and height of the cylinder is given in centimeters

(a) 384 cm^3 (b) 388 cm^3 (c) 392 cm^3 (d) 396 cm^3

23. What is the geometric mean of the numbers: 2, 4 and 8?
(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

24. What is the 71st term of the sequence: 4, 7, 10, 13, ... ?
(a) 214 (b) 216 (c) 218 (d) 220

25. What is the sum of the sequence: 5, 10, 15, ..., 5000 ?
(a) 250,2200 (b) 250,2300 (c) 250,2400 (d) 250,2500

ANSWERS

1.	(c)	2.	(d)	3.	(b)	4.	(d)	5.	(c)
6.	(b)	7.	(a)	8.	(d)	9.	(c)	10.	(d)
11.	(c)	12.	(d)	13.	(c)	14.	(a)	15.	(b)
16.	(d)	17.	(c)	18.	(a)	19.	(b)	20.	(a)
21.	(c)	22.	(d)	23.	(b)	24.	(a)	25.	(d)

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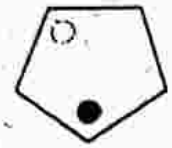
TEST - 2

The white dot moves two places anti-clockwise at each stage and the black dot moves one place clockwise at each stage. After how many stages will they be together in the same corner?

72496 is to 1315



and 62134 is to 97

and 85316 is to 167 therefore 28439 is to ?

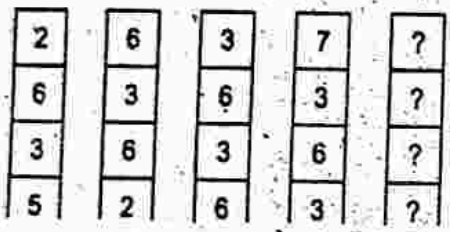
3 Put the following words into alphabetical order:

arthropod, artificer, arteriole, artichoke, arthritis, articular, artillery, arthritic

4 Which two words are most opposite in meaning?

imaginary, realistic, illegible, impracticable, radical, embellished

5 What number should replace the questionmark?



6 Which group of letters is the odd one out?

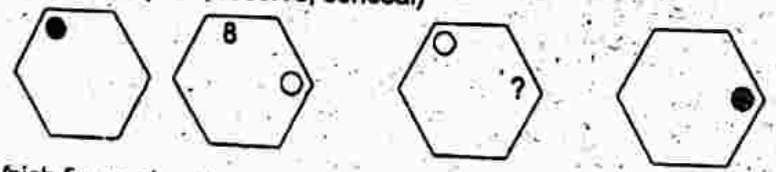
CEFH LThOQ UWXZ

HJKTh PRSU DFGI

7 Identify two words (one from each set of brackets) that form a connection (analogy) when paired with the words in capitals.

RESTRAITh (suppress, deny, conceal)

WITHHOLD (curb, reserve, conceal)



Which figure should replace the question mark?

9 Spell out a 12-letter word by moving from letter to adjacent letter, horizontally and vertically (but not diagonally). You must find the starting point and provide the missing letters.

	C	A	I
C	L	O	D
N	E		E

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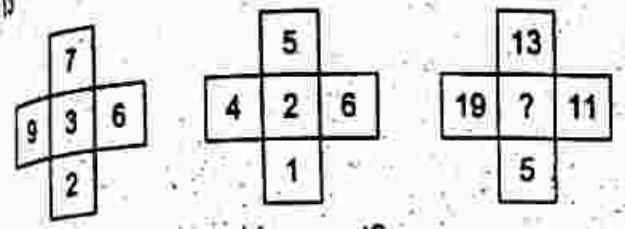
What numbers should replace the question marks? 100, 95, ?, 79, 68, ?, 40, 23

10 Associate is to colleague as accomplice is to: consort, friend, accessory, comrade, follower

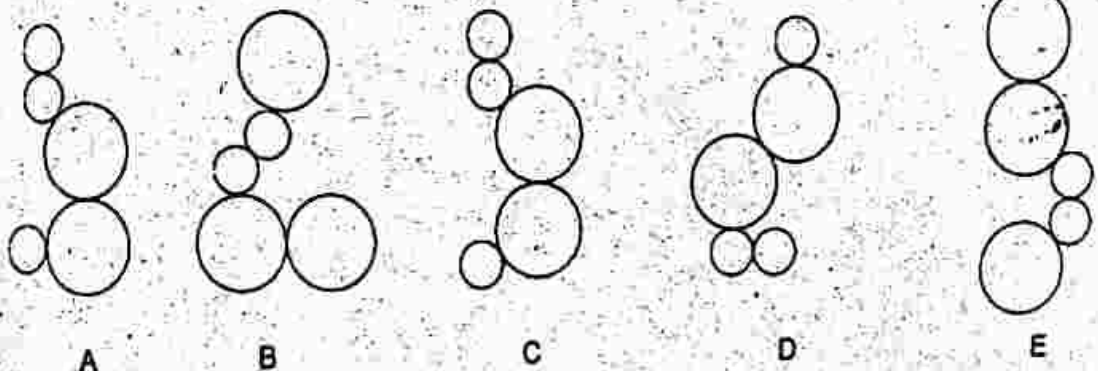
11 Which is the odd oneout?

12 famous, illustrious, acclaimed, fabulous, noteworthy

13 What number should replace the question mark?

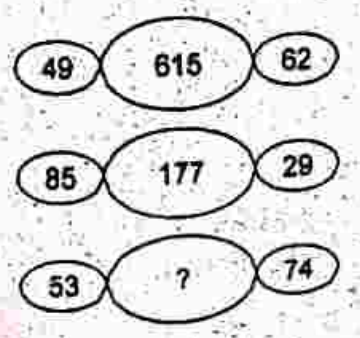


14 Which is the odd one out?



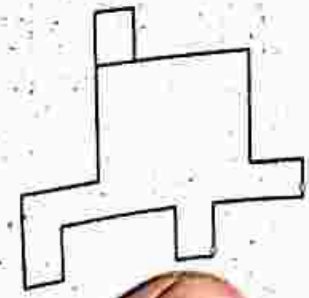
15 GAIThED VOTE is an anagram of which two words that are similar in meaning?

16 What number should replace the question mark?



17 Which word in brackets is most opposite in meaning to the word in capitals?
MITIGATE (augment, palliate, appreciate, trust, destroy)

18



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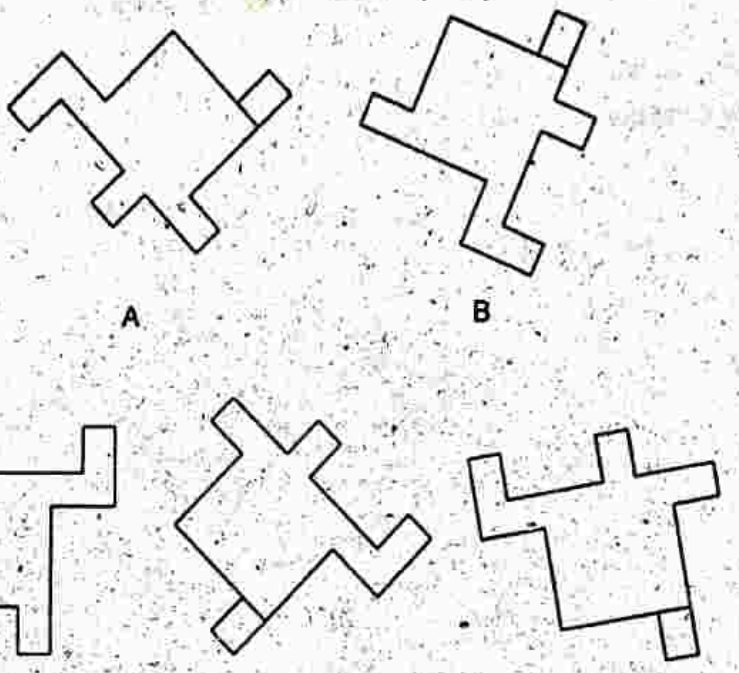
Which shape below is identical to the shape above?

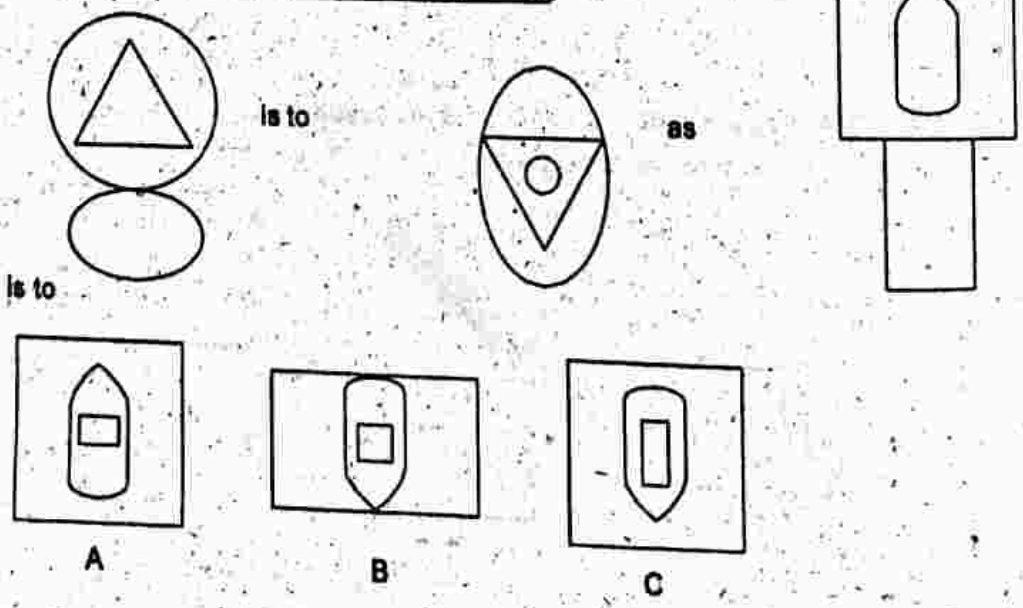


19 Which two words are closest in meaning?
educated, clear, literal, enervated, wordy, verbatim

20 What number should replace the question mark?

19	9	17
23	12	25
13	?	31

21



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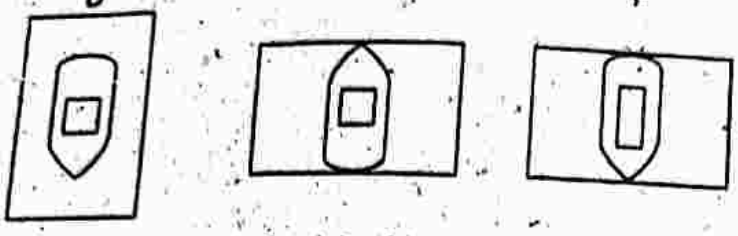
D E F



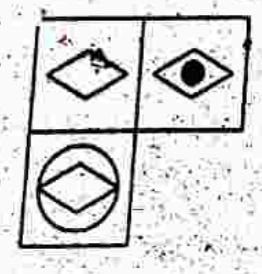
22 What letter is three to the right of the letter immediately to the left of the letter which is four to the left of the letter G?

A B C D E F G H

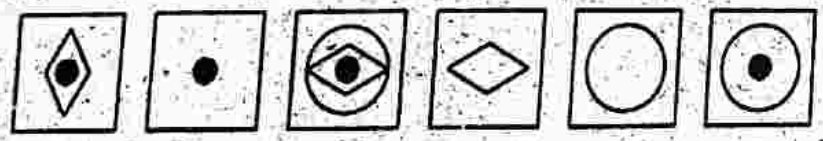
23 Which word in brackets is closest in meaning to the word in capitals?

HABITUATED (constant, accustomed, colonized, commonplace, energetic)

24



Which is the missing tile?

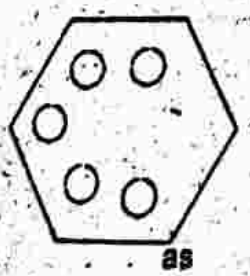


A B C D E F

25 When full, a barrel of water contains 85 litres. How many litres remain after 40% has been used? (the use of a calculator is not permitted in this question).

26 DECISIVE LARK is an anagram of which two words that are opposite in meaning?

27



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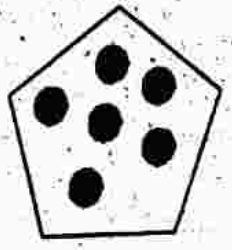

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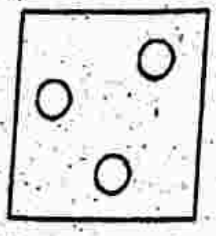

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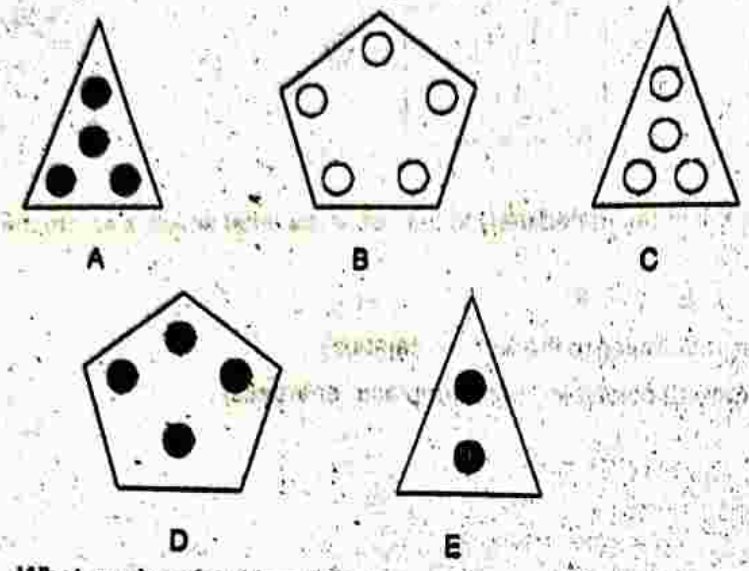


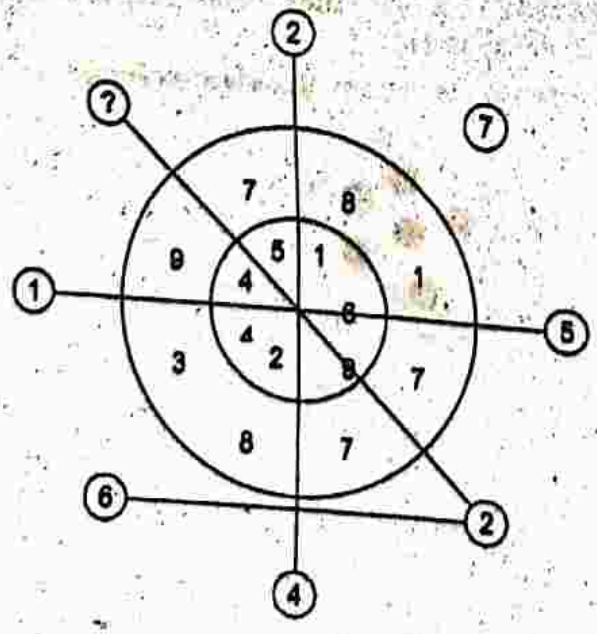
28 What number should replace the question mark?

0, 19, 38, 57, ?, 95

29

What comes next?

30 What number should replace the question mark?



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ANSWERS

1 Four stages:

2 1412: 2 þ 8 þ 4 = 14; 3 þ 9 = 12

3 arteriole, arthritic, arthritis, arthropod, artichoke, articular, artificer, artillery

4 realistic, impracticable

5 4
6
3
7
Reverse the numbers in the previous column and add 1 to the number at the bottom of that column.

3 HJKTh it follows the pattern HiJ KlmTh; the rest follow the pattern CdEF gH.

4 suppress reserve

5 D: the dot moves round two places clockwise at each stage and alternates black=white.

6 encyclopedia

10 88 and 55: deduct 5; 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17

11 accessory

12 fabulous: it means fanciful or imaginary. The rest mean celebrated or renowned.

13 6: (19 þ 11) ÷ 5 = 6; (13 þ 5) ÷ 3 = 6

14 A: C is the same as E with large=small circle reversal, and similarly B is the same as D.

15 donate, give

16 910: 5 þ 4 = 9, 3 þ 7 = 10

17 augment

18 D

19 literal, verbatim

20 11: 13 þ 31 = 44 and 44 ÷ 4 = 11

21 B: the rectangle increases in size and rotates 90°. The square reduces in size and goes inside the figure originally inside the square, which in turn goes inside the rectangle having rotated 180°.

22 E

23 accustomed

24 C: looking across a black dot is added. Looking down a circle is added.

25 51 litres: 5% = 4.25, therefore 40% = 4.25 × 8 = 34. 85 less 34 = 51.

26 crave, dislike

27 A: the number of sides in the figure reduce by 1. The number of dots increase by 1 and turn white to black.

28 76: add 19 each time.

29 F: the large arc rotates 90° clockwise at each stage, the middle arc rotates 90° anti-clockwise at each stage, and the inner arc rotates 90° anti-clockwise at each stage.

30 5: each number in the outer circle is the difference of the two numbers immediately next to it anti-clockwise in the inner circles. So, 9—4 = 5, 7—5 = 2, 8—1 = 7, etc.

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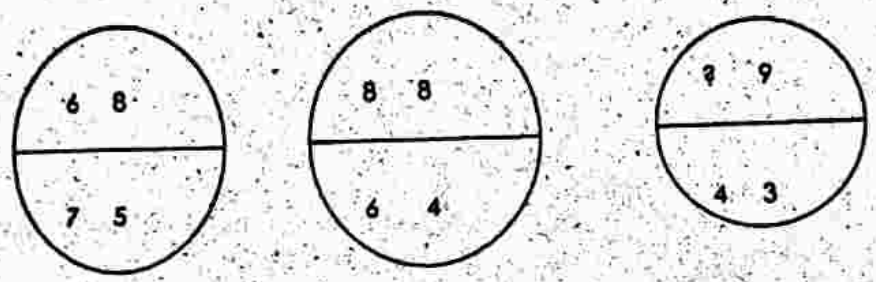
TEST - 3

1 Create two words using the following ten letters each once only.
Clue: grand tune (4, 6)
MYSEVODLTA

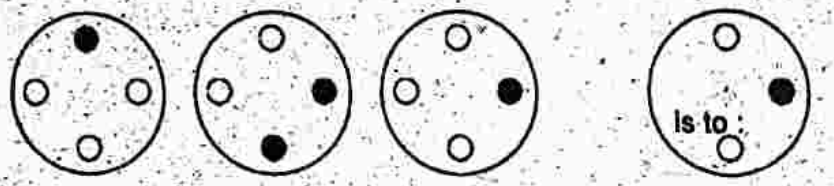
2 Which is the odd one out?
ISTHMUS, FJORD, ATOLL, POLDER, ARCHIPELAGO

3 What number should replace the question mark?



4 CARTON, ENJOYMENT, WORDSMITH
Which of the following words continues the above sequence?
COPY, REEF, COPE, REST, ACHE

5 Comparison



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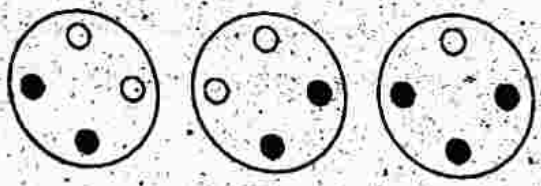

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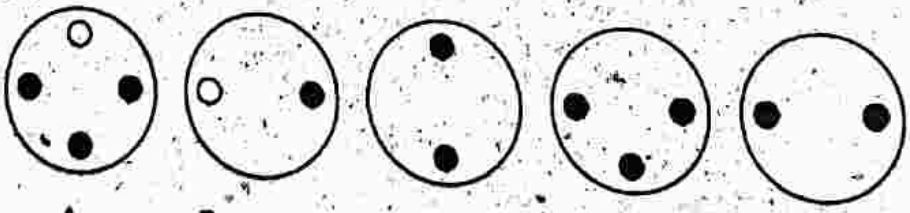

6 What word in brackets means the same as the word in capitals?
FORTE (endowment, conduct, talent, redoubt, style)

7 What number comes next in this sequence? 25, 32, 27, 36, ?

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8 Place two letters in each bracket so that these finish the word on the left and start the word on the right. The letters in the brackets, read downwards in pairs, will spell out a six-letter word.

Clue: blue-pencil

FA (. .) SK

HO (. .) AN

KI (. .) AR

9 A car travels at a speed of 40 mph over a certain distance and then returns over the same distance at a speed of 60 mph. What is the average speed for the total journey?

10 Spiral clockwise round the perimeter to spell out a nine-letter word, which must finish in the centre square. The word commences at one of the corner squares. You must provide the missing letters.

	N	
B	E	A
A	C	N

11 MEANDER: WIND

TRAVERSE:

a) stampede

a. forward

b. across

c. retrace

d. towards

12 What familiar phrase is indicated below?

PAGE
PAGE

13 Comparison

is to:

as

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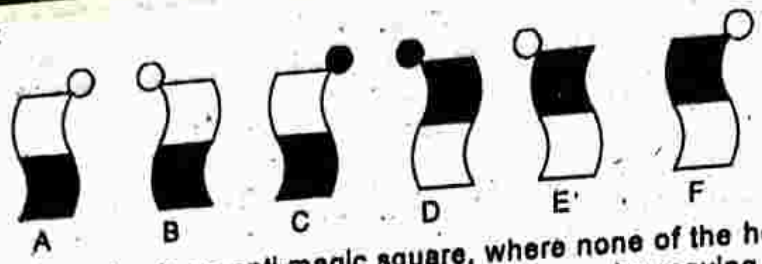
is to:



14 The following is an anti-magic square, where none of the horizontal, vertical or corner-to-corner lines totals 34. It is possible, however, by moving the position of just four of the numbers to convert this into a true magic square, where each horizontal, vertical and corner-to-corner line adds up to 34.

