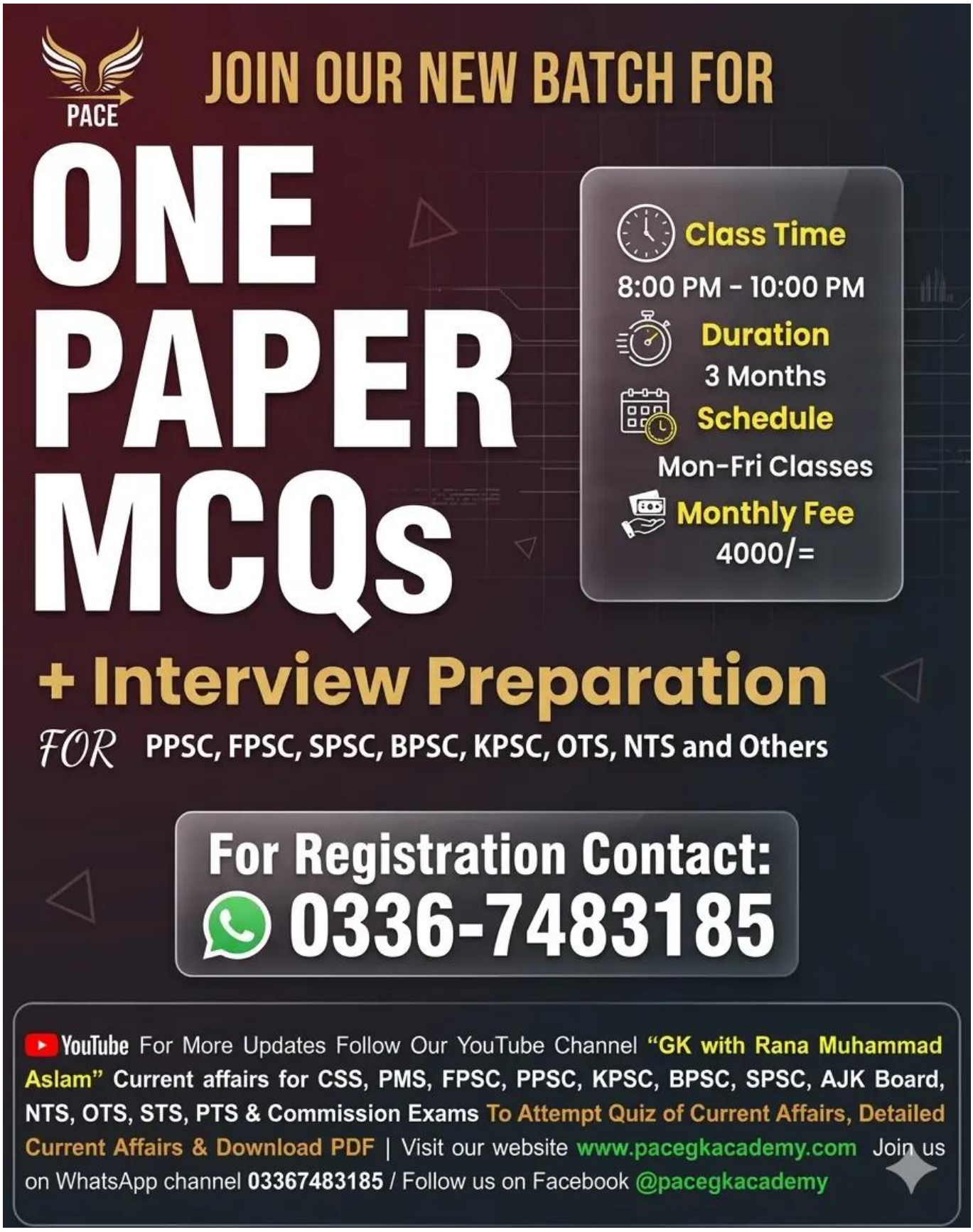
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Q.1: "Queer"
A. **strange**
B. attractive
C. difficult
D. thoughtful

Q.2: Which was the main factor responsible for the resignation of the Congress ministries in the provinces during October 1939?
A. The British Government rejected the Congress demand to stop interference in the financial affairs of the Indian provinces
B. **The refusal of the British Government to promise immediately complete independence to India leaving behind the communal problem**
C. British Government turned down Congress demand of not indulging in Second World War which would endanger the security of India
D. None of the above

Q.3: Congress started "Quit India" movement with the objective to pressurizer's British Indian Government to liberate India and hand over powers to Hindu majority during:
A. 1st World War
B. **2nd World War**
C. During Congress rule in provinces 1937- 39
D. Round Table Conferences

Q.4: The whole history of Indian National Congress was based on tradition of non-cooperation with the British Indian Government, black & coercing them to concede Hindu Raj. The only exception was when it accepted:
A. Simon Commission Plan 1927
B. Communal Award 1932
C. Dominion Status for India under Cripps Plan 1942
D. **None of these**

Q.5: The Muslim League rejected the Wavell Plan of 1945 for:
A. It delayed the partition of India for another decade
B. It ensured important portfolios to Congress in the Executive Council
C. **It did not give League the sole right to nominate the Muslim members to theExecutive Council**
D. None of the abov

Q.6: Why Shimla Conference of June 1945, failed:
A. Congress refused to acknowledge Muslim League as the sole representative party of the Indian Muslims
B. Ghandi was not prepared to accept division of India for communal settlement
C. Ghandi declined to accept the Indian Muslims as a separate nation
D. **The proposed strength of Ministers in the interim set up of 1946 was not acceptable to both the major parties, Congress and Muslim League**

Q.7: Under which scheme did Muslim League surrender the demand of separate electorate for the Muslims:
A. **Delhi Proposals 1927**
B. Patna Scheme 1938
C. Poona Pact
D. Never surrendered this demand

Q.8: . Which provision is a part of