Can you make the necessary corrections?

4	14	8	1
9	16	6	12
5	11	10	15
7	2	3	13

15 What do the following words have in common?

LEGUMES, QUASHED, AFFIRMS, CLOAKED

16 What number should replace the question mark?

926 : 24

799 : 72

956 : ?

17 Add one letter, not necessarily the same letter, to each word at the front, end or middle to find two words that are opposite in meaning.

LOG PITY

18 What number should replace the question mark?

7	10	9	6
5	1	3	7
2	3	2	1
4	12	8	?

19 What well-known proverb is opposite in meaning to the one below?

Beware of Greeks bearing gifts.

20 Which word means the same as ANCHORITE?

a) (recluse
b) hieroglyphics
c) trammel
d) lackey

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21 What is the value of x?

$64 - 12 \times 2 + 6 + 3 = x$

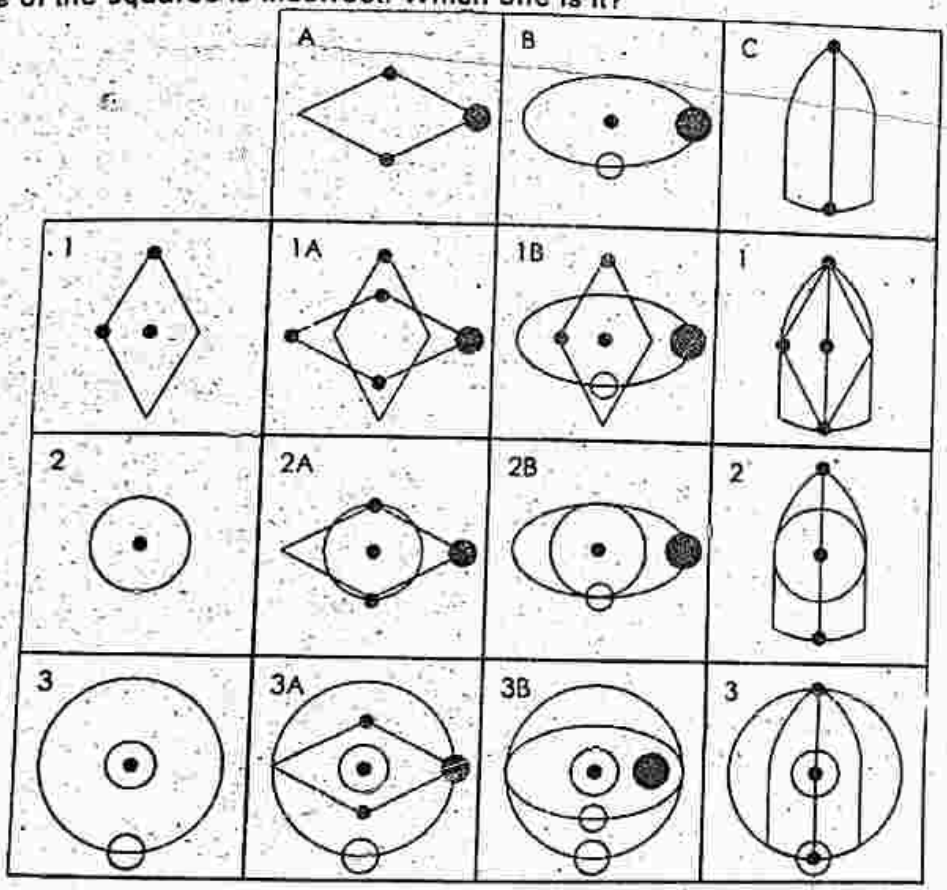
22 What is JULIENNE?

(a) reed bunting
(b) an evergreen shrub
(c) a sleeveless jacket
(d) clear soup
(e) a skull-cap

23 Grid

Each of the nine squares in the grid marked 1A to 3C should incorporate all the lines and symbols that are shown in the squares of the same letter and number immediately above and to the left. For example, 2B should incorporate all the lines and symbols that are in 2 and B.

One of the squares is incorrect. Which one is it?



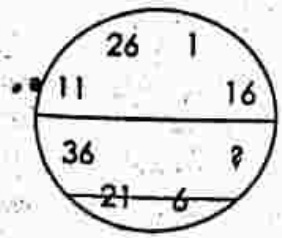
24 Solve the one-word anagram.

APE COLT

25 Insert a word that means the same as the words outside the brackets.

COOK (.) CROSS EXAMINE

26 What number should replace the question mark?



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27 Make a six-letter word using only these four letters:

R E

F L

28 Which two words mean the opposite?

DOLOROUS, CONVENE, DISPARAGE, OFFEND, PRAISE, TREMBLE

29 What is the name given to a group of ROOKS?

a) murmuration

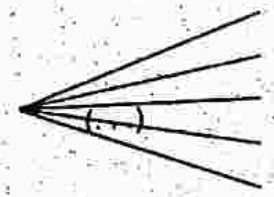
b) park

c) building

d) set

e) business

30 Replace the dots with a word to make five new words.



PEN

AGE

SON

NED

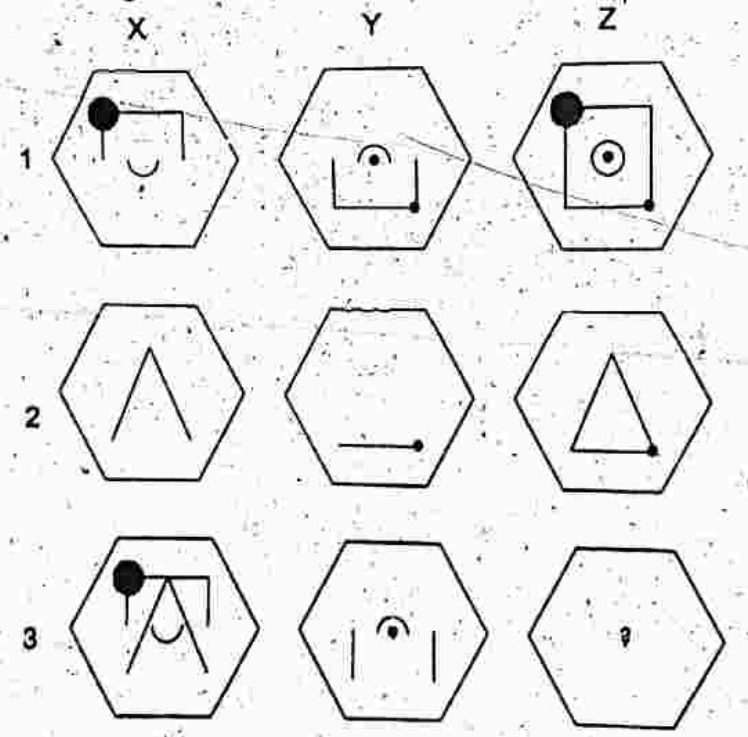
ASK

31 What number should replace the x ?

$\frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{7} = x$

32 Hexagon

Which hexagon, A, B, C, D or E, fits the missing space?



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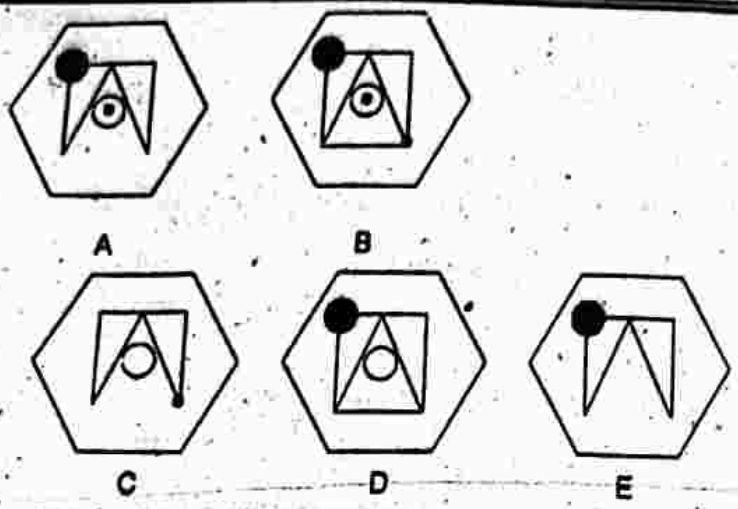

33 Place three two-letter bits together to make a CURRENCY.
DO – RO – LI – ES – EK – SH – UB – CU – AL

34 What is always associated with a BINNACLE?
(a) a jib (b) a life raft (c) a limpet
(d) (e) a mast (f) a compass

35 What number should replace the question mark ?

7	8	8	48
9	7	5	58
11	5	7	48
6	12	5	?

ANSWERS

1 Vast melody

2 Fjord; it is a stretch of water. The others are all land.

3 6; $4 \times 9 = 36$

4 Reef; to spell out the numbers as follows: CART(ONE)NJOYMEN(TWO)RDSMI(THREE)Fc

5 E; a dot is only carried forward when it appears in the same position in two of the previous three circles.

6 Talent

7 27; add, then deduct, the sum of the digits of the previous number alternately each time, ie 36 – 3 – 6 = 27

8 Delete; to give: fade/desk, hole/lean, kite/tear

9 48 mph

Say, distance travelled = 60 miles each way

therefore journey out =

$\frac{60}{40} = 1.5$ hours

Journey in = $\frac{60}{60} = 1$ hour

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120 mile journey = $\frac{120}{2.5}$ = 48 mph

10 Abundance

11 c) across

12 Double-page spread

13 A; the figure rotates into an upright position anti-clockwise. Black turns white and white turns black.

14

4	14	15	1
9	7	6	12
5	11	10	8
16	2	3	13

15 They all contain trees: le(gum)es, qu(ash)ed, af(fir)ms, cl(oak)ed

16 51; 9 × 5 = 45 + 6 = 51

17 Long, pithy

18 0; looking down and across the sum of alternate numbers are equal, for example
7 + 9 = 10 + 6

19 Never look a gift horse in the mouth.

20 a) recluse

21 64 – (12 × 2) + (6 ÷ 3) = 42
The rule is ×, +, +, – taken in that order.

22 Clear soup

23 1A

24 Polecat

25 Grill

26 31; increase by 5 in a clockwise fashion every three sectors ie 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, 36.

27 Feeler

28 Disparage, praise

29 c) building

30 Dam

31 $\frac{5}{6}+\frac{1}{7}=\frac{5}{6}\times\frac{7}{1}=\frac{35}{6}=5\frac{5}{6}$

32 A; x + y = z
1 + 2 = 3
But similar symbols disappear.

33 Escudo

34 e) acompass

35 67; (7 × 8) – 8 = 48
(9 × 7) – 5 = 58
(11 × 5) – 7 = 48
(6 × 12) – 5 = 67

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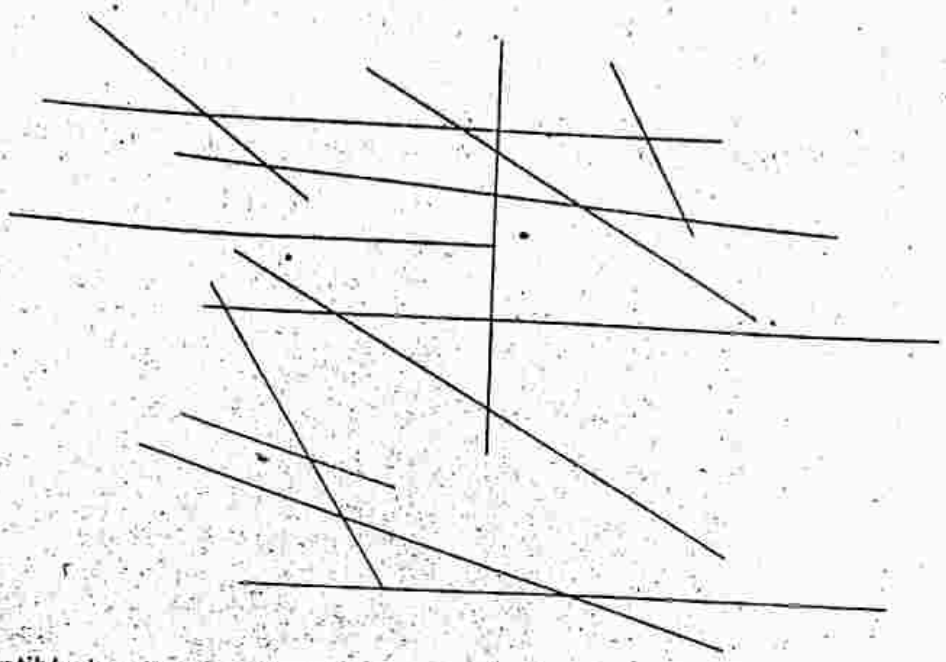
TEST - 4

How many lines appear below?



2 Susceptible to attack or damage.

Which word below most closely fits the above definition?

DEBILITATED, VULNERABLE, UNSTABLE, EMASCULATED, UNPREPARED

3

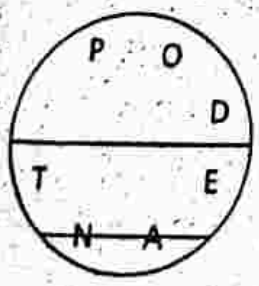
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY

Which day is three days before the day immediately following the day two days before the day three days after the day immediately before Friday?

4 Change one letter only in each word below to find a well-known phrase.

ON TIE WINK

5 Spiral clockwise to spell out a ten-letter word that starts and finishes with the same two letters. You must provide the missing letter.



6 Insert the letters provided into the spaces to spell out a palindromic phrase, that is, one that reads the same backwards and forwards.

Clue: exercise franchise

TREE VISITOR

S . . . . O . . . . .

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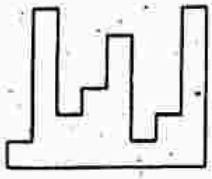
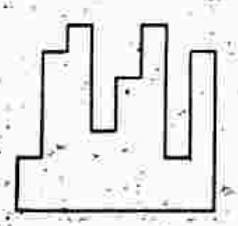
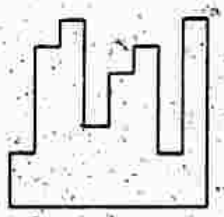
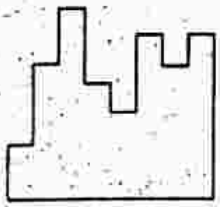
7 Squares

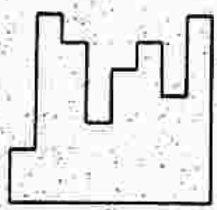


Which of the following pieces, when fitted to the above piece, will form a perfect square?


A


B


C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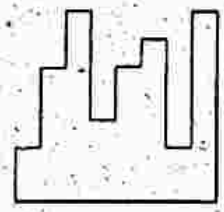
E

8 On glancing through your morning newspaper you notice that four pages are missing. One of the missing pages is page 8. The back page of the newspaper is 28. What are the other three missing pages?

9 Which of the following is not an anagram of a type of book?

NEIL COX

ASSURE HUT

SUMO BIN

SACK OBOE

ROY COKE

10 Which word in brackets is opposite in meaning to the word in capitals?

SIGNIFICANT (ordinary, stupid, modest, petty, dull)

11 FELINE: CAT

VULPINE: a) ferret
b) fox
c) deer
d) wolf
e) sheep

12 What number should replace the question mark?

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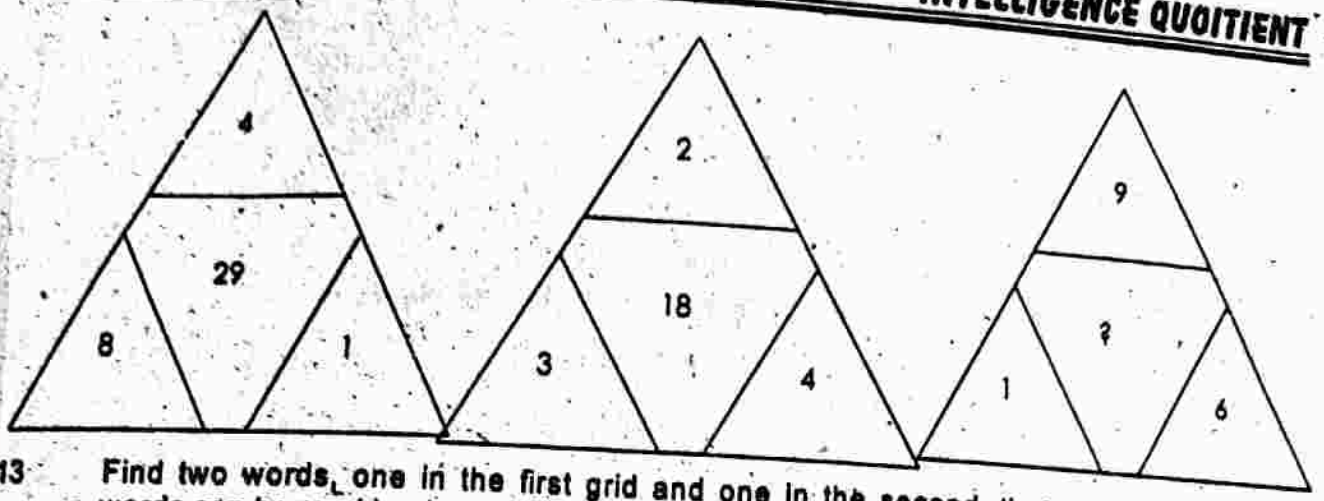


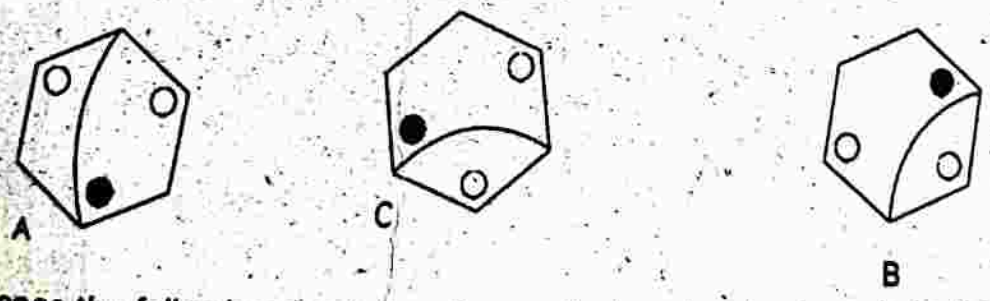
13 Find two words, one in the first grid and one in the second, that are antonyms. The words can be read backwards, forwards, horizontally, vertically or diagonally, but always in a straightline.

T	E	D	Y	T
R	R	U	L	S
Y	A	A	P	A
S	H	R	P	L
T	S	F	A	B

H	I	M	S	P
P	R	P	M	A
A	A	A	T	S
T	R	A	T	S
T	E	M	A	S

14 Odd one out

Which of A, B, C, D or E is the odd one out?



15 Arrange the following words in a line so that each pair of words in the line forms a new word or phrase:

for example: word, game, pass, point = pass, word, game, point to give the words or phrases, password, word game and game-point.

SHORT, GROUP, WATER, LINE, STORY, AGE, FRESH, FALL

16 Which two numbers come next in this sequence?

38, 24, 62, 12, 74, ?

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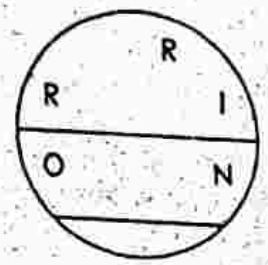
17 Which is the odd one out?
ROOSTER, BUCK, GANDER, PEN, RAM

18 The following is extracted from which hyphenated word?
Clue:
viewing area
. . . . . R E – G A . . . . .

19 OUTLINE TAX is an anagram of which 10-letter word?

20 Fill in the blanks, clockwise or anti-clockwise, to complete the word.

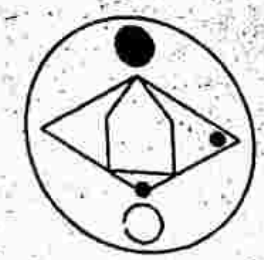


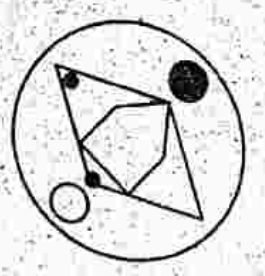
21 What is always associated with a CARBOY?
a) velveteen
b) a mechanic
c) a valet
d) basketwork
e) a bell boy

22 Insert a word that means the same as the words outside the brackets.
SMALL WATCH (. . .) FOIST

23 Solve the one-word anagram.
COD COILER

24 Odd one out
Which of these is the odd one out?


A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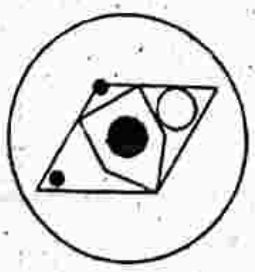
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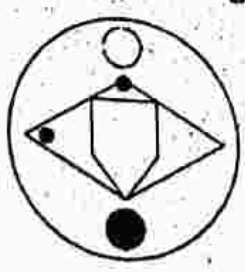
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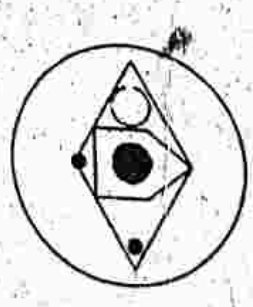
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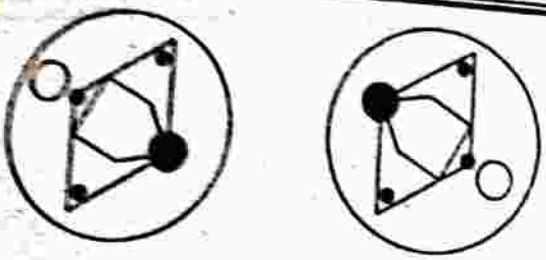


F G

25 What number should replace the question mark?

61, 54, 62, ?, 63, 56, 64

26 What is a KIBITZER?

a. a settlement
b. a covered wagon
c. a trinket
d. a fish trap
e. an onlooker

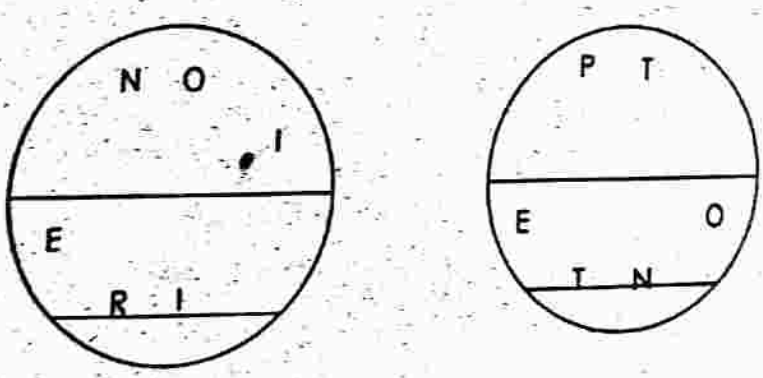
27 Place two three-letter bits together to make a tree.

CAS–CHE–ACA–RRI–HER–CIA–AND–ALM

28 Which two words mean the same?

FLACCID, FLICKERING, MENDACIOUS, INFLUENTIAL, VITAL, LAMBENT

29 Fill in the blanks, clockwise or anti-clockwise, to form two words that are synonyms.



30 Which word means the same as NEOPHYTE?

(a) scallywag (b) junta (c) gimcrack (d) novice

31 Hexagon

Which hexagon, A, B, C, D or E, fits the missing space?

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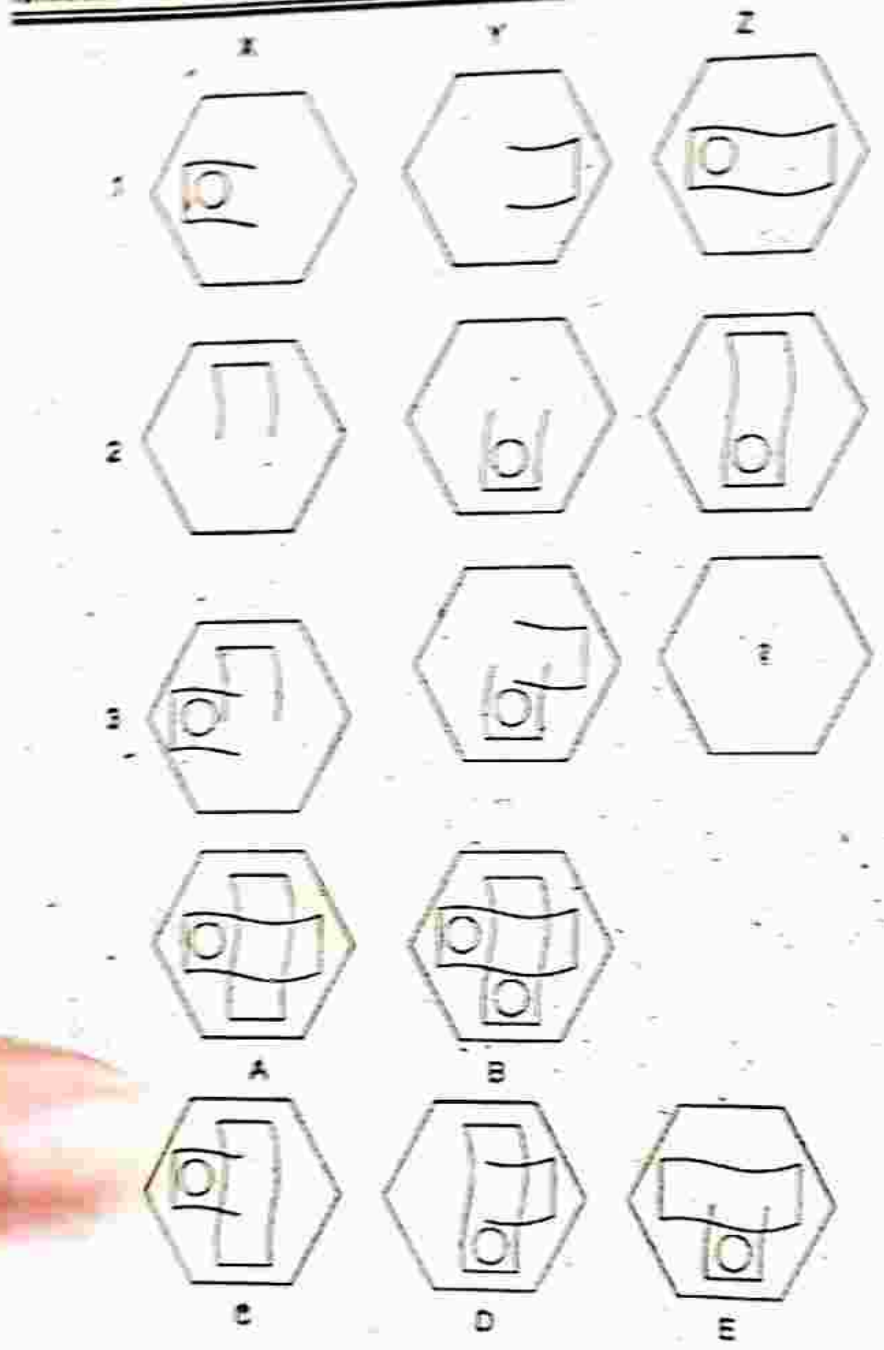

32 What number should replace the question mark?

7	6	4	52
9	3	5	60
10	5	4	60
8	7	3	?

33 What is the value of x?

$7 \times 9 - 3 \times 4 + 10 = x$

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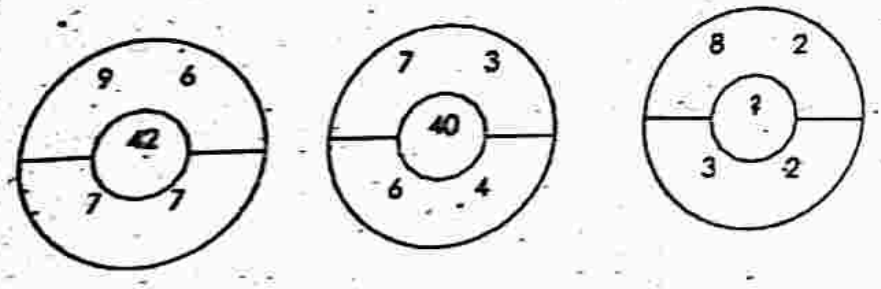
What is the name given to a group of HERRINGS?

a) caste
b) quiver
c) sute
d) sedge
e) glean

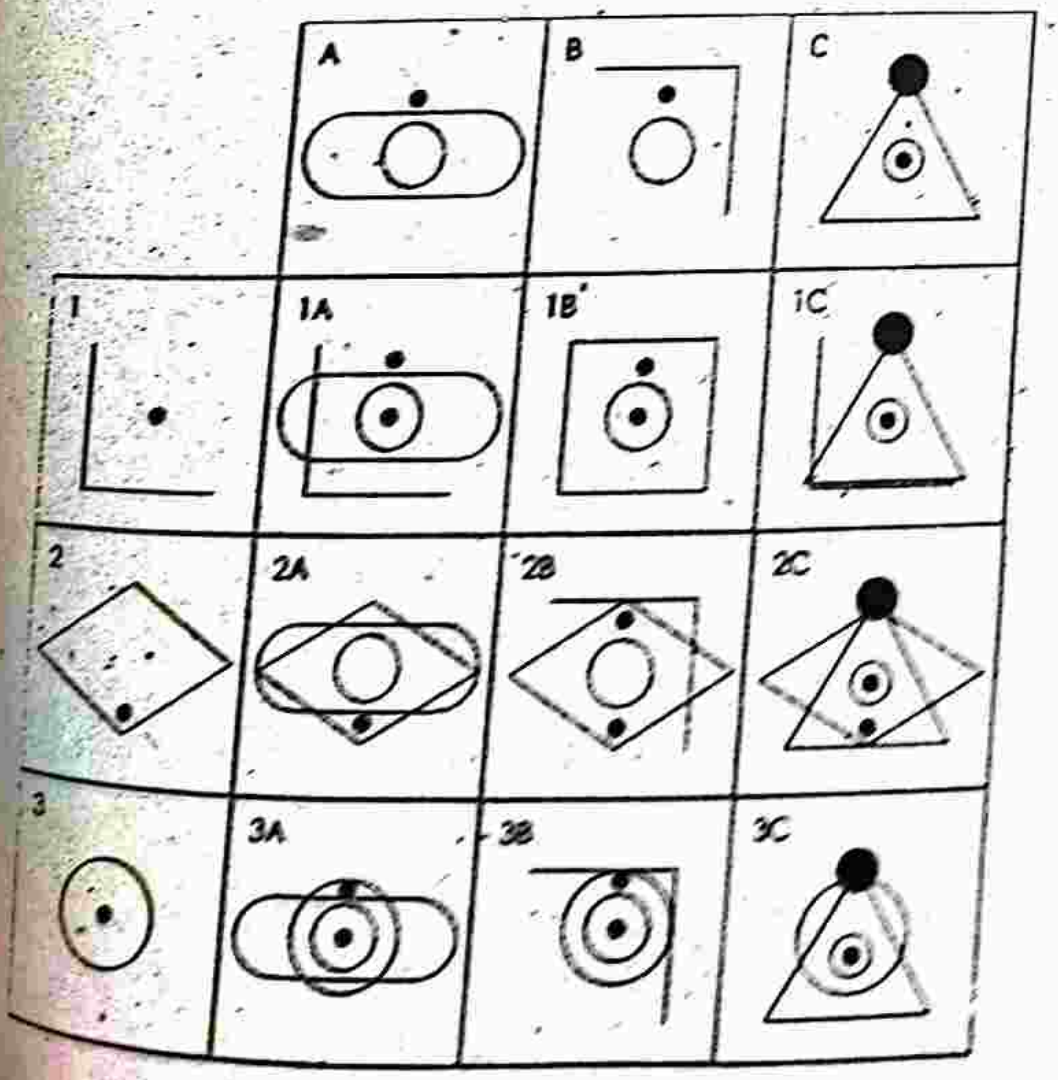
What number should replace the question mark?



Grid

Each of the nine squares in the grid marked 1A to 3C should incorporate all the lines and symbols that are shown in the squares of the same letter and number immediately above and to the left. For example, 2B should incorporate all the lines and symbols that are in 2 and B.

One of the squares is incorrect. Which one is it?



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ANSWERS

1 14

2 Vulnerable

3 Wednesday

4 In the pink

5 Antipodean

6 Rise to vote sir

7 B

8 7, 21, 22

9 Sack oboe = bookcase. The books are lexicon (Neil Cox), thesaurus (assure hut), omnibus (sumo bin) and cookery (Roy Coke).

10 Modest

11 Fox

12 14; 142 = 196

13 Hall, start

14 B; A is the same as E rotated, and C is the same as D.

15 Fresh – water – fall – short – story – line – age – group

16 28, 102; 7 × 4 = 28, 74 + 28 = 102

17 Pen; it is a female swan. The rest are all male animals.

18 Picture-gallery

19 Exultation

20 Ringworm

21 d) basketwork

22 Fob

23 Crocodile

24 B; A same as D

F same as G

E same as C

25 55; 61 54 62 55 63 56 64

−7 +8 −7 +8 −7 +8

26 e) an onlooker

27 Acacia

28 Lambent, flickering

29 Derision, contempt

30 d) novice

31 B; x + y = z

1 + 2 = 3

But similar symbols disappear.

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32 45; (7 + 6) × 4 = 52
(9 + 3) × 5 = 60
(10 + 5) × 4 = 60
(8 + 7) × 3 = 45

33 (7 × 9) – (3 × 4) + 10 = 61
The rule is ×, +, +, – taken in that order.

34 e) glean

35 30; 9 – 6 = 3 7 – 3 = 4 8 – 2 = 6

36 2A 7 + 7 = 14 6 + 4 = 10 3 + 2 = 5

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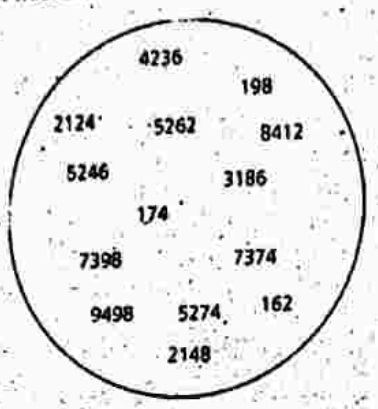
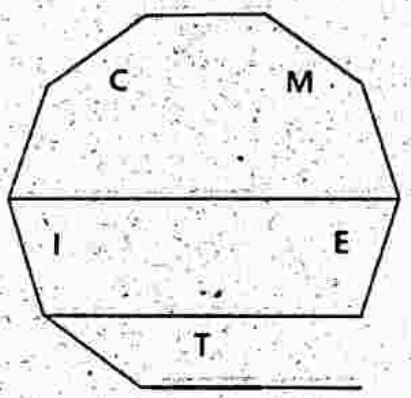
TEST - 5

1 Which number is the odd one out?



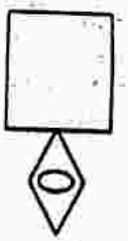
2 Spiral clockwise to find a 10-letter word. Only alternate letters are shown.
Clue: outwit



3 Comparison

is to:

as



is to:

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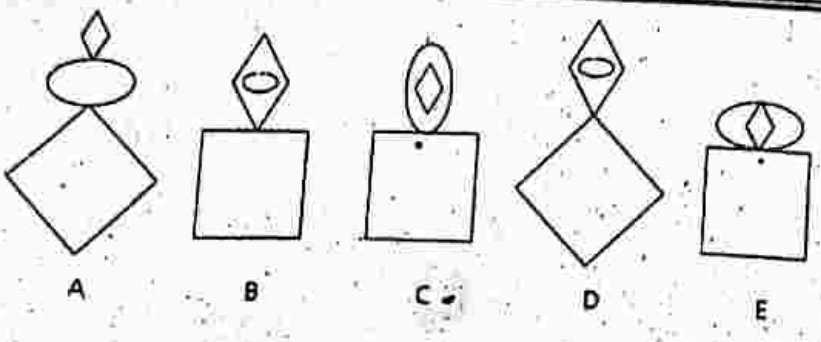
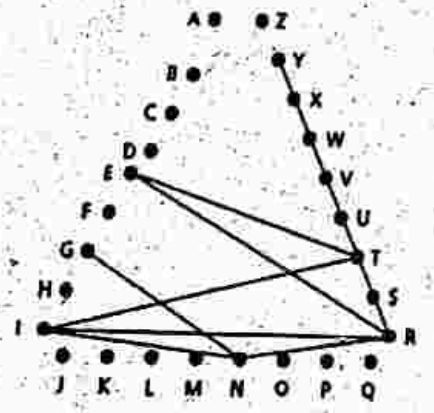
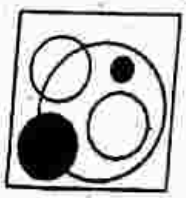


4 Each square contains the letters of a nine-letter word. The two words are synonyms, and the overlapping letters T and A appear in each word. Can you unscramble them?

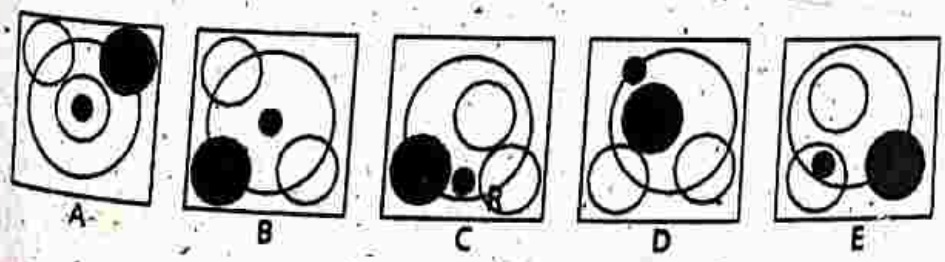
5 Find the starting point and track from letter to letter along the lines to spell out an item of jewellery (8, 4).



6 Squares



Which of the squares below has most in common with the square above?



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7 If presented with the words MAR, AM and FAR and asked to find the shortest word that contained all the letters from which these words could be produced, you should come up with the word FARM.

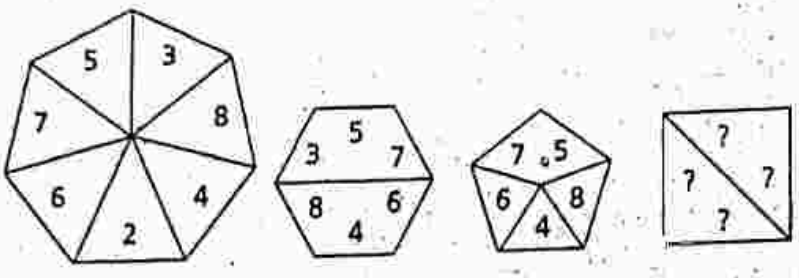
Here is a further list of words:

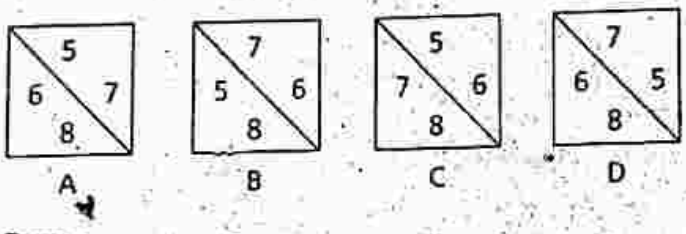
ANGRY, LYNCH, MAGIC

What is the shortest English word from which all these words can be produced?

Clue: captivatingly

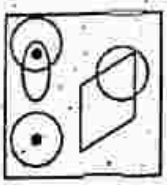
8 Which box of numbers (A, B, C or D) should replace the box of question marks?



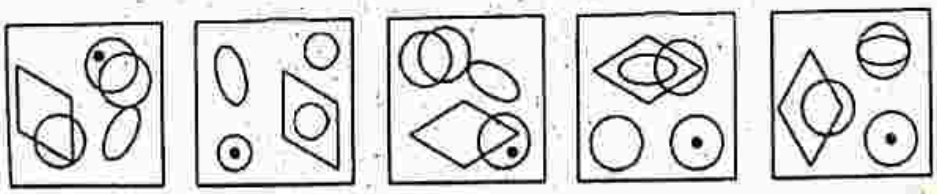


A B C D

9 Boxes

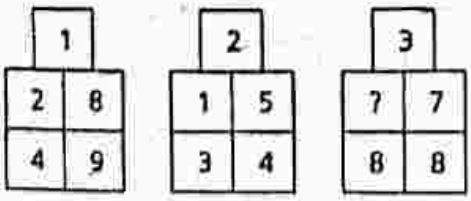


To which of the boxes below can a dot be added so that it meets the same conditions as in the box above?



A B C D E

7 What number should replace the question mark?



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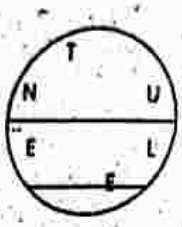
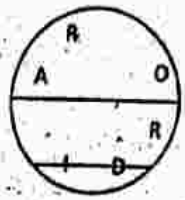
8 Read clockwise to find two words, one in each circle, that are antonyms. You must provide the missing letters.





9 What number comes next in this sequence?

100, 99, 117, 108, ?

10 Comparison

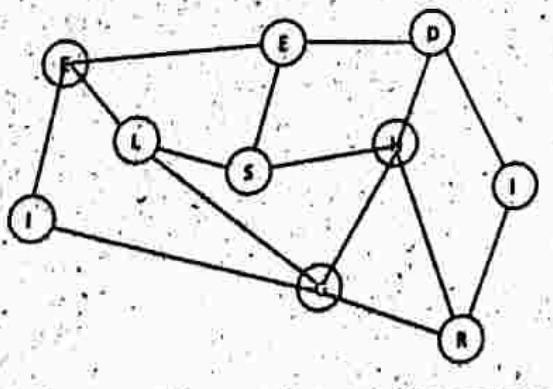
is to:

as

is to:

A B C D E

11 Read along the connecting lines from circle to circle to spell out a well-known phrase, especially at a certain time of the year (6,4).



12 What word is both a weaving machine and means 'to menace'?

13 CRUSH VIOLA is an anagram of which 10-letter word?

14 Sequence

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Which option below continues the above sequence?

A B C D E

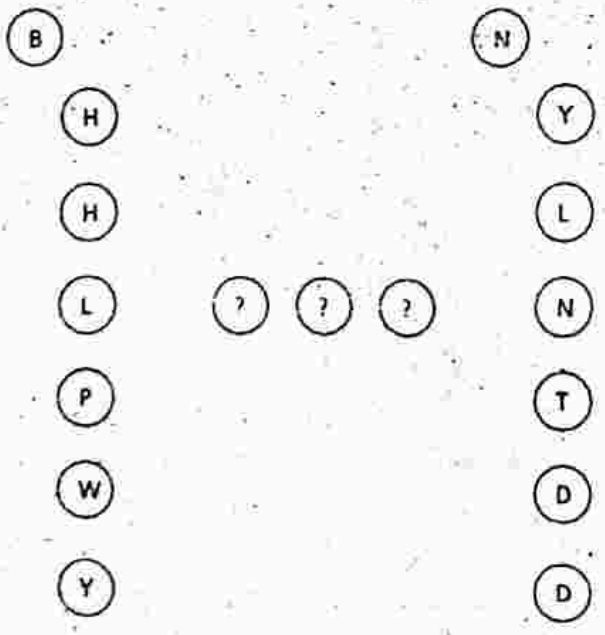
15 What number comes next in this sequence?

1, 1.5, 2.5, 4, ?

16 Only one set of letters below can be arranged into a five-letter word. Can you find the word?

- MUCHO
- WINFO
- ALPIC
- DEPNU
- BRENU

17 What word replaces the question marks in order to form seven five-letter words sandwiched between the letters on the right and the left?



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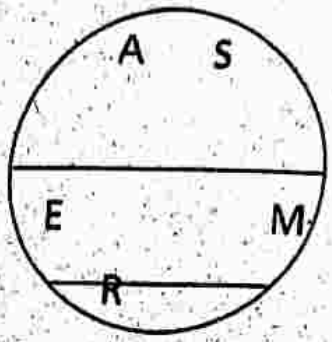
18 Fill in the blanks, clockwise and anti-clockwise, to complete the word.



19 What is always associated with NUX VOMICA?

(a) gunpowder (b) an organ
(c) strychnine (d) smelling salts
(e) hymns

20 Which is the odd one out?

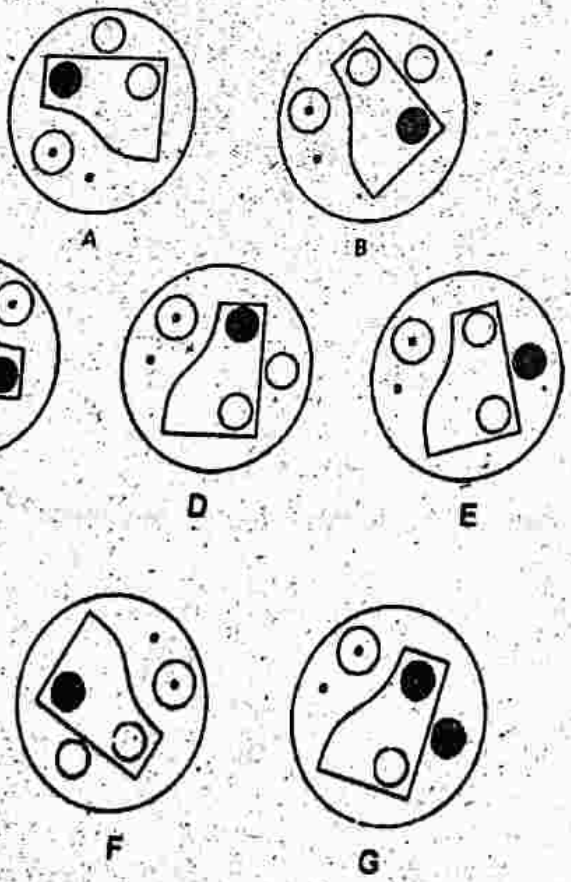
(a) ballista (b) ventage
(c) arquebus (d) claymore
(e) bazooka

21 What is ZAPATEADO?

(a) a moustache (b) a dance
(c) a drumming noise (d) a dish
(e) a flower

22 Odd one out

Which is the odd one out?



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23 What is the meaning of NUBILE?

(a) lithe
(b) charismatic
(c) marriageable
(d) thoughtful
(e) myopic

24 Insert a word that means the same as the words outside the brackets.

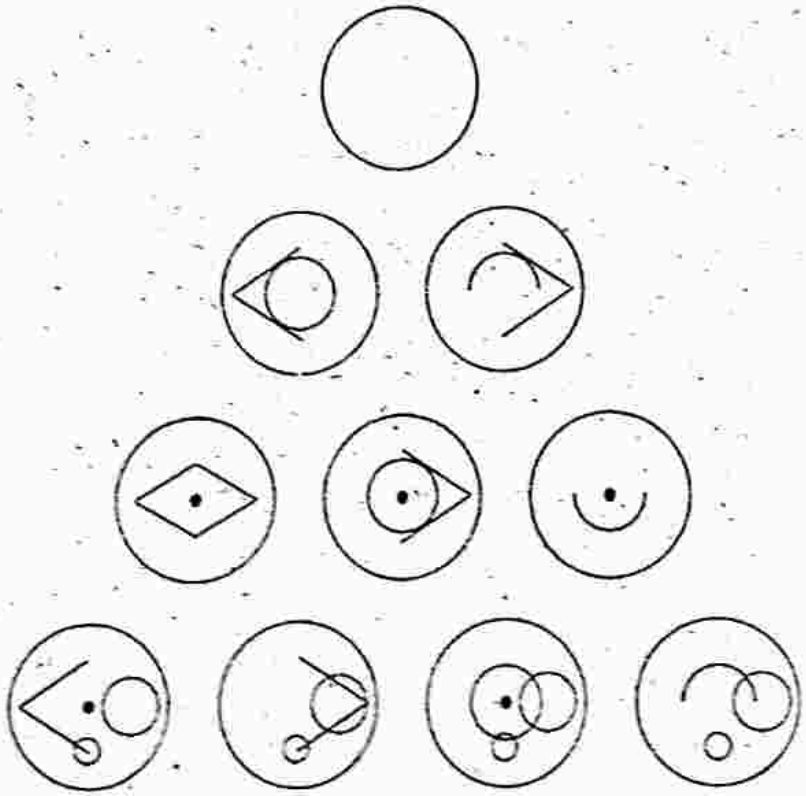
DOG ( ) SPORTSMAN

25 What is the name given to a group of DUCKS?

(a) paddling
(b) fesnyng
(c) knob
(d) muster
(e) plump

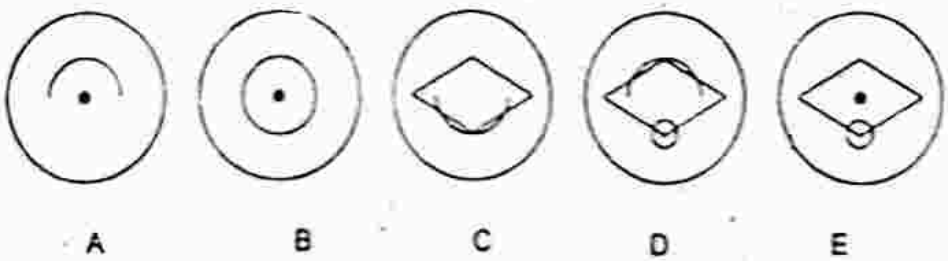
26 Place two three-letter bits together to make a FRUIT.

ORA – PAP – PIN – PAW – PAR – PIP – AYE – NGI



27 Circles

Which of A, B, C, D or E fits into the blank circle to carry on the sequence?



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28 What number should replace the question mark?

1, 4, 13, 40, 121, ?

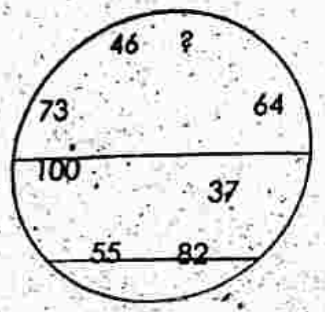
29 Which two words mean the same?

INDUSTRIOUS, BEARING, BUSINESS, MIEN, PANACEA, IMPIETY

30 Solve the one-word anagram.

SOBBING

31 What number should replace the question mark?



ANSWERS

1. 5246; in the others the middle number is half of the number formed by the first and last digits, eg 3186 (36/2 = 18).
2. Circumvent
3. C; the figure at the bottom goes to the top. The figure inside the larger figure at the bottom rotates through 90° and goes to the top. The larger figure at the bottom reduces in size and goes inside the figure now at the top.
4. Eradicate, eliminate
5. Eternity ring
6. C; it contains the black dot and one smaller white circle inside the large circle, and one smaller white circle and black circle partly inside the large circle.
7. Charmingly
8. B; the smallest number is discarded at each stage and the remaining numbers travel in the opposite direction to the previous stage.
9. E; so one dot is in one circle and the other dot is in the circle and ellipse.
10. 2; 7 + 8 + 8 = 23
11. Eventful, ordinary
12. 117; alternately subtract, then add the sum of the digits of the previous number.
13. A; the triangles become one large triangle and the truncated ellipse becomes two, rotating 180° and going inside the triangle.
14. Sleigh ride
15. Loom
16. Chivalrous
17. C; at each stage one of the sections goes through 45° and continues to move 45° at subsequent stages.

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18 6; add 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2

19 DEPNU = UPEND

20 Take the top circle on the left with the bottom circle on the right, etc, to spell out beard, heard, heart, learn, pearl, weary and yearn, with the addition of EAR.

21 Cashmere

22 c) strychnine

23 b) ventage = a small hole in a flute.

24 b) a dance

25 E; B is the same as F A is the same as D C is the same as G

26 c) marriageable

27 Boxer

28 a) paddling

29 Pippin

30 C; the two lower circles combine to form the circle above but similar symbols disappear.

31 364; the sequence is × 3 + 1.

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UNITED NATIONS

WORLD ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR HEADQUARTERS

Name of Agency	Date of Establishment	Headquarters
International Labour Organization	1919	Geneva
International Atomic Energy Agency	1957	Vienna
United nations Organization	Oct. 24, 1945	New York
League of Nations (Oldest Organization)	Jan.10, 1920	Geneva
Commonwealth of Nations	1931	London
European Union	1957	Brussels
South Asian Association for Regional Coöperation	December 8, 1985	Kathmandu
South-East Asian Nations	Aug. 9, 1967	Jakarta
Regional Cooperation Development	1964	Tehran
Economic Cooperation Organization	1985	Tehrān
Shanghai Cooperation Organization (Shanghai Five)	April 1996	Shanghai
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries	November 14, 1960	Vienna
Colombo Plan	1950	Colombo
Organization of the Islamic Conference	September 1969	Jeddah
Amnesty International	1960	London
Transparency International	May 1993	Berlin
Red Cross (estb.by Jean Henri Durant)	1864	Geneva
World Trade Organization	January 1, 1995	Geneva
Asian Development Bank	22 Aug. 1966	Manila
Arab League	March 22, 1945	Cairo
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	1949	Brussels
International Criminal Police Organization	1923	Lyon, France
Common wealth of independent states	Dec. 8, 1991	Minsk
Organization of African Unity	1963	Addis Ababa
Food and Agriculture Organization	1945	Rome
United nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization	1946	Paris
World Health Organization	1948	Geneva
International Bank for Reconstruction	1945	Washington
World Meteorological Organization	1950	Geneva
Inter-government Maritime Consultative Organization	1958	London
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	1946	New York
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (from 1995 it is known as WTO)	1948	Geneva
United Nations Development Programme		New York
United Nations Environment Programme	1972	Nairobi
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	1950	Geneva
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	1967	Vienna
International Association Development	1960	Washington
International Finance Corporation	1955	Washington
International Monetary Fund	1945	Washington
International Civil Aviation Organization	1947	Montreal
Universal Postal Union	1947	Berne
International Telecommunication Union	1947	Geneva
International Fund for Agricultural Development	1977	Rome
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	1964	Geneva
United Nations Institute for Training and Research	1965	New York
United Nations Relief and Work for Palestine Refugees in the North East	1949	New York
United Nations Fund for Population Activities	1967	New York

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1. United Nations came into existence on:
(a) Oct. 28, 1945 (b) Oct. 24, 1945
(c) Oct. 26, 1945 (d) Oct. 22, 1945

2. Headquarter of United Nations is located in:
(a) New York (b) Berne
(c) Geneva (d) London

3. Who coined the name of United Nations?
(a) Stalin
(b) F.D Roosevelt
(c) Winston Churchill
(d) Austin Mills

4. UNO has how many member nations?
(a) 190 (b) 192
(c) 193 (d) 188

5. The total members of Security Council are:
(a) 13 (b) 14
(c) 15 (d) 20

6. The five permanent members of the Security Council of the UNO are
(a) China, France, Italy, UK and USA
(b) China, Italy, Russia, UK and USA
(c) China, Canada, Russia, UK and USA
(d) China, France, Russia, UK and USA

7. Temporary members of the Security Council of the UNO are elected for the term of
(a) On year (b) Two years
(c) Four years (d) Three years

8. International Court of Justice has its head office in
(a) Hague (Netherlands)
(b) New York (USA)
(c) Paris (France)
(d) Geneva

9. The General Assembly meets every year in regular sessions beginning every year in:
(a) September (b) October
(c) November (d) December

10. Security Council comprises of 15 members. How many non-permanent members Security Council has?
(a) 7 (b) 10
(c) 8 (d) 9

11. United Nation University is located in
(a) Tokyo (b) Berne
(c) Montreal (d) Vienna

12. The colour combination of the UN Flag is
(a) Red and blue
(b) Blue and white
(c) White and green
(d) Only white

13. UNO's 'Oil for Food' Program is associated with which country?
(a) Sudan (b) North Korea
(c) Iran (d) Iraq

14. The number of principal organs of UNO is:
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 6

15. Which organ of UNO executive organ?
(a) General Assembly
(b) Security Council
(c) International Court of Justice
(d) Trusteeship Council

16. The headquarters of the UNO are located at
(a) New York (b) Paris
(c) London (d) Geneva

17. On June 26, 1945, the United Nations Charter was signed by the delegates of how many countries
(a) 52 (b) 51
(c) 50 (d) 57

18. How many Principal bodies of the UNO are there?
(a) 4 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 8

19. United Nations Industrial Development Organization was established in:
(a) 1965 (b) 1967
(c) 1969 (d) 1945

20. The first Secretary-General of the United Nations was
(a) Mrs Vijay Lakshmi Pandit
(b) Trygve Lie (Norway)
(c) Kofi Annan
(d) U. Thant

21. The Group of 77 was established under the supervision of the UNO in:
(a) 1964 (b) 1965
(c) 1967 (d) 1962

22. Which day is celebrated as United Nations Day in the world?
(a) September 24 (b) August 24
(c) October 24 (d) November 24

23. Pakistan became the member of UNO on
(a) 30 September, 1947
(b) 20 August, 1947
(c) 31 December, 1948
(d) 30 September, 1948

24. Headquarter of UNESCO is located in:
(a) Paris (b) Berne
(c) Geneva (d) London

25. Headquarter of UNICEF is located in:
(a) Hague (b) Geneva
(c) New York (d) Paris

26. Which of following countries is not a member of UNO?
(a) Switzerland (b) Thailand

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(c) South Korea (d) Taiwan

27. The Secretary-General of UNO who died in an air-crash was
(a) Trygve Lie
(b) Dag Hammarskiold
(c) U. Thant
(d) None of them

28. How many Judges to the International Court of Justice are elected for the term of 9 years?
(a) 35 (b) 25
(c) 15 (d) 20

29. Which of these are nicknamed as "Breton Woods Twins'?
(a) IBRD & IDA (b) IBRD & WTO
(c) WTO & IMF (d) IMF & IBRD

30. Headquarter of International Labour Organization is located in:
(a) Geneva (b) Vienna
(c) Paris (d) Rome

31. Which south Asian leader promoted the idea of regional cooperation?
(a) Zia-ul- Rehman
(b) Jigme Singh Wangchuck
(c) Indra Gandhi
(d) Zia-ul- haq

32. Recently which country became member of SAARC?
(a) Afghanistan (b) China
(c) Iran (d) None of them

33. The first SAARC summit was held in:
(a) Male (b) New Delhi
(c) Dhaka (d) Kathmandu

34. SAARC was formed in Dhaka on
(a) November 7, 1984
(b) October 8, 1985
(c) September 5, 1984
(d) December 8, 1985

35. Name the first SAARC Secretary General?
(a) Abu-al-Ahsan
(b) Ibrahim Hussain Zaki
(c) Q.A.M.A. Rahim
(d) Naeem -ul-Hasan

36. Apart from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh who are the other member countries of SAARC?
(a) Nepal, Bhutan, Thailand and Singapore
(b) Nepal, Bhutan, Malaysia and Maldives
(c) Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan
(d) Nepal, Bhutan, Singapore and Sri Lanka

37. The Organization of Islamic Cooperationcame into existence in:
(a) 1987 (b) 1969
(c) 1964 (d) 1985

38. The first Secretary General of OIC was:
(a) Habib Chatty
(b) Hassan Al- Touhami
(c) Hamid Algabid
(d) Tunku Abdul Rehman

39. The Headquarter of Organization of Islamic Cooperation is located in:
(a) Jeddah (b) Cairo
(c) Kuwait (d) Tehran

40. Secretary General is appointed for the period of:
(a) 1 years (b) 2 years
(c) 3 years (d) 4 years

41. The first OIC summit was held from September 22-25, 1969 in:
(a) Doha (b) Rabat
(c) Islamabad (d) Dakar

42. Second OIC Summit conference was held in:
(a) Makkah (b) Lahore
(c) Kuwait (d) None of them

43. What is the total number of OIC member states?
(a) 56 (b) 57
(c) 58 (d) 59

44. The Charter of OIC was adopted in:
(a) 1972 (b) 1973
(c) 1974 (d) 1975

45. When Economic Cooperation Organization established?
(a) 1985 (b) 1969
(c) 1945 (d) 1971

46. The official language of ECO is:
(a) Arabic (b) Urdu
(c) Tajik (d) English

47. Which of the organization was replaced with Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)
(a) Arab League (b) RCD
(c) NAM (d) None of them

48. The Secretary-General of ECO is elected for a period of
(a) 2 years (b) 3 years
(c) 4 years (d) 5 years

49. ECO came into force in January:
(a) 1985 (b) 1986
(c) 1970 (d) 1949

50. The head quarter of ECO is located in:
(a) Kabul (b) Istanbul
(c) Ashgabat (d) Tehran

51. Identify the total number of ECO members:
(a) 13 (b) 10
(c) 15 (d) 12

52. Identify the total number of ASEAN members:
(a) 13 (b) 10
(c) 15 (d) 12

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53. In which year ASEAN was founded?
(a) 8 August 1965 (b) 8 August 1966
(c) 8 August 1967 (d) 8 August 1968

54. Where is the secretariat of ASEAN located?
(a) Jakarta (b) Manila
(c) Singapore (d) None of them

55. ASEAN Heads of State and Governments meet every:
(a) 1 year (b) 2 years
(c) 3 years (d) 4 years

56. Arab League was established on March 22, 1945 with its headquarter at
(a) Riyadh (b) Tunisia
(c) Egypt (d) Damascus

57. Arab League is comprised of how many member countries
(a) 22 (b) 25
(c) 21 (d) 24

58. The term of Arab League Secretary-General is
(a) 3 years (b) 4 years
(c) 5 years (d) 6 years

59. First NAM Conference was held in Belgrade (Yugoslavia) in
(a) October 1960 (b) September 1961
(c) November 1962 (d) December 1959

60. Pakistan joined the NAM in?
(a) 1977 (b) 1978
(c) 1979 (d) 1980

61. The Non-Allgned Summits are held every
(a) Two year (b) Three year
(c) Four year (d) Five year

62. The 15th NAM Summit of 2009 was held in:
(a) Egypt (b) Yugoslavia
(c) Indonesia (d) Malaysia

63. What is the new name of "Shanghai Five"?
(a) Shanghai Six
(b) Shanghai Seven
(c) Shanghai Cooperation Organization
(d) None of the above

64. China founded International Alliance, "Shanghai Five" on
(a) April 1994 (b) April 1995
(c) April 1996 (d) April 1997

65. Members of Shanghai five were consisted of Russia, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and
(a) Iran (b) Tajikistan
(c) Uzbekistan (d) All of them

66. Shanghai Five specially focused on battling terrorist threats from
(a) North Korea (b) Cambodia
(c) Afghanistan (d) None of them

67. Total members of Commonwealth are:
(a) 50 (b) 53
(c) 48 (d) 47

68. The Secretariat of Commonwealth operates from which city?
(a) Paris (b) Geneva
(c) London (d) Oslo

69. The Commonwealth games are held every
(a) 3 years (b) 4 years
(c) 5 years (d) 6 years

70. What is the term of office for Commonwealth secretary General?
(a) 3 years (b) 4 years
(c) 5 years (d) 6 years

71. When Commonwealth was established.
(a) 1931 (b) 1932
(c) 1947 (d) 1926

72. The European Union was established with its headquarters at Brussels in
(a) 1954 (b) 1957
(c) 1956 (d) 1955

73. Total numbers of EU are
(a) 20 (b) 19
(c) 28 (d) 23

74. 18th SAARC Conference was held on 26th November 2014 in:
(a) Nepal (b) Pakistan
(c) India (d) Bhutan

75. Where European Union's headquarter is located
(a) Paris (b) England
(c) Berlin (d) Brussels

76. Interpol's headquarter is situated in:
(a) Lyon, France
(b) Geneva, Switzerland
(c) The Hague, Netherlands
(d) Paris, France

77. The Group of 77 was established under the supervision of the UNO in:
(a) 1964 (b) 1965
(c) 1967 (d) 1962

78. Headquarters of World Economic Forum is situated in
(a) Davos (b) London
(c) Geneva (d) New York

79. Which of the following is a military alliance?
(a) ASEAN (b) NAFTA
(c) NATO (d) EEC

80. When did Amnesty International won Nobel Prize for Peace?
(a) 1972 (b) 1975
(c) 1977 (d) 1976

81. When Red Cross was established by Jean Henri Durant?
(a) 1860 (b) 1861
(c) 1864 (d) 1867

82. The oldest world organization is League of

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nation where was it's headquarter situated?
(a) Geneva (b) Paris
(c) London (d) Rome

83. What is the motto of Red Cross?
(a) Charity in War (b) Service in War
(c) Help in War (d) All of them

84. Where is the headquarters of the Amnesty International?
(a) New York (b) London
(c) Paris (d) Geneva

85. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was established in
(a) 1949 (b) 1948
(c) 1947 (d) 1946

86. Who amongst the following leaders took major initiative in the formation of the League of Nations?
(a) Abraham Lincoln (b) Woodrow Wilson
(c) Franklin Roosevelt (d) Washington

87. Which of the following countries is not included in G-8?
(a) Italy (b) Russia
(c) Holland (d) Canada

88. Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) was established in
(a) 1951 (b) 1956
(c) 1955 (d) 1954

89. The headquarters of the International Red Cross is situated in:
(a) Paris (b) Hague
(c) Geneva (d) Vienna

90. Scouts are a world-wide organized movement for young people started by an Englishman Lieutenant General Sir Robert-Powell in:
(a) 1902 (b)* 1907
(c) 1910 (d) 1908

91. USA was not among the founders of CENTO but later on joined in
(a) 1957 (b) 1958
(c) 1959 (d) 1956

92. The first D-8 Summit was held in Turkey in:
(a) June 1996 (b) June 1997
(c) June 1998 (d) June 1999

93. Which country was a major donor in financing the SAARC Organization?
(a) Pakistan (b) Sri Lanka
(c) India (d) Nepal

94. When Pakistan joined the WTO?
(a) January 1, 1995
(b) February 1, 1995
(c) January 1, 2001
(d) Pakistan is not a member

95. "WARSAW PACT" was signed on
(a) May 14, 1955 (b) April 19, 1954
(c) April 14, 1954 (d) May 17, 1955

96. When League of Nations formally came into existence?
(a) October 24, 1919
(b) January 10, 1919
(c) January 10, 1920
(d) February 10, 1921

97. Total membership of NATO has risen to:
(a) 28 members (b) 30 members
(c) 29 members (d) 23 members

98. When did Turkey, Iran and Pakistan withdrew from CENTO
(a) 1978 (b) 1977
(c) 1979 (d) 1976

99. South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) was established with its head office in Bangkok, Thailand in
(a) 1955 (b) 1954
(c) 1958 (d) 1951

100. When Pakistan withdrew from the SEATO?
(a) 1972 (b) 1973
(c) 1974 (d) 1975

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Countries: Capitals, Currency & Area

Africa

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq. Km
Algeria	Algiers	Dinar	2,381,741
Angola	Luanda	Kwanza	1,246,700
Botswana	Gaborone	Pula	581,730
Benign	Port Novo	CFA Franc	112,622
Burundi	Bujumbura	Franc	27,834
Cameroon	Yeaounde	CFA Franc	475,442
Cape Verde Islands	Praia	Escudo	4,033
Comoros Islands	Moroni	Franc	
Central African Republic	Bangui	Franc	622,436
Chad	N'Djamena	Franc	1,284,000
Congo	Brazzayile	Franc	2,344,885
Democratic Republic of Congo	Kinshasa	Congolese Franc	2,345,095
Djibouti	Djibouti	Djibouti Franc	23,200
Egypt	Cairo	Egyptian Pound	997,739
Ethiopia	Add is Ababa	Birr	1,133,380
Gabon	Liberville	CFA Franc	267,667
Gambia	Banjul	Dalasi	11,295
Ghana	Accra	Cedi	238,500
Guinea Equatorial	Conakry	Franc	28,051
Guinea Bissau	Malabo	GB Peso	36,125
Ivory Coast	Abidjan	CFA Franc	322,462
Kenya	Nairobi	Shilling	582,646
Lesotho	Maseru	Loti	30,355
Liberia	Monrovia	Dollar	99,067
Libya	Tripoli	Dinar	1,757,000
Malagasy (Madagascar)	Antananarivo	Franc	587,041
Malawi	Lilongwe	Kwache	118,484
Mali	Barnako	Malien Franc	1,240,192
Mauritania	Nouakchott	Ouguiya	1,031,000
Mauritius	Port Louis	Mauritius rupee	2,040
Morocco	Rabat	Dirham	453,730
Mozambique	Maputo	Metical	799,380
Niger	Niamey	CFA Franc	1,267,000
Nigeria	Abuja	Nyere	923,768
Rwanda	Kigali	Franc	26,338
Western Sahara	El Alaium	Dirham	
Senegal	Dakar	CFA Franc	196,722
Sierra Leone	Freetown	Leone	71,740
Somalia	Mogadishu	Shilling	637,700
South Africa	Pretoria & Cape Town	Rand	1,219,090
Sudan	Khartoum	Dinar	2,505,800
South Sudan	Juba	South Sudanese pound	619,745
Namibia (S.W. Africa)	Windhock	Rand	824,269
Swaziland	Mbabane	Lilangeni	17,363
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)	Ouagadougou	AFC Franc	274,200
Tanzania	Dodoma	Shilling	945,100
Togo	Lome	CFA Franc	56,785
Tunisia	Tunis	Dinar	164,418
Uganda	Kampala	Shilling	241,038

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Zaire	Kinshasa	Zaire	752,614
Zambia	Lusaka	Kwacha	390,759
Zimbabwe	Harare	Dollar	

Asia

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq. Km
Afghanistan	Kabul	Afgani	652,225
Armenia	Yerevan	Dram	29,800
Azerbaijan	Baku	Manat	86,600
Bahrain	Manama	Dinar	707
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Taka	147,570
Bhutan	Thimphu	Ngultrum	47,000
Brunei	Bander Seri Begawan	Dollar	5,765
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	Phnom Penh	Riel	181,035
China	Beijing	Yuan Renminbi	9,571,300
East Timor	Dili	U.S. dollar	14,609
Georgia	Tabilisi	Lari	69,700
Hong Kong	Victoria	Dollar	
India	Delhi	Rupee	3,165,596
Indonesia	Jakarta	Rupiah	1,904,570
Iran	Tehran	Rial	1,648,000
Iraq	Baghdad	Iraqi Dinar	438,317
Israel	Jerusalem	Shekel	21,946
Japan	Tokyo	Yen	377,837
Jordan	Amman	Dinar	89,556
Kazakhstan	Almaty	Tange	2,717,300
Korea (North)	Pyongyang	Won	120,538
Korea (South)	Seoul	Won	99,268
Kuwait	Kuwait City	Dinar	17,818
Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek	Som	198,500
Laos	Vientiane	Kip	236,800
Lebanon	Beirut	Pound	10,452
Macau (Macao)	Macau	Pataca	
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	Ringgit	329,758
Maldives Islands	Male	Maldivi Rupee	298
Magnolia	Ulan Bator	Tugrik	1,566,500
Myanmar (Burma)	Yangoon	Kyat	676,552
Nepal	Kathmandu	Rupee	147,181
Oman	Muscat	Rial	309,500
Pakistan	Islamabad	Rupee	796,095
Palestine			
Philippines	Manila	Peso	300,000
Qatar	Doha	Riyal	11,427
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Rial	2,240,000
Singapore	Singapore	Singapore Dollar	685
Sri Lanka	Colombo	Rupee	65,610
Syria	Damascus	Syrian Pound	185,180
Taiwan	Taipei	Taiwani Dollar	
Tajikistan	Dushanbe	Ruble	143,100
Thailand	Bangkok	Baht	513,115
Turkmenistan	Ashkhabad	Manat	488,100
Turkey	Ankara	Lira	779,452
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	Dirham	83,600
Uzbekistan	Tashkent	Som	447,400
Vietnam	Hanoi	Dong	331,690
Yemen	Sana'a	Rial, Dinar	527,970

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Europe

Country	Capital	Currency*	Area Sq. Km
Andorra	Andorra	Franc & Peseta	468
Albania	Tirana	Lek	28,748
Austria	Vienna	Schilling	83,858
Belarus	Minsk	Ruble	207,595
Belgium	Brussels	Belgian Franc	30,528
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Sarajev	Marks	51,129
Bulgaria	Sofia	Lev	110,994
Croatia	Zagreb	Kuna	56,510
Cyprus	Nicosia	Cyprus Pound	9,251
Czech Republic	Prague	Ceska / Koruna	78,864
Denmark	Copenhagon	D. Krone	43,094
Estonia	Tallinn	Kroon	45,227
Gibraltar	Gibraltar	Gibraltar Pound	
Iceland	Reykjavik	Icelandic Krona	103,000
Ireland	Dublin	Pound	70,273
Finland	Helsinki	Markka	338,145
France	Paris	Franc	543,965
Germany	Berlin	Deutsche Mark	356,970
Greece	Athens	Drachma	131,957
Greenland	Godthab	Danish Krone	
Hungary	Budapest	Forint	93,030
Italy	Rome	Lira	301,323
Kosovo	Pristina	euro	10,908
Latvia	Riga	Lats	63,700
Liechtenstein	Vaduz	Swiss Franc	
Lithuania	Vilnius	Litas	65,300
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Franc	2,586
Macedonia	Skopje	Dinar	25,713
Moldova	Cishinau	Leu	33,700
Malta	Valetta	Maltese Lira	316
Monaco	Monaco-Ville	French Franc	2.00
Montenegro	Podgorica	Euro	14,026
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Guider	41,526
Norway	Oslo	Kroner	385,639
Poland	Warsaw	Zloty	312,684
Portugal	Lisbon	Escudo	92,345
Romania	Bucharest	Leu	237,500
Russia	Moscow	Ruble	17,075,200
San Marino	San Marino	(Italian) Lira	61
Serbia	Belgrade	Serbian	102,173
Slovakia	Bratislva	Koruna	49,035
Slovenia	Ljubjana	Tolar	20,253
Spain	Madrid	Peseta	505,990
Sweden	Stockholm	Krona	449,964
Switzerland	Berne	Swiss Franc	41,285
United Kingdom	London	Pound Sterling	244,110
Ukraine	Kiev	Hryvna	603,700
Vatican City	Vatican City	Lira	0.44

* *Seventeen European Union (EU) member states that have adopted the euro (€) as their common currency and sole legal tender. The eurozone currently consists of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Spain.*

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North America

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq. Km
Antigua and Barbuda	St John's	Dollar	442
Bahamas	Nassau	Dollar	13,939
Barbados	Bridgetown	Dollar	430
Belize	Belmopan	Dollar	22,965
Bermuda	Hamilton	Dollar	
Canada	Ottawa	Dollar	9,984,670
Cayman Islands	George Town	Dollar	
Costa Rica	San Jose	Colon	51,060
Cuba	Havana	Peso	114,525
Dominican, Republic	Santo Domingo	Peso	48,400
El Salvador	San Salvador	Colon	21,041
Grenada	St George's	Dollar	344
Guatemala	Guatemala City	Quetzal	108,889
Haiti	Pod-au-Prince	Gourde	27,750
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	Lempira	112,492
Jamaica	Kingston	Dollar	10,991
Martinique	Fort-de-Franc	Franc	
Mexico	Mexico	Peso	1,964,382
Monserrat Antilles	Plymouth	Dollar	
Nicaragua	Managua	Cordova	129,494
Panama	Panama City	Balboa	75,517
Puerto Rico	San Juan	US Dollar	
United States of America	Washington	US Dollar	9,826,630

South America

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq. Km
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Austral Dollar	2,780,400
Bolivia	La Paz	Bolivian Dollar	1,098,581
Brazil	Brasilia	Cruzado	8,547,404
Chile	Santiago	Peso	756,626
Colombia	Bogota	Peso	1,141,748
Ecuador	Quito	Sucre	272,045
Falkland Islands	Port Stanley	Falkland Pound	
Guyana	Georgetown	Dollar	214,969
Paraguay	Asuncion	Guarani	406,752
Peru	Lime	Sol	1,285,216
Surinam	Paramaribo	Surinam Guilder	163,265
Trinidad & Tobago	Port-of-Spain	T&T Dollar	5,128
Uruguay	Montevideo	Peso	176,215
Venezuela	Caracas	Bolivar	916,445

Australia

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq. Km
Australia	Canberra	Australian Dollar	7,682,300
Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	Kina	462,840
New Zealand	Wellington	NZ Dollar	270,534
Nauru	Yaren	Australian Dollar	21
Marshall Islands	Dalap-Uliga-Darrit	English	181
Fiji	Suva	Fiji Dollar	18,376
Kiribati	Tarawa	Dollar	811
Guam	Agana	US Dollar	

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CHANGED NAMES OF PLACES

1. Khyber Pakhtoonkhawa's old name was:
   (a) Hazara (b) NWFP
   (c) Pakhtunkhawa (d) Khyber
2. "Acre" is the old name of:
   (a) Tel Abib (b) Akko
   (c) Jerusalem (d) None of these
3. "Ankara" (Turkey) is the new name of which city?
   (a) Angora (b) Izmir
   (c) both a & b (d) not a nor b
4. "Athens" is the new name of:
   (a) Athinai (b) Cyprus
   (c) Greece (d) Rome
5. The old name of "Banjul" (City of Gambia) is:
   (a) Mozambique (b) Hirare
   (c) Tanganika (d) Barhurst
6. What was the old name Mumbai?
   (a) Mumba (b) Boa Baia
   (c) Bombay (d) all of these
7. What is the name of Ceylon?
   (a) Nepal (b) Sri Lanka
   (c) Burma (d) Sinkiang
8. The old name of Attock is:
   (a) Hindu Bagh (b) Oslamans
   (c) Christjana (d) Cambelpur
9. Istanbul's old name is:
   (a) Ankara (b) Istangbul
   (c) Constantinople (d) Asia Minor
10. Indonesia's old name is:
    (a) Dutch East Indies (b) Indo-China
    (c) Surinam (d) Ache
11. The new name of Dutch Guinea is:
    (a) Vietnam
    (b) Surinam
    (c) Papuan New Guinea
    (d) Guinea Bissan
12. The new name of East Pakistan is:
    (a) Bangladesh (b) Bengal
    (c) Bhutan (d) None of these
13. Taiwan is the new name of:
    (a) China (b) Kampuchea
    (c) South China (d) Formosa
14. Chad's City 'N' Djamena is the new name of:
    (a) Fort Lamy (b) Abu Jan
    (c) Abuja (d) Lamy
15. Bishkek's old name is:
    (a) Pishpek (b) Frunze
    (c) both a & b (d) not a nor b
16. Kalaallet Nunaat's old name is:
    (a) Asia Minor (b) Redlands
    (c) Whiteland (d) Greenland
17. Netherlands is the new name of:
    (a) Austria (b) Holland
    (c) Belgium (d) East Germany
18. The new name of the Kampuchea is:
    (a) Cambodia (b) Rhodesia
    (c) Indochina (d) Old China
19. Mention the old name of Lisbon?
    (a) Olisipo (b) Al-Usbuna
    (c) both a & b (d) not a nor b
20. What is the old name of Bangkok?
    (a) Bengek (b) Benkok
    (c) Krugn Thep (d) Pataya
21. What is the new name of Leningrad (Russia)?
    (a) Moscow (b) St. Petersburg
    (c) Stalingrad (d) Red Square
22. New name of the Lyallpur is:
    (a) Faisalabad (b) Abbotabad
    (c) Multan (d) Nankana Sahib
23. New name of the Malagasy is:
    (a) Malagaland (b) Madagascar
    (c) Malaya (d) Malaysia
24. Iraq is the new name of:
    (a) Mesopotamia (b) Hespania
    (c) Euphrates (d) Dajla
25. The old name of Sahiwal is:
    (a) Lyallpur (b) Kajjowal
    (c) Lawrencepur (d) Montgomery
26. Myanmar is the new name of:
    (A) Burma (B) Cambodia
    (C) Ceylon (D) None of these
27. The old name of Kamataka is :
    (a) Taranga (b) Hyderabad
    (c) Maysore (d) Jay pur
28. Beijing is the new name of:
    (a) Taiwan (b) Red Square

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(c) Formosa (d) Peiking

29. Persia's new name is:
(a) Iran (b) Baghdad
(c) Iraq (d) Syria

30. Pipri's (Pakistan) new name is:
(a) Keti Bandar (b) Bin Qasim
(c) Jewani (d) Gaddomi

31. Rhodesia is now called:
(a) Kampuchea (b) Harare
(c) Indochina (d) Zimbabwe

32. "Salisbury" is now called:
(a) Harare (b) Zimbabwe
(c) Tanganyika (d) Colombo

33. Siam is the old name of:
(a) Surinam (b) Bangkok
(c) Burma (d) Thailand

34. "Abyssinia" is the old name of:
(a) Nigeria (b) Japan
(c) Syria (d) Ethiopia

35. The old name of Libya is:
(a) Trablus (b) Tripoli
(c) United Arab (d) Undlas

36. Burkina Faso is new name of:
(a) Lower Volta (b) Greenland
(c) Upper Volta (d) Falkland

37. Wien (Austria) is now called:
(a) Australasia (b) Venus
(c) Wiensburg (d) Vienna

38. "Bactra" is the old name of:
(a) Tehran (b) Kabul
(c) Baghdad (d) Balkh

39. "Brunei Town" is the old name of:
(a) Tel Aviv
(b) Bandar Seri Begawan
(c) Jerusalem
(d) None of these

40. "Guangzhou" (China) is the new name of:
(a) Canton (b) Peiking
(c) Anglo (d) Sinkiang

41. "Helsinki" is the new name of:
(a) Helsingfors (b) Cyprus
(c) Greece (d) Rome

42. The old name of "Cologne" (City of Germany) is:
(a) Perfume (b) Harare
(c) Little Germany (d) Colonia Agrippina

43. What is the new name of Madras?
(a) Chennai (b) Delhi
(c) Mombay (d) Bombai

44. Qila Rai Pithora, Siri, Tughluqabad, Jahanpanah, Kotla Firoz Shah, Purana Qila and Shahjahanabad, are old names of:
(a) Nepal (b) Delhi
(c) Burma (d) Sinkiang

45. Choose the old name of Jakarta?
(a) Kalapa (b) Batavia s
(c) Jayakarta (d) all of these

46. What is the old name of Iran's city Hamadan?
(a) Ecbatana (b) Hagmatana
(c) not a nor b (d) both a & b

47. Isfahan's old name is:
(a) Aspadana (b) Indo-China
(c) Surenam (d) Ache

48. Naples is the new name of:
(a) Neapolis (b) Napolis
(c) both a & b (d) not a nor b

49. The old name of Milan (Milano) is:
(a) Mediolanum (b) Lucia Annia
(c) Aspadana (d) None of these

50. Rome is the new name of:
(a) Colonia Lucia
(b) Kampuchea
(c) Lucia Annia
(d) Colonia Lucia Annia Commodiana

51. What is the old name of Japanese city Kyoto?
(a) Heiankyo (b) Abu Jan
(c) Abuja (d) Lamy

52. What is the old name of Tokyo?
(a) Surinam (b) Akihito
(c) Edo (d) Rishkek

53. Seoul was called:
(a) Hanseong (b) Keijo
(c) Gyeongseong (d) all of these

54. Berytus is the old name of:
(a) Austria (b) Beirut
(c) Belgium (d) East Germany

55. What is the old name of Oslo?
(a) Osloland (b) Christiania
(c) Kristiania (d) all of these

56. Mention the old name of Singapore?
(a) Temasek (b) Swaziland
(c) Cune (d) Budapest

57. Pick out the old name of Astana?
(a) Aqmolinsk (b) Tselinograd
(c) Aqmola (d) all of these

58. Pick out the old name of Almaty?
(a) Verny (b) Alma-Ata
(c) both of these (d) none of these

59. Dushanbe is the new name of which city?
(a) Leningrad (b) Stalinabad
(c) Stalingrad (d) Red Square

60. Helvetia is the old name of:
(a) Netherlands (b) Hungary
(c) Japan (d) Switzerland

61. Which is the former name of Ghana
(a) Upper Volta
(b) Gold Coast
(c) Zanzibar
(d) None of the above

62. Habsha is old name of
(a) Somalia (b) Crimea
(c) Ethiopia (d) Yemen

63. Old name of Congo is
(a) Mobutu (b) Zaire
(c) Samrila (d) None of above

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NAMES OF PARLIAMENTS

1. The name of Afghanistan's parliament is:
(a) Jirga (b) Jirga Loya
(c) Loya Jirga (d) None of these

2. What is the name of Albania's parliament?
(a) Albania Assembly
(b) People's Assembly
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

3. To which country "National People's Assembly" belongs?
(a) Algeria (b) China
(c) Poland (d) Hong Kong

4. Name of Argentine's parliament is Congress. Upper house of Congress is called Chamber of Deputies. What is its lower house called?
(a) Assembly
(b) Argentine Parliament
(c) Senate
(d) None of these

5. Armenia's parliament is:
(a) People Council (b) State Council
(c) Journal Council (d) None of these

6. Australian Parliament's upper house and lower house are known as "Senate" and "House of Representatives" respectively. Name its Parliament?
(a) People Parliament
(b) Federal Parliament
(c) Journal Parliament
(d) None of these

7. Austria's Parliament is called "Federal Assembly". Its upper house is called the Bundesrat. Name its lower houses?
(a) Chamber of Deputies
(b) The Nationalate
(c) People of Deputies
(d) The Nationalrat

8. "Milli Majlis" Parliament belongs to:
(a) Azerbaijan (b) Russia
(c) India (d) Behrain

9. The Parliament "Consultative Council" belongs to:
(a) Palestine (b) Jordan
(c) Bahrain (d) South Africa

10. Bangladesh's Parliament is known as:
(a) People Council (b) Bengal Council
(c) Union Council (d) Jatiya Sangsad

11. Belarus's parliament is known as:
(a) Sejm
(b) Consultative Council
(c) Chamber of Deputies
(d) People of Deputies

12. The name of Belgium's Parliament is "Parliament". Its upper house is known as "Senate". What its lower house is called?
(a) Union Council
(b) Chamber of Deputies
(c) People of Deputies
(d) None of these

13. Parliament of Brazil is called "National Congress". Its lower house is known as "Chamber of Deputies". Name National Congress's upper house?
(a) People's Senate (b) Federal Senate
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

14. Federal Parliament belongs to Canada. Its upper house called "Senate". Name Federal Parliament's lower house?
(a) Common House
(b) Lower House
(c) House of Common
(d) Small House

15. Name China's parliament?
(a) Council of China
(b) Union Council
(c) People Congress
(d) National People's Congress

16. Parliament "Sabor's" upper house is called "Chamber of Municipalities and "Chamber of Representatives" is the name of its lower house. To which country "Sabor" belongs?
(a) Croatia (b) Jordan
(c) Russia (d) Palestine

17. With the upper house "Senate" and lower house "Chamber of Deputies" which is the Czech Republic's Parliament among the followings?
(a) Journal Council (b) Parliament
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

18. To which country Parliament "Folketing" belongs?
(a) France (b) Italy
(c) China (d) Denmark

19. Which of the followings is the Parliament of Egypt?
(a) Jerga
(b) Parliament House
(c) Majlis
(d) None of these

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20. What is Estonia's parliament called?
(a) People of Deputies
(b) Riigokogu
(c) Folketing
(d) Chamber of Deputies

21. Name the country which owns the "Eduskunton" Parliament?
(a) Belgium (b) India
(c) Finland (d) Russia

22. Upper house of the France's Parliament is known as "Senate" and lower house is called National Assembly. What is its Parliament called?
(a) Common Assembly
(b) Assembly
(c) Eduskunton
(d) Parliament

23. To which Country "Parliament" with upper house Bundesrat (Federal Council) and lower house Bundestag (Federal Assembly) belongs?
(a) Germany (b) Pakistan
(c) Iran (d) India

24. Indian Parliament is known as "Parliament". Its lower house is called "Lok Sabha". Name Indian Parliament's upper house?
(a) Ashok Sabha (b) Hindu Sabha
(c) Rajiya Sabha (d) None of these

25. Which country's Parliament is named as Majlis?
(a) Afghanistan (b) Iraq
(c) India (d) Iran

26. Ireland's Parliament has been named as "Parliament". Its lower house is known as "Dail". Which of the following names is given to its upper house?
(a) Chamber of Deputies
(b) Knesset
(c) Seanad
(d) Sejm

27. The apex elected body in Israel is called:
(A) Knesset (B) Congress
(C) Parliament (D) Shura

28. Italy's Parliament's upper and lower houses are known as "Senate" and "Chamber of Deputies" respectively. Name its Parliament?
(a) People Council (b) Parliament
(c) Union Council (d) None of these

29. Japan's parliament is called "Diet". Its upper house is called "House of Councillors" What is the name of lower house of "Diet"?
(a) People's of Representatives
(b) House of Representatives
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

30. Name the country whose Parliament is named as "Kenges"?
(a) Russia (b) Iran
(c) Kazakhstan (d) Iraq

31. Name the country whose Parliament is named as "Politburo"?
(a) South Korea (b) Hong Kong
(c) North Korea (d) China

32. What is South Korea's Parliament called?
(a) People's Assembly
(b) People's Parliament
(c) Senate
(d) National Assembly

33. To which of the following countries Parliament "Saeima" belongs?
(a) Romania (b) Hong Kong
(c) Jordan (d) Latvia

34. To which of the following countries Parliament "Great People's Congress belongs?
(a) Jordan (b) Libya
(c) South Africa (d) Russia

35. Which Parliament Lithuania owns?
(a) Senate (b) People's Council
(c) Union Council (d) Seimas

36. What Luxembourg's Parliament is called?
(a) People's Council
(b) Union Council
(c) Chamber of Deputies
(d) None of these

37. What Maldives's Parliament is called?
(a) Senate
(b) Parliament House
(c) Majilis Council
(d) Majilis

38. Parliament "States General" belongs to Netherlands. Its upper house is called first Chamber. What its lower house is called?
(a) First Chamber (b) Second Chamber
(c) People's Chamber (d) None of these

39. Which of the following countries owns parliament named as "Forces Ruling Council"?
(a) South Africa (b) Indonesia
(c) Taiwan (d) Nigeria

40. Norway's Parliament is called "Sturting" with upper house known as "Lagting". Which of the following names is given to its lower house?
(a) Goldelsting (b) Odelsting
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

41. Pakistan's Parliament's upper house is known as "Senate" and its lower house is called "National Assembly. Name Pakistan's Parliament?
(a) Parliament House
(b) Senate
(c) Majlis-e-Shoora
(d) None of these

42. To which country Parliament named as "Congress", with "Senate" and "National Assembly" being upper and lower houses respectively, belongs?
(a) Hong Kong (b) Philippines

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(c) China (d) Taiwan

43. Poland's Parliament is called "Parliament". Its upper house is known as "Senate". What its lower house is called?
(a) Sejm (b) Rejm
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

44. Russia's Parliament's upper and lower houses are called "Federal Council" and "State Duma" respectively. What is the name of its Parliament?
(a) National Assembly
(b) People's Assembly
(c) Local Assembly
(d) Federal Assembly

45. Spain's Parliament is named as "Cortes". Corte's upper house is known as "Senate". Which of the following names is given to its lower house?
(a) Federal Assembly
(b) National Assembly
(c) Chamber of Deputies
(d) None of these

46. To which country parliament "Riksdag" belongs?
(a) Pakistan (b) Sweden
(c) South Africa (d) Jordan

47. Upper house of the Switzerland's Parliament is named as "Council of states" and its lower house is known as "National Council". What is its Parliament called?
(a) National Assembly
(b) People's Assembly
(c) Assembly House
(d) Federal Assembly

48. Which of the following is the name of Syria's parliament?
(a) National People's Assembly
(b) People's Assembly
(c) Federal Assembly
(d) None of these

49. What is Tajikistan's Parliament called?
(a) Council (b) People's Council
(c) Union Council (d) Majlis

50. What is Turkmenistan's Parliament called?
(a) Council (b) Union Council
(c) Majlis (d) None of these

51. U.K's Parliament is known as "House". Its upper house is called "Senate" Name it lower house?
(a) House of Representative
(b) Representative of House
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

52. USA's Parliament is known as "Congress". Its upper house is called "Senate". Name its lower house?
(a) Parliament House
(b) House of Representative"
(c) People's Parliament
(d) None of these

53. Which of the following names is given to the Parliament of Uzbekistan?
(a) Federal Parliament
(b) Parliament House
(c) Majlis
(d) Federal Council

54. Parliament "Federal Assembly" belongs to Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). Lower house of "Federal Assembly" is called "chamber of citizens". Which of the following is its upper house?
(a) Parliament of Republic
(b) Council of Republic
(c) Chamber of Republic
(d) None of the above

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WORLD GEOGRAPHY

1. What are called deep trenches on ocean floor?
   (a) Ocean Plain (b) Abyssal Plain
   (c) Alluvial Plain (d) Swamp
2. By which element the acid rain is produced?
   (a) Sulphur dioxide (b) Nitrogen oxide
   (c) Both of them (d) None of them
3. What is Alpine?
   (a) A mountainous region
   (b) High mountainous regions
   (c) Dense forests
   (d) A kind of forest
4. Term the middle level thick grey clouds that cover the sky?
   (a) Altocumulus (b) Altostratus
   (c) Cumulus (d) Cumulonimbus
5. Term the suitable land for growing crops?
   (a) Agro-land (b) Rural
   (c) Argi-land (d) Arable
6. What is called large group of Islands?
   (a) Arable (b) Lagoon
   (c) Archipelago (d) Vacuum
7. Why a valley in California, USA, is called Death Valley?
   (a) one of the highest place in the world
   (b) one of the lowest place in the world
   (c) one of the dirtiest place in the world
   (d) one of hottest place in the world
8. Where the Arctic Circle or Latitude is located that marks boundary of the zone where the sun never sets during the June Solstice and never rises during the December Solstice?
   (a) Approximately 66^0 30 north of equator
   (b) Approximately 66^0 30 south of equator
   (c) Approximately 50^0 30 north of equator
   (d) Approximately 66^0 30 south of equator
9. What is called hat region which receive little rainfall and has a high rate of evaporation?
   (a) Arable (b) Desert
   (c) Arid (d) Semi-aid
10. Shimmering display of shifting coloured lights in the sky is called:
    (a) Spectrum (b) Aurora
    (c) Splinter (d) None of these
11. What is called Low area of Land?
    (a) Bay (b) Bad land
    (c) Basin (d) Bedrock
12. Part of an ocean or lake that is partially surrounded by land is called:
    (a) Port (b) Bay
    (c) Bayon (d) Beach
13. Which parts of the world Bering Strait separates?
    (a) Asia from Europe
    (b) Asia from North America
    (c) Russia from Europe
    (d) none of these
14. What is "Bedrock"?
    (a) The upper layer of the earth
    (b) The Middle layer of the earth
    (c) The solid rock of the earth
    (d) A deep point in a mountain
15. What does mean by "Bore"?
    (a) An animal
    (b) A wave caused by tides
    (c) A wave cause by air
    (d) To extract water from earth
16. Area of land that extends into a large body of water is called:
    (a) Straight (b) Cape
    (c) Bay (d) Aquifer
17. What is Cataract?
    (a) Large waterfall
    (b) Large rush of water
    (c) Both of them
    (d) None of them
18. Deep, steep-sided clefts on earth's surface are called:
    (a) Cirque (b) Chasm
    (c) Crust (d) Crater
19. Land that borders the sea is called:
    (a) Coast (b) Coastal
    (c) Coastline (d) All of these
20. Term the natural stream of water that is generally smaller than a river?
    (a) Creek (b) Channel
    (c) Canal (d) None of these
21. All of the oceans are linked by a clockwise flow around the South Pole. This flow is called the:
    (a) Antarctic gyre (b) current wheel
    (c) both of them (d) none of them
22. "Cresrents" is:
    (a) Movement of canal water

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(b) Movement of lake water
(c) Movement of seawater
(d) Large-scale movement of sea water

23. Desiccation is:
(a) Losing of productivity
(b) Losing of water or moisture
(c) Losing of minerals
(d) Losing of upper layer of soil

24. Eastern Hemisphere includes:
(a) Europe and Asia
(b) Africa and Australia
(c) all of these
(d) none of these

25. Imaginary line of latitude that circles the globe in an east-west direction exactly halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole is called:
(a) Equator (b) Line of attitude
(c) Line of division (d) Half line

26. What is called the process by which the surface of the earth is worn away?
(a) Hurricane (b) Windstorm
(c) Cyclone (d) Erosion

27. Fracture in the earth's crust is called:
(a) Break (b) Crack
(c) Line of fracture (d) Fault

28. What is called the low hill at the base of a mountain?
(a) Lower hill (b) Foothill
(c) Bottom-hill (d) Valley

29. The northern pole (earth's extreme northern point) is located over the frozen Arctic Ocean. Where South Pole (extreme southern point) is located?
(a) Over the continent of Africa
(b) Over the continent of Northern America
(c) Over the continent of Antarctica
(d) Over the continent of Asia

30. What is Equinox?
(a) Grassy Land (b) Forest
(c) Magma (d) Shortest Day

31. Spherical model of the earth is called:
(a) Dimension (b) Map
(c) Globe (d) Hemisphere

32. What is called an area of ocean that is partly surrounded by the land?
(a) Gulf (b) Bay
(c) Coast (d) Beach

33. Term the half of the earth?
(a) Half pole (b) Hemisphere
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

34. Orographic rainfall is linked to:
(a) Ice (b) Mountain
(c) Land (d) Soil

35. By which elements the innermost core of earth is made?
(a) Iron (b) Nickel
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

36. Area of land smaller than continent and completely surrounded by water is called:
(a) Sub continent (b) Island
(c) Archipelago (d) Atoll

37. When the Earth's axis is titled towards the sun then sun is positioned directly over the Tropic of Cancer. What this process is called?
(a) Tropic Solstice
(b) December Solstice
(c) Cancer Solstice
(d) June Solstice

38. Term the area completely surrounded by land?
(a) Landslide (b) Lockland
(c) Landlocked (d) Landform

39. Term the distance of a point on the earth's surface in relation to the equator?
(a) Latitude (b) Longitude
(c) Meridian (d) None of these

40. Term the distance of a point on the earth's surface in relation to where it lies east or west of prime meridian?
(a) Latitude (b) Axis
(c) Longitude (d) Axiom

41. The Meander is:
(a) a grassy area (b) a barren area
(c) a bend in a river (d) a bend in a canal

42. Name the basic type of cloud that is also called the rain cloud?
(a) Nimbostratus (b) Nimbus
(c) Stratus (d) Cumulus

43. What is Pass?
(a) Transport route in mountain range
(b) narrow channel between two areas of land in water
(c) both of these
(d) none of these

44. A Peninsula is an area of land surrounded by water on:
(a) two sides (b) four sides
(c) two sides (d) three sides

45. Earth's crust is divided into large and rigid segments, What these segments are called?
(a) Steps (b) Plain
(c) Plateau (d) Plate

46. Name the large and nearly level area of elevated land?
(a) Plateau (b) Plain
(c) Massif (d) Ground

47. Term the evergreen forest growing in the regions with high rainfall?
(a) Marshland (b) Tropical forest
(c) Savannah (d) Rainforest

48. Usually damming rivers make natural or artificial lakes. What is it called?
(a) Rapids (b) Pond
(c) Reservoir (d) Lake

49. What is called the average level of the surface

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of the ocean?
(a) Sea level (b) Dead level
(c) Surface level (d) Average level

50. Name the land that borders a body of water?
(a) Beach (b) Shore
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

51. Term the narrow body of water that connects two larger bodies of water?
(a) Canal (b) Channel
(c) Tributary (d) Strait

52. What is called the highest point of the mountain?
(a) High (b) Summit
(c) Altitude (d) Cap

53. Term the climate that is neither very cold nor very hot?
(a) Tropical (b) Sub-tropical
(c) Temperate (d) None of these

54. Tide is rise and fall of sea level as the result of forces between:
(a) Earth (b) Moon
(c) Son (d) all of these

55. Term the small stream that flows into a larger stream, river or lake?
(a) Mouth (b) Delta
(c) Tributary (d) Streamline

56. Where is located Tropic of cancer which is the parallel of latitude?
(a) 20^0 20 north of equator
(b) 23^0 27 north of equator
(c) 23^0 27 south of equator
(d) 20^0 20 south of equator

57. Tropic of Capricorn is the southernmost at which sun appears directly overhead. When this process occurs?
(a) During July solstice
(b) During January solstice
(c) During August solstice
(d) During the December solstice

58. Term the disturbance along the Ocean floor that can be an earthquake, a landslide or volcanic eruption?
(a) El-Nino (b) Bulk-wave
(c) Tsunami (d) Giant wave

59. Typhoon is:
(a) Tropical cyclones that form in Arctic Ocean
(b) Tropical cyclones that form in Pacific Ocean
(c) Tropical cyclones that form in Indian Ocean
(d) Tropical cyclones that form in Southern Ocean

60. Term the vegetated area that is permanently or periodically covered by either freshwater or salt water?
(a) Freshland (b) Grasslands
(c) Saltland (d) Wetlands

61. Which of the following part of continent Asia is known as the richest fishing ground in the world?
(a) North Asia
(b) South Asia
(c) Western Asia
(d) North Eastern Asia

62. Horticulture is a:
(a) Cultivation of flowers and fruits
(b) Growing of small plants
(c) Cultivation of spices
(d) Savanna grassland

63. Place in river or sea where water moves swiftly in circulation motion is called:
(a) Circular (b) Whirlpool
(c) Tide (d) Wave

64. Tsunami comes from the Japanese meaning harbour and:
(a) Circular (b) Whirlpool
(c) Tide (d) Wave.

65. Lines drawn parallel to the equator are called
(a) Latitudes (b) Longitudes
(c) Meridians (d) None of these

66. Lines joining places of equal temperature are called
(a) Isotherms (b) Isohytes
(c) Isomeres (d) Isobars

67. Places experiencing equal impact of an earthquake are called
(a) Snow lines (b) Seismic lines
(c) Isobars (d) Belts

68. When the days and nights are equal the rays of the sun directly fall on the:
(a) Equator (b) Tropic of Cancer
(c) South Pole (d) North Pole

69. Which of the following rivers crosses the Equator twice?
(a) Amazon (b) Congo
(c) Nile (d) Ganga

SEVEN CONTINENTS OF THE WORLD

70. What is the area of Asia?
(a) 11, 390, 959 Sq. Km
(b) 33, 390, 959 Sq. km
(c) 22, 390, 959 Sq. Km
(d) 44, 390, 959 Sq. km

71. Asia is about 30 percent of the world's total land area. Its peoples account for three-fifths of the world's population. How many countries are there in it?
(a) 50 (b) 48
(c) 38 (d) 29

72. Which term geographers use to refer Europe and Asia as a single continent?
(a) Asiatic (b) Asiana
(c) Eurasia (d) Euro-Asia

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73. Africa is the second largest continent. How many nations are there in it?
(a) 50 (b) 60
(c) 58 (d) 54

74. What is the total area of the continent Africa?
(a) 20, 243, 910 sq. Km
(b) 30, 243, 910 sq. km
(c) 25, 243, 910 sq. Km
(d) 45, 243, 910 sq. km

75. Europe is also known as Europa. What is the total area of this continent?
(a) 10, 354, 590 sq. Km
(b) 30, 354, 590 sq. Km
(c) 20, 354, 590 sq. Km
(d) 40, 354, 590 sq. Km

76. According to modern geographers which point(s) draw boundary between Europe and Asia?
(a) Ural Mountains and River Ural
(b) Part of the Caspian Sea
(c) Caucasus Mountains
(d) All of these

77. What is the total area of South America?
(a) 27, 820, 950 sq. Km
(b) 47, 820, 950 sq. Km
(c) 37, 820, 950 sq. Km
(d) 17, 820, 950 sq. Km

78. Mention the isthmus that joins the Central and North America?
(a) Isthmus of Panama
(b) Isthmus of America
(c) Isthmus of Ecuador
(d) Isthmus of Death Valley

79. The total area of the continent Antarctica is:
(a) 22, 393, 000 sq. Km
(b) 12, 393, 000 sq. Km
(c) 32, 393, 000 sq. Km
(d) 42, 393, 000 sq. km

80. In which continent animal Kangaroo is abundantly found?
(a) Antarctica (b) Africa
(c) Australia (d) Europe

81. Continent Australia is the only continent occupied by single nation named as Australia. What is the area of this continent?
(a) 7,686,810 sq. Km
(b) 8,686,810 sq. Km
(c) 6,686,810 sq. Km
(d) 5,686,810 sq. Km

82. Name the continent that has a lowest population density, with about sixteen million people living in a country almost as large as the US?
(a) North America (b) Europe
(c) Australia (d) None of these

NOTABLE PLATEAUS

83. Which is called 'Roof of the World'?
(a) The Alps
(b) Andes
(c) The Apinines
(d) The Pamir Plateau

84. Decan plateau is in:
(a) France (b) India
(c) Australia (d) South Africa

85. The highest plateau of the world is:
(a) Potohar plateau
(b) Balochistan plateau
(c) Pamir Plateau (Tibet)
(d) Dacan plateau

86. Valdai Plateau is located in:
(a) France (b) India
(c) Australia (d) Russia

87. In which region Sahara is located that occupies more than one quarter of Africa's land?
(a) Northern Plateau
(b) Eastern Desert
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

FAMOUS GRASSLANDS OF WORLD

88. The most fertile parts of Italy watered by the river Po is called:
(a) Lombardy (b) Parkland
(c) Llanos (d) Steppes

89. The grassland of Asia is called:
(a) Downs (b) Veldt
(c) Pampas (d) Steppes

90. The swampy plains near the poles in the extreme north of America Asia Europe is called:
(a) Downs (b) Parkland
(c) Tundra (d) Steppes

91. Veldt is the name of:
(a) Valley in mountain areas
(b) South Africa's grasslands
(c) New Zealand's grass lands
(d) Savanna grassland

92. The Central North American planes are known as:
(a) Downs (b) Veldt
(c) Prairie (d) Steppes

93. Down plains is grassland plains present in:
(a) USA (b) New Zealand
(c) Australia (d) Russia

94. Grass land plains present in Argentina are called:
(a) Prairies (b) Downs
(c) Steppes (d) Pampas

95. Canterbury plains are present in:
(a) New Zealand (b) Australia
(c) Russia (d) USA

96. Which one of the following regions is called "the bread basket of the world"?
(a) Temperate grassland

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(b) Tropical monsoonal region
(c) Mediterranean region
(d) Savanna grassland

FAMOUS MOUNTAIN PASSES

97. What is a Stripka?
(a) Mountain Pass of Russia
(b) Mountain Pass of Nepal
(c) Mountain Pass of Bulgaria
(d) Mountain Pass of Spain

98. Brenner is a mountain pass (4508 ft high) situated in:
(a) Italy-France (b) Italy-Austria
(c) France-Germany (d) Italy-Britain

99. Alpine Pass is located in:
(a) India (b) China
(c) USA (d) Switzerland

100. Montekao Pass is located in:
(a) China (b) Nepal
(c) Chile (d) Canada

101. Bodpola is the highest mountain pass of the world with the height of 19412 ft situated in:
(a) Pakistan (b) India
(c) Nepal (d) Tibet (China)

102. Great St. Bernard is a mountain pass situated in:
(a) Italy-France (b) Italy-Switzerland
(c) United Kingdom (d) USA-Canada

103. Which is the second highest pass in world situated in Myanmar with the height of 15300 ft is:
(a) Namni pass (b) Col de Rstefond
(c) Donner pass (d) Myanmar pass

104. Col de Restefond is a mountain pass situated in:
(a) USA (b) France-Spain
(c) Italy-Spain (d) France

105. Baroghil pass is situated in:
(a) Karakoram range
(b) Himalayan range
(c) Hindukhush range
(d) None of these

NOTABLE DESERTS

A desert is a barren area of landscape where little precipitation occurs and, consequently, living conditions are hostile for plant and animal life. The lack of vegetation exposes the unprotected surface of the ground to the processes of denudation. About one-third of the land surface of the world is arid or semi-arid. This includes much of the polar regions, where little precipitation occurs, and which are sometimes called polar deserts or "cold deserts". Deserts can be classified by the amount of precipitation that falls, by the temperature that prevails, by the causes of desertification or by their geographical location. The world's deserts can be divided into five types—subtropical coastal, rain shadow, interior, and polar. Deserts are divided into these types according to the causes of their dryness.

106. "Dasht-e-Lut" desert is located in
(a) China (b) Libya
(c) Iraq (d) Iran

107. Great Sandy Desert is situated in:
(a) Australia (b) South Africa
(c) Chad (d) China

108. Taklamakan Desert is located in
(a) Mongolia (b) Russia
(c) Kazakhstan (d) China

109. Oasis term is associated with
(a) Glaciers (b) Desert
(c) Islands (d) Huff

110. The Kalahari Desert, which stretches over 1, 40,000 miles, is in
(a) Australia (b) South Africa
(c) East Africa (d) Saudi Arabia

111. Atacama Desert is located in:
(a) Chile (b) China
(c) Japan (d) Peru

112. Great Victoria Desert is present in:
(a) New Zealand (b) England
(c) Australia (d) South Africa

113. Karakum desert is located in
(a) Iran-Iraq
(b) Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan
(c) China and India
(d) Russia and China

114. Taklimakan desert is located in
(a) Magnolia (b) China
(c) Kazakhstan (d) None of these

115. Namibian desert is situated in.
(a) China (b) Libya
(c) North Africa (d) None of these

116. Kyzyl-Kum Desert is located in
(a) Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan
(b) China & Pakistan
(c) Kazakhstan & Russia
(d) Morocco

117. Which desert is considered the largest hot desert in the world and the third largest desert overall after Antarctica and the Arctic?
(a) Thar Desert (b) Sahara Desert
(c) Gobi Desert (d) Dasht-e-Lut

118. Sahara Desert is situated in:
(a) Australia (b) USA
(c) Africa (d) Asia

119. Gibson Desert is present in:
(a) Australia (b) USA
(c) France (d) Ethiopia

120. Death Valley is located in USA in:
(a) Michigan (b) California
(c) Alaska (d) New York

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121. Gobi desert is situated in:
(a) Magnolia (b) India
(c) Russia (d) Syria

122. Which is the second subtropical largest desert of the world?
(a) Arabian Desert (b) Gobi Desert
(c) Sononon Desert (d) Namibian Desert

123. Simpson Desert is situated in:
(a) USA (b) UK
(c) Morocco (d) Australia

OCEANS OF WORLD

124. The deepest point in the Pacific Ocean is:
(a) Tonga Trench
(b) Mariana trench
(c) Porto Rico Trench
(d) Java Trench

125. Identify the deepest place in Indian Ocean:
(a) Mariana Trench
(b) Puerto Rico Trench
(c) Isle Trench
(d) Sunda Trench

126. The deepest trench 'Mariana Trench' is in:
(a) Atlantic Ocean (b) Indian Ocean
(c) Arctic Ocean (d) Pacific Ocean

127. What is the total area covered by all oceans?
(a) 523, 100, 000 sq. Km
(b) 461, 100, 000 sq. km
(c) 811, 100, 000 sq. Km
(d) 361, 100, 000 sq. km

128. What is the average depth of oceans?
(a) 2, 730 metres (b) 4, 730 metres
(c) 3, 730 metres (d) 5, 730 metres

129. How much per cent of water covered by earth?
(a) 60% (b) 71%
(c) 80% (d) 90%

130 Name the largest ocean of the world?
(a) Indian Ocean (b) Arctic Ocean
(c) Pacific Ocean (d) None of these

131 How much area is cover by Pacific Ocean?
(a) 266 Million sq. Km
(b) 466 Million sq. km
(c) 366 Million sq Km
(d) 166 Million sq. km

132. The average depth of Pacific Ocean is:
(a) 1,280 m (b) 2,280 m
(c) 3,280 m (d) 4,280 m

133. Identify the total area of Indian Ocean:
(a) 63 Million sq. km
(b) 83 Million sq. km
(c) 73 Million sq. km
(d) 93 Million sq. km.

134. Identify the smallest Ocean:
(a) Indian Ocean (b) Antarctic Ocean
(c) Arctic Ocean (d) Atlantic Ocean

135. Average depth of Arctic Ocean is 1,300 m. Point out its maximum depth?
(a) 5,450 m (b) 7,450 m
(c) 6,450 m (d) 8,450 m

136. Arctic Ocean is located in:
(a) Southern Hemisphere
(b) Northern Hemisphere
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them.

137. Which is the second largest ocean of the world?
(a) Atlantic Ocean (b) Pacific Ocean
(c) Indian Ocean (d) None of these

138. Which is the deepest ocean in the world
(a) Arctic (b) Atlantic
(c) Pacific (d) Indiah

139. Which of the following Oceans was called "Bahr-e-Zulamat" by Allama Iqbal?
(a) Indian Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Pacific Ocean (d) Arabic Ocean

140. Chile has the longest shore along:
(a) Atlantic Sea
(b) Black Sea
(c) Mediterranean Sea
(d) Pacific Ocean

FAMOUS SEAS

141. Which is the largest Sea of the world?
(a) Black Sea (b) Red Sea
(c) Baltic Sea (d) South China Sea

142 Which of the following Sea separates Asia from Africa?
(a) Arabic Sea (b) Yellow Sea
(c) Red Sea (d) None of these

143. Identify the canal which links Red Sea, busiest waterways carrying much of the traffic between Europe and Asia?
(a) Suez Canal
(b) Panama Canal
(c) European Canal
(d) None of these

144. Red Sea is between:
(a) Germany and Scandinavia
(b) Arabia and Africa
(c) China and Japan
(d) Turkey and Russia

145. Which is the smallest Sea of the world?
(a) Black Sea (b) Red Sea
(c) Baltic Sea (d) China Sea

146. Yellow Sea lies between:
(a) Singapore and Malaysia
(b) Vietnam and Philippine
(c) China and Japan
(d) Australia and New Zealand

147. Which of the Sea is located in Central Asia?
(a) Red Sea (b) Aral Sea
(c) Baltic Sea (d) None of these

148. Caspian Sea, Dead Sea and Aral Sea are actually:

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(a) Lakes (b) Rivers
(c) Part of Oceans (d) Artificial Seas

149. Which is the deepest Sea of the world?
(a) Caribbean Sea
(b) Mediterranean Sea
(c) Baltic Sea
(d) Andaman Sea

150. Which is the shallowest Sea of the world?
(a) North Sea
(b) Hudson Bay
(c) Gulf of St. Lawrence
(d) Red Sea

151. A ship met with an accident at 30°E and 35°N. The ship was sailing in the:
(a) Baltic Sea
(b) Black Sea
(c) Mediterranean Sea
(d) Red Sea

152. What are the two Seas linked by Suez Canal?
(a) The Mediterranean and the Red Sea
(b) The Red Sea and the Caspian
(c) The Red Sea and the Black Sea
(d) The Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea

153. How far is the Dead Sea before Mediterranean?
(a) 250 metres (b) 300 metres
(c) 400 metres (d) 1000 metres

154. Which one of the following seas has banks of waters?
(a) Rose Sea (b) Sargasso Sea
(c) Black Sea (d) Tassman Sea

FAMOUS ISLANDS OF WORLD

155. Which of the following is the largest island?
(a) Cuba (b) Great Britain
(c) Greenland (d) Sri Lanka

156. Bali is an Island of:
(a) Indonesia (b) Malaysia
(c) Australia (d) India

157. Archipelago is a cluster of:
(a) Flowers (b) Islands
(c) Stars (d) Fish

158. Cuba is in:
(a) Pacific Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Black sea (d) Red sea

159. Falkland Islands are disputed between England and;
(a) Japan (b) Argentina
(c) USA (d) Russia

160. Java Island is located in:
(a) Indian Ocean (b) Pacific Ocean
(c) Sea of Japan (d) Sea of China

161. Which is the second largest island of world?
(a) Borneo Island
(b) Baffin Island
(c) New Guinea Island
(d) Madagascar

162. 'Mauritius' is an island state in the
(a) Pacific Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Indian Ocean (d) Arctic Ocean

163. Great Britain is a island located in
(a) Pacific Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Indian Ocean (d) None of these

164. Diego Garcia is an:
(a) Important site on the moon
(b) Island in Indian Ocean with a large Naval base of USA
(c) Island in the Caribbean Sea with a large military base of USA
(d) None of these

165. The islands of Seychelles are located in the
(a) Arctic Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Indian Ocean (d) Pacific Ocean

166. After losing the battle of Waterloo in 1815 Napoleon was exiled to:
(a) Elba (b) Stratford
(c) St. Helena (d) Ulster

167. Sumatra Island is under the control of:
(a) Malaysia (b) Indonesia
(c) Russia (d) Japan

168. Honshu Island is the part of:
(a) China (b) Thailand
(c) Japan (d) Russia

169. The largest island of Indian Ocean is:
(a) Madagascar (b) Sumatra
(c) Baffin (d) Borneo

170. Which is the largest archipelago of the world?
(a) Indonesia (b) Malaysia
(c) West Indies (d) Japan

FAMOUS GULFS & BAYS OF WORLD

171. Gulf of Siam is located in
(a) Southern Thailand
(b) Northern Russia
(c) USA
(d) Northern UK

172. Persian Gulf is located in:
(a) Indian Ocean (b) Pacific Ocean
(c) Arabian Sea (d) Both a & c

173. Gulf of Tonkin is situated near;
(a) China (b) Thailand
(c) Vietnam (d) None of these

174. Name the Gulf which contains more than half of the world's proven reserves of petroleum and natural gas?
(a) Persian Gulf (b) Indian Gulf
(c) Arabian Gulf (d) None of these

175. Gulf of Sidra is present in:
(a) Libya (b) Liberia
(c) Macedonia (d) None of these

176. Gulf of lion is present in
(a) Italy (b) France
(c) Germany (d) UK

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177. Which is the largest gulf of the world?
(a) Gulf of Mexico (b) Gulf of Aden
(c) Gulf of Riga (d) Gulf Sian

178. The Bay of Pigs is located in:
(a) Cuba (b) USA
(c) Iran (d) Spain

179. Which is the largest bay of the world?
(a) Hudson Bay (b) Baffin Bay
(c) Bay of Biscay (d) Botany Bay

180. Baffin Bay is located in:
(a) Greenland
(b) Northern Canada
(c) Southern Panama
(d) Eastern China

181. Bay of Biscay is situated between:
(a) Northern Morocco and Western France
(b) Northern Spain and Western France
(c) Southern Italy
(d) None of them

182. Bay of Riga is present in:
(a) Red sea (b) Baltic Sea
(c) Northern Spain (d) None of these

183. Hudson Bay is situated in:
(a) Northern China (b) Northern USA
(c) North Canada (d) None of these

184. Shark Bay is located in:
(a) Canada
(b) Western Australia
(c) Northern USA
(d) None of these

185. Thunder Bay is located between:
(a) Canada and USA
(b) France and England
(c) France and Italy
(d) New Zealand and Australia

186. Korea Bay lies in:
(a) Sea in Japan (b) East China Sea
(c) Bering sea (d) Yellow sea

187. Saint Lawrence bay is situated near:
(a) Canada (b) Cuba
(c) China (d) Russia

188. This bay is an inlet of the South Pacific Ocean on the south border of the city of Sydney, Australia. It was the scene of the first landing on Australian soil by English explorer James Cook in 1770.
(a) Cardigan Bay (b) False Bay
(c) Sir Francis Bay (d) Botany Bay

FAMOUS STRAITS OF WORLD

189. Indonesia and Malaysia are separated:
(a) Inaccessible mountain (b) Gulf of Malaya
(c) Malacca Strait (d) None of these

190. Morocco and Spain are separated by:
(a) Pyrenees Hills (b) Alps
(c) Strait of Gibraltar (d) River Rhine

191. Bosphorus strait connects the black sea with:
(a) Aegean Sea (b) Marmara Sea
(c) Red Sea (d) Java Sea

192. Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea are connected by:
(a) Bosphorus Strait (b) Suez Canal
(c) Malacca Strait (d) Palk Strait

193. The Bosphorus or Bosporus, also referred to sometimes as the Istanbul Strait, is a strait that forms part of the boundary between:
(a) Europe and Australia
(b) Africa and Asia
(c) Europe and Africa
(d) Europe and Asia

194. The world's narrowest strait used for international navigation:
(a) Bosphorus Strait
(b) Strait of Hormuz
(c) Europe and Africa
(d) Palk Strait

195. The North American strait that connects San Francisco Bay to the Pacific Ocean is called:
(a) Messina Strait
(b) Strait of Gibraltar
(c) Golden Gate
(d) None of these

196. Cook strait separates South New Zealand from:
(a) North Australia
(b) North New Zeeland
(c) Papua
(d) None of these

197. English Channel separates England from:
(a) Italy (b) France
(c) Germany (d) Sicily

198. Which of the following strait separate Asia from North America?
(a) Bering Strait (b) Palk Strait
(c) Harmoz Strait (d) None of these

199. _____ separates Italy form Sicily:
(a) Palk strait (b) Sunda Strait
(c) Messina strait (d) Magellan strait

200. It separates Spain form Africa and connects Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean:
(a) Gibraltar (b) Johor
(c) Florida (d) Davis

201. Strait of Malacca separates:
(a) Sumatra and Malaysia
(b) Java and Brunei
(c) Sumatra and Java
(d) Malaysia and Brunei

202. Which of the following straits separate Malaysia from Singapore?
(a) Dover (b) Johor
(c) Sunda (d) Palk

203. Strategically important strait between the Gulf of Oman in the southeast and the Persian Gulf

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that is the only sea passage to the open ocean for large areas of the petroleum-exporting Persian Gulf:
(a) Bab el Mandeb (b) Strait of Hormuz
(c) Strait of Malacca (d) Palk Strait

204. Sea of Marmara and Aegean Sea are connected by the strait:
(a) Davis (b) Mozambique
(c) Dardanelles (d) Malacca

205. Bass strait separates Australia from:
(a) New Zealand (b) New Guinea
(c) Tasmania (d) China

206. The Strait of Malacca connects the:
(a) Pacific Ocean to Indian Ocean
(b) Pacific Ocean to Atlantic Ocean
(c) Both a and b
(d) None of these

207. The Strait which separates Africa from Europe is
(a) Cook Strait (b) Strait of Gibraltar
(c) Palk Strait (d) Bering Strait

208. Which is the longest strait of the world?
(a) Northumberland Strait
(b) Malacca Strait
(c) Messina Strait
(d) Bosporus Strait

209. Which body of water connects the Sea of Marmara with the Black Sea?
(a) Northumberland Strait
(b) Malacca Strait
(c) Messina Strait
(d) Bosporus Strait

210. Which of the following straits separate Asia from Africa?
(a) Bering Strait
(b) Bab-al-Mandab
(c) Bosporus Strait
(d) Northumberland Strait

211. The strait which connects the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal is the:
(a) Palk strait (b) Davis strait
(c) Cook strait (d) none of these

FAMOUS CANALS OF WORLD

212. Red Sea is connected with Mediterranean Sea through the canal:
(a) Volga Canal (b) Suez Canal
(c) Panama Canal (d) Germany Canal

213. Which city is called City of Canals?
(a) Venice (b) London
(c) Berlin (d) Rome

214. Volga Canal is located in:
(a) Russia (b) China
(c) Germany (d) France

215. What is the length of the Suez Canal?
(a) 140 km (b) 190 km
(c) 170 km (d) 165 km

216. The longest canal in the world is
(a) Volga Baltic
(b) Beloye-More Baltic
(c) Suez Canal Grand China canal
(d) Panama Canal

217. Which of the following is called the 'Gateway to the Pacific"?
(a) Suez Canal (b) Panama Canal
(c) Bering Sea (d) Gulf of Alaska

218. Which is the longest Canal of Pakistan?
(a) Loiyed Canal (b) Thar Canal
(c) Sadiqia Canal (d) K.B Link Canal

219. The Panama Canal links
(a) Canada with Greenland
(b) North America with South America
(c) Siberia (Russia) with Greenland
(d) None of the above

220. The Keil canal links the
(a) Pacific and Atlantic Ocean
(b) Mediterranean and Red Sea
(c) Mediterranean and Black Sea
(d) North Sea and Baltic Sea

221. Kiel Canal of Germany was opened in 1895 What is its length?
(a) 57.3 miles (b) 67.3 miles
(c) 61.3 miles (d) 66.1 miles

222. Suez Canal was constructed in:
(a) 1897 (b) 1869
(c) 1898 (d) 1895

223. When was Panama Canal Officially opened?
(a) 1914 (b) 1919
(c) 1916 (d) 1918

224. Gota Canal is situated in:
(a) Italy (b) France
(c) Sweden (d) Germany

FAMOUS LAKES

225. Which country is known as *The Land of the Thousand Lakes*?
(a) Finland (b) USA
(c) UK (d) Russia

226. The Caspian Sea, the largest inland sea or lake in the world, is located:
(a) Wholly in the Continent of Europe
(b) Wholly in the Continent of Asia
(c) Partly in Europe and partly in Asia
(d) Partly in Africa and partly in Asia

227. What is the total area of world's largest Lake Caspian Sea?
(a) 394,299 sq. km (b) 294,366 sq. km
(c) 354,000 sq. km (d) None of these

228. Ontario Lake is situated in:
(a) USA (b) Canada
(c) Italy (d) France

229. Which is the biggest fresh water lake in the world?
(a) Chilka Lake (b) Caspian Lake
(c) Dal Lake (d) Lake Superior

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230. Total number of great lakes of USA and Canada are:
(a) Four (b) Seven
(c) Five (d) Three

231. The Great Bear Lake is situated in:
(a) North America (b) Canada
(c) Siberia (d) None of these

232. Which one of the following lakes forms an international boundary between Tanzania and Uganda?
(a) Chad (b) Malawi
(c) Victoria (d) Zambezi

233. The world's highest lake is:
(a) Lake Baikal, Asia
b) Lake Titicaca, South America
(c) Lake Como, Europe
(d) Caspian Lake

234. Michigan Lake is located in:
(a) USA (b) Canada
(c) Italy (d) Britain

235. Which of the following countries are situated around the lake Caspian Sea?
(a) Russia, Iran, Turkey, Tajikistan
(b) Russia Syria Turkey Kazakhstan
(c) Azerbaijan, Russia, Iran, Kazakhstan
(d) Azerbaijan India, China, Russia

236. Which is the saltiest lake of the world?
(a) Titicaca lake (b) Dead Sea
(c) Assal Lake (d) Caspian Sea

237. Which is the deepest lake in the world?
(a) Titicaca (b) Victoria
(c) Baikal (d) Superior

238. Aral Sea is located in:
(a) Central Asia (b) South Asia
(c) West Asia (d) East Asia

NOTABLE WATERFALLS

239. Which is the world's highest falls?
(a) Victoria Falls (b) Angel Falls
(c) Niagara Falls (d) Boyoma Falls

240. The height of Angel Falls is 979 m (3230 ft). In which country it is situated?
(a) Switzerland (b) Venezuela
(c) USA (d) Canada

241. Tugela Falls is the world's second highest at 947 m (3110 ft). Where we can see this falls?
(a) South Africa (b) Canada
(c) China (d) USA

242. Victoria Falls, on the Zambezi River, is on the border between Zambia and Zimbabwe. Which statement is true about this falls?
(a) it is word's highest falls
(b) it is world's widest falls
(c) it is word's most dangerous falls
(d) it is world's most beautiful falls

243. Gocta Falls is the fifth highest in the world at 771 m (2533 ft). In which country it is located?
(a) Peru (b) China
(c) Bhutan (d) New Zealand

244. Niagara Falls is on the border between the United States and Canada. What is its uniqueness?
(a) it is most voluminous in South America
(b) it is highest in North America
(c) it is most voluminous in North America
(d) it is most voluminous in the world

245. Rhine Falls is Europe's largest falls. In which country it is situated?
(a) Switzerland (b) Belgium
(c) France (d) UK

246. Jurong Falls is said to be the tallest man-made waterfall in the world. Where it is located?
(a) Singapore (b) Malaysia
(c) Thailand (d) Indonesia

NOTABLE SEAPORTS

247. Hiffa is the Seaport of:
(a) Israel (b) Lebanon
(c) Egypt (d) Canada

248. Which is the world's busiest port by cargo tonnage?
(a) Portugal (b) Rome
(c) Port of Shanghai (d) Nehru Port

249. In which country Alexandria Seaport is situated?
(a) Egypt (b) Greece
(c) France (d) USA

250. Which is the main port of Malaysia (it is the 7th busiest port in the world)?
(a) Penang (b) Antwerp
(c) Cardiff (d) Port Klang

251. Aqaba is the famous seaport. Where it is located?
(a) Jordan (b) Syria
(c) Iran (d) Egypt

252. Port of Erdemir is one of the most important ports of western Black Sea. To which country it belongs?
(a) Cardiff (b) Liverpool
(c) Bristol (d) all of these

253. Which is the second busiest seaport in the United States and the tenth busiest port in the world?
(a) The Port of Long Eye
(b) The Port of New York
(c) Rotterdam Port
(d) The Port of Long Beach

254. What is the importance of the Port of Vancouver?
(a) It is the largest port in Canada and the Pacific Northwest
(b) It is second largest port on the West Coast of North America
(c) It is the most diversified port on the continent

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(d) all above

255. Mention the seaport(s) situated in Pakistan?
(a) Karachi (b) Bin Qasim
(c) Gawadar (d) all of these

256. Pick out the seaports situated in United Kingdom
(a) Cardiff (b) Liverpool
(c) Bristol (d) all of these

257. Antwerp is the seaport of Belgium. Name the seaport of Netherlands?
(a) Naples (b) Montreal
(c) Manila (d) Amsterdam

258. Naples is the seaport of:
(a) Switzerland (b) Italy
(c) Spain (d) Canada

259. The Le Havre seaport is situated at the mouth of the Seine. Of which country this seaport belongs?
(a) Portugal (b) Italy
(c) France (d) Spain

260. Penang is the seaport, lying off the western coast of the Malay Peninsula in the Strait of Malacca, belongs to which country?
(a) Philippines (b) Indonesia
(c) Malaysia (d) USA

261. Latakia, on the Mediterranean Sea, is the seaport of:
(a) Syria (b) Japan
(c) China (d) Russia

262. Honolulu is the seaport of which country?
(a) USA (b) China
(c) Thailand (d) Vietnam

263. Seattle seaport is situated in which of the following countries?
(a) UK (b) China
(c) Malaysia (d) USA

264. Port Said, a port on the Mediterranean Sea, at the entrance to the Suez Canal is the seaport of:
(a) China (B) Japan
(c) Egypt (d) Syria

265. Chittagong seaport is situated on the Karnaphuli River, near the Bay of Bengal. It is the seaport of which country?
(a) India (b) Bangladesh
(c) Myanmar (d) Malaysia

266. Which is the most beautiful harbour in the world?
(a) Singapore (b) Seattle
(c) Sydney (d) Tripoli

267. Dammama, on the Persian Gulf, is the seaport of:
(a) Syria (b) Iran
(c) Qatar (d) Saudi Arabia

268. Rotterdam seaport is situated on the Maas River in:
(a) Germany (b) France
(c) Netherlands (d) Italy

IMPORTANT RIVERS

269. Nile is the longest river in the world. Mention the river which is the principal to Egypt and northeastern Africa?
(a) Amazon River (b) Nile
(c) The Amur (d) Congo River

270. The average discharge of the Nile River is 5,100 m^3/s and its drainage area is 2,870,000 km^2. What is its length?
(a) 6690 km (b) 6090 km
(c) 7790 km (d) 5590 km

271. River Nile originates from:
(a) Lake Nyasa
(b) Cherangany mountains
(c) Lake Victoria
(d) Springs in Kenya

272. The longest river is located in:
(a) Asia (b) Africa
(c) Latin America (d) North America

273. Latani River is located in which country?
(a) Syria (b) Lebanon
(c) Turkey (d) Sudan

274. Which of the following rivers crosses the Equator twice?
(a) Amazon (b) Congo
(c) Nile (d) Ganga

275. Which is the largest river in the world, in terms of volume and water cubic meters/second?
(a) Nile (b) Amazon River
(c) Indus (d) Yangtze

276. The average discharge of the Amazon River is 219,000 m^3/s and its drainage area is 6,915,000 km^3. What is its length?
(a) 5,387 km (b) 6,387 km
(c) 4,387 km (d) 7,387 km

277. Which is the principal river of eastern Siberia and the border between Russia and China?
(a) The Amu (b) The Amur
(c) The Arno (d) The Danube

278. Mention the river that runs through the Italian cities of Florence, Empoli and Pisa?
(a) The Arno (b) The Danube
(c) The Amu (d) Amazon River

279. The Arvandrud (Shatt al-Arab), is the river that borders two countries. Mention these countries?
(a) Syria and Iraq
(b) Iran and Afghanistan
(c) Iran and Iraq
(d) Iran and Syria

280. Brahmaputra is the principal river in North East India. Which of the following is the principal river in Tibet?
(a) Brahmaputra (b) Yellow River
(c) Yangtze (d) Euphrates

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281. The Colorado River is the principal river of the American West. Mention other country where a river with the same name flows?
(a) Argentina (b) Cuba
(c) Syria (d) Mexico

282. Mention the principal river of central Africa?
(a) Congo River (b) Nile
(c) Euphrates (d) The Arno

283. Which of the following is the principal river of central and southeastern Europe?
(a) De la Plata (b) Han-gang
(c) The Danube (d) Amazon River

284. On which major river the German cities Torgau, Wittenberg, Dessau, Magdeburg, Wittenberge, and Hamburg are situated?
(a) The Danube (b) Amazon River
(c) The Elbe (d) River Clyde

285. Pick out the river that runs through Seoul?
(a) Han-gang (b) Helmand River
(c) De la Plata (d) Seoul River

286. Which of the following is the principal river of Afghanistan?
(a) Kabul River (b) Amu Darya
(c) Helmand River (d) Tigris

287. Which is the principal river of Pakistan?
(a) Ravi (b) Indus
(c) Jhelum (d) Chenab

288. tion the river on which sits the English city verpool?
The Danube (b) The Elbe
River Mersey (d) The Liverpool

289. Pick out the principal river of the Washington, D.C. that is one of the main borders between Maryland and West Virginia in the United States?
(a) Amazon River (b) De la Plata
(c) Potomac River (d) Washington River

290. Which of the following river forms part of the border between the United States and Mexico?
(a) Rio Grande (b) The Danube
(c) Potomac River (d) Amazon River

291. Which river runs through Paris?
(a) The Thames (b) The Danube
(c) The Seine (d) River Severn

292. Mention the longest river in Great Britain?
(a) The Thames (b) River Severn
(c) The Seine (d) The Tiber

293. Pick up the river that runs through London?
(a) The Thames (b) The Danube
(c) The Seine (d) River Severn

294. Which river runs through Rome?
(a) The Danube (b) The Thames
(c) The Tiber (d) Potomac River

295. Which river runs through Prague?
(a) The Vltava (b) The Volta
(c) The Volga (d) The Zambezi

296. Which statement about the Volga River is true?
(a) It is the principal river of Russia
(b) It is Europe's longest river
(c) The city of Samara is situated on it
(d) All above

297. What is the name of the longest river in China?
(a) Yangtze (b) Chang Jiang
(c) Both of them (d) none of them

298. Mention the principal river of southeastern Africa?
(a) The Zambezi (b) Euphrates
(c) Nile (d) Amazon River

299. Which of the following is the longest river in Canada?
(a) Macao River (b) The Maple Leaf
(c) Mackenzie River (d) Amazon

300. On which river cities of Khartoum, Aswan, Luxor, and the Giza–Cairo are located?
(a) Euphrates (b) Nile
(c) The Seine (d) Aswan

301. Name the river that runs through the interior of Peru and across Brazil and it enters the Atlantic Ocean at the equator?
(a) Amazon (b) Mackenzie River
(c) The Zambezi (d) Potomac River

302. Yangtze or Chang Jiang, river in China, is the third longest river in the world and the longest river of:
(a) China (b) Asia
(c) None of them (d) Both of them

303. With which name River Zhu Jiangin in China is commonly known?
(a) Silver River (b) Diamond River
(c) Golden River (d) Pearl River

304. Mention the Chinese city situated along the river Yangtze (or Chang Jiang)?
(a) Beijing (b) Shanghai
(c) Chongqing (d) Guangzhou

305. The longest river in Central Asia is the Amu Darya. Which statement about the Amu Darya is true?
(a) it forms the border of Afghanistan and Tajikistan
(b) It forms border between Afghanistan & Uzbekistan and border between Afghanistan and Turkmenistan
(c) It forms the border of Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan
(d) All above

306. Which of the following statement is true about the river Shatt al-Arab?
(a) It is formed by the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates
(b) Iraqi cities of Basra & Umm Qasr are situated along this river
(c) Iranian cities of Abadan & Khorramshahr are situated along this river

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(d) All above

307. The largest city along the Main is:
(a) Copenhagen (b) Amsterdam
(c) Frankfurt (d) Berlin

308. Mention the river that forms a part of the borders of ten countries: Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova, and Ukraine?
(a) The Danube (b) The Rhine
(c) The Thames (d) Potomac River

309. Taj Mehal is situated on the bank of:
(a) Jamnna River (b) Ravi
(c) Ganga River (d) Brahmaputra

FAMOUS GLACIERS

310. Burgeon Glacier is located in:
(a) China (b) Nepal
(c) India (d) Chile

311. Hooker glacier is situated in:
(a) Canada (b) France
(c) New Zealand (d) USA

312. Which continent is without glaciers?
(a) Asia (b) Europe
(c) Africa (d) Australia

313. Denman glacier is situated in:
(a) Antarctica (b) Denmark
(c) Greeland (d) Russia

314. Siachen, Batoro and Chogo Lugma glaciers are located in Pakistan these are situated in which mountain range
(a) Himalaya (b) Karakoram
(c) Hindukush (d) Suleimang

315. Clark glacier is located in:
(a) USA (b) Canada
(c) China (d) Russia

316. What colour is most glacial ice?
(a) Green (b) Gray
(c) Pink (d) Blue

317. Which of these natural wonders was created by glaciations?
(a) Europe's Matterhorn
(b) Norway's fjords
(c) North America's Great Lakes
(d) All of them

318. Siachen glacier, at a height of 20,000 feet or 6,000 meters-plus above sea-level, has been the site of a bitter struggle over boundary demarcation between
(a) Afghanistan and Pakistan
(b) China and Pakistan
(c) India and China
(d) India and Pakistan

319. How is the speed of a glacier measured?
(a) Feet per day (b) Inches per hour
(c) Feet per month (d) Inches per day

320. The largest glacier of the world is:
(a) Lambert Glacier Antarctica
(b) Siachen Glacier
(c) batoro Glacier
(d) None of these

321. In which continent there is no glacier.
(a) Africa (b) Australia
(c) Asia (d) North America

IMPORTANT VOLCANOES

322. Stromboli volcano is located in:
(a) Chile (b) Philippines
(c) Indonesia (d) Sicily (Italy)

323. Volcanic Mt. Etna is located in:
(a) Hawai USA (b) Indonesia
(c) Italy (Sicily) (d) Kenya

324. Fujiyama in Japan is a:
(a) River (b) Lake
(c) Volcano Mountain (d) Plain

325. Which of the following is a post volcanic activity?
(a) Earthquake
(b) Lava ejection
(c) Thermal Spring formation
(d) Typical behaviour of the animals

326. Which ocean has the world's largest number of active volcanoes & so is called 'Ring of Fire'?
(a) Indian Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Pacific Ocean (d) Antarctic Ocean

327. Hibok volcano which exploded in 1951 present in:
(a) Philippines (b) Indonesia
(c) Chile (d) Italy

328. The Devil Tower is present in USA is:
(a) Lake (b) Waterfall
(c) Volcano (d) Hotel's name

329. The largest volcano crator in the world is:
(a) Vesuvius (Italy) (b) Toba (Indonesia)
(c) Etna (Sicily) (d) Stromboli (Sicily)

HIGHEST AND LOWEST POINTS

330. Asia's highest point is Mount Everest (Nepal-Tibet) with the feet elevation of 29,035(according to new map survey). Name the lowest point which is 1,312 feet below the sea level?
(a) Red sea (b) Blue sea
(c) Dead sea (d) Dar sea

331. South America's lowest point is Valdes Peninsula (Argentina) which is 131 feet below the sea level. Its highest point Mount Aconcagua's elevation is 22,834 feet. Where this Mount is located?
(a) Argentina (b) Mexico
(c) Brazil (d) Chile

332. Mount McKinley (Alaska, USA) is the highest point of North America. What is its elevation?
(a) 17,230 feet (b) 20,320 feet

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(c) 12,300 feet (d) 10,320 feet

333. Lowest point of North America is California, USA, located 282 feet below the sea level. Name the point?
(a) Death valley (b) Read valley
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

334. Kibo, a peak of Mountain Kiliman Jaro, (Tanzania) with the feet elevation of. 19,340, is the highest point of:
(a) West Africa (b) Continent World
(c) Continent Africa (d) Continent Asia

335. Lake Assal (Djibouti) is the lowest point of Africa. It's elevation below the sea level is:
(a) 312 feet (b) 612 feet
(c) 412 feet (d) 512 feet

336. Caspian Sea is the lowest point of Europe, 92 feet below sea level. Mount El'bus is its highest point. What is its elevation?
(a) 14,510 feet (b) 12,510 feet
(c) 18,510 feet (d) 10,510 feet

337. With feet elevation of 16, 684 Antarctica's highest point is:
(a) Chad Massif (b) Venson Massif
(c) Vernon Massif (d) Vishno Massif

338. 52 feet below the sea level Lak Eyre (South Australia) is the lowest point of Australia. Which of the following is highest point of Australia?
(a) Mount Kosciusko
(b) Mount El'bus
(c) Mountain Kiliman Jaro
(d) Mount Aconcagua

339. Feet elevation of Mount Kosciusko is:
(a) 8,310 (b) 6,310
(c) 7,310 (d) 4,310

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS

340. Into how many realms Asia is divided?
(a) 6 (b) 14
(c) 5 (d) 7

341. The region including China, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, and Japan is called:
(a) Far East (b) East Asia
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

342. The region including Myanmar (formerly known as Burma), Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, and the Philippines is called:
(a) Southwest Asia (b) East Asia
(c) Asia Minor (d) Southeast Asia

343. The region including India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Nepal, and Bhutan is called:
(a) Southwest Asia (b) East Asia
(c) South Asia (d) Southeast Asia

344. The region including Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Cyprus, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, and Kuwait is called:
(a) Southwest Asia (b) East Asia
(c) South Asia (d) Southeast Asia

345. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are commonly called:
(a) Southwest Asia (b) East Asia
(c) South Asia (d) Central Asia

346. When Central Asian Republics (CARs), including Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan' independence were recognized?
(a) 1990 (b) 1989
(c) 1991 (d) 1992

347. Kamchatka Peninsula is located in:
(a) Gulf (b) Russia
(c) China (d) Japan

348. Arabian Peninsula with an area of 3,009,600sq.km consists of Saudi Arabia, Yemen, UAE, and:
(a) Qatar (b) Kuwait
(c) both of these (d) none of these

349. Name the Peninsula between the Black and Mediterranean Seas, which forms the Asian part of Turkey?
(a) Asia Minor (b) Anatolia
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

350. Australasia includes Australia, New Zealand and certain other islands. It is a region in.
(a) Australia (b) Austria
(c) Asia Minor (d) South Pacific

351. "Balkans" in Europe falls between Adriatic and Aegean Seas. What is it?
(a) Desert (b) Forest
(c) Isthmus (d) Peninsula

352. Between Maryland and Virginia, states of USA, which federal area lies?
(a) District of Columbia
(b) District of Hawaii
(c) District of Cambodia
(d) none of these

353. Baltic States, constituents of former USSR, consist of:
(a) Estonia, Latvia and Armenia
(b) Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania
(c) Estonia, Latvia and Georgia
(d) Georgia, Latvia and Lithuania

354. Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg are called Benelux. By which other name these are called?
(a) Central Europe (b) High countries
(c) Low Countries (d) Europa

355. "Central America" links Mexico in North America to Colombia in:
(a) South America (b) Africa
(c) America (d) Latin America

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356. By which term the region that includes Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia are called?
(a) South Hemisphere
(b) Northern Hemisphere
(c) Western Hemisphere
(d) Eastern Hemisphere

357. Which coastline is shared by the Gulf States?
(a) Gulf of Izmir (b) Arabian Gulf
(c) Gulf of Oman (d) Persian Gulf

358. By which term the territory in the Western hemisphere consisting of Mexico, Central America, South America and the West Indies is denoted?
(a) Latin America (b) Central America
(c) North America (d) South America

359. Name the region including Bahrain, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, UAE and Yemen Egypt, Sudan Libya and Morocco?
(a) Middle East (b) South Asia
(c) Central Asia (d) Far East

360. What does mean by New World?
(a) Americas
(b) Animals & Plants of Western Hemisphere
(c) both of these
(d) none these

361. Where Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia and Western Sahara are located?
(a) South Africa (b) North Africa
(c) Central Africa (d) Asia

362. Area in which Bermuda, Canada, Greenland and United States fall is called:
(a) North America (b) South America
(c) East America (d) North America

363. Oceania, consisting of about 25,000 islands, is section of:
(a) Pacific Ocean (b) Arctic Ocean
(c) Indian Ocean (d) Southern Ocean

364. Which continents are located in the region known as Old World?
(a) Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia
(b) Europe, Asia
(c) Africa, Australia
(d) Europe, Australia, Asia

365. Which countries, collectively, are called Scandinavia or Scandinavian?
(a) Norway, Sweden, Denmark
(b) Norway, Sweden, Belgium
(c) Norway, Sweden, Netherlands
(d) Belgium, Sweden, Denmark

366. Where Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe are located?
(a) South Africa (b) North Africa
(c) South Asia (d) North Asia

367. Which region includes Gibraltar, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and Vatican City?
(a) Southern Europe (b) Central Europe
(c) Northern Europe (d) Western Europe

368. Which of the following countries is situated below the sea level?
(a) Finland
(b) Holland (Netherlands)
(c) Switzerland
(d) Swaziland

369. One degree of longitude on the equator is equal to a distance of
(a) 96 km (b) 80 km
(c) 55 km (d) 112 km

370. Archipelago is a:
(a) Cluster of Islands (b) Group of seas
(c) Group of students (d) Group of Army

371. Suez Canal links the following seas:
(a) Black Sea and Aegean Sea
(b) Persian Gulf with Arabian
(c) Red Sea with the Mediterranean
(d) Mediterranean Sea with Adriatic Sea

372. Which two continents connect Black Sea?
(a) Europe and America
(b) Asia and Australia
(c) Asia and Antarctica
(d) Europe and Asia

373. Why "Black Sea" is so called?
(a) The dense fog that prevails there is winter
(b) A large number of black rock in the water
(c) The water of Sea is black
(d) None of the above

374. Dead Sea is located in:
(a) Israel and Turkey
(b) Israel and Jordan
(c) Israel and Syria
(d) Syria and Lebanon

375. International Date Line passes through:
(a) UK (b) USA
(c) Poland (d) None of the above

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Answer Key

1.	b	48.	c	95.	a	142.	c	189.	c	236.	c	283.	c	330.	c
2.	c	49.	a	96.	a	143.	a	190.	c	237.	c	284.	c	331.	a
3.	b	50.	c	97.	c	144.	b	191.	b	238.	a	285.	a	332.	b
4.	b	51.	d	98.	b	145.	c	192.	b	239.	b	286.	c	333.	a
5.	d	52.	b	99.	d	146.	c	193.	d	240.	b	287.	b	334.	c
6.	c	53.	c	100.	c	147.	b	194.	a	241.	a	288.	c	335.	d
7.	d	54.	a	101.	d	148.	a	195.	c	242.	b	289.	c	336.	c
8.	a	55.	c	102.	b	149.	a	196.	b	243.	a	290.	a	337.	b
9.	c	56.	b	103.	a	150.	c	197.	b	244.	c	291.	c	338.	a
10.	b	57.	d	104.	d	151.	c	198.	a	245.	a	292.	b	339.	c
11.	c	58.	c	105.	c	152.	a	199.	c	246.	c	293.	a	340.	c
12.	b	59.	b	106.	d	153.	c	200.	a	247.	a	294.	c	341.	c
13.	b	60.	d	107.	a	154.	b	201.	a	248.	c	295.	a	342.	d
14.	c	61.	d	108.	d	155.	c	202.	b	249.	a	296.	d	343.	c
15.	b	62.	a	109.	b	156.	a	203.	b	250.	d	297.	c	344.	a
16.	b	63.	b	110.	b	157.	b	204.	c	251.	a	298.	a	345.	d
17.	c	64.	d	111.	a	158.	b	205.	c	252.	d	299.	c	346.	c
18.	b	65.	a	112.	c	159.	b	206.	a	253.	d	300.	b	347.	b
19.	d	66.	a	113.	b	160.	a	207.	b	254.	d	301.	a	348.	a
20.	a	67.	b	114.	b	161.	c	208.	b	255.	d	302.	d	349.	c
21.	c	68.	a	115.	c	162.	c	209.	d	256.	d	303.	d	350.	d
22.	d	69.	b	116.	a	163.	b	210.	b	257.	d	304.	b	351.	d
23.	b	70.	d	117.	b	164.	b	211.	a	258.	b	305.	d	352.	a
24.	c	71.	b	118.	c	165.	c	212.	b	259.	c	306.	a	353.	b
25.	a	72.	c	119.	a	166.	c	213.	a	260.	c	307.	c	354.	c
26.	d	73.	d	120.	b	167.	b	214.	a	261.	a	308.	a	355.	a
27.	d	74.	b	121.	a	168.	c	215.	c	262.	a	309.	a	356.	d
28.	b	75.	a	122.	a	169.	a	216.	b	263.	d	310.	d	357.	d
29.	c	76.	d	123.	d	170.	a	217.	b	264.	c	311.	c	358.	a
30.	d	77.	d	124.	b	171.	a	218.	a	265.	b	312.	d	359.	a
31.	c	78.	a	125.	d	172.	a	219.	b	266.	c	313.	a	360.	c
32.	a	79.	b	126.	d	173.	c	220.	d	267.	d	314.	b	361.	b
33.	b	80.	c	127.	d	174.	a	221.	c	268.	c	315.	a	362.	a
34.	b	81.	a	128.	c	175.	a	222.	b	269.	b	316.	d	363.	a
35.	c	82.	c	129.	b	176.	b	223.	a	270.	a	317.	d	364.	a
36.	b	83.	d	130.	c	177.	a	224.	c	271.	c	318.	d	365.	a
37.	d	84.	b	131.	d	178.	a	225.	a	272.	b	319.	a	366.	a
38.	c	85.	c	132.	d	179.	a	226.	c	273.	b	320.	a	367.	a
39.	a	86.	d	133.	c	180.	a	227.	a	274.	b	321.	a	368.	b
40.	c	87.	a	134.	c	181.	b	228.	b	275.	b	322.	d	369.	d
41.	c	88.	a	135.	a	182.	b	229.	d	276.	b	323.	c	370.	a
42.	b	89.	d	136.	b	183.	c	230.	c	277.	b	324.	c	371.	c
43.	c	90.	c	137.	a	184.	b	231.	b	278.	a	325.	a	372.	d
44.	d	91.	b	138.	c	185.	a	232.	c	279.	c	326.	c	373.	a
45.	d	92.	c	139.	b	186.	d	233.	b	280.	a	327.	a	374.	b
46.	a	93.	c	140.	d	187.	a	234.	a	281.	a	328.	c	375.	a
47.	d	94.	d	141.	d	188.	d	235.	c	282.	a	329.	b		

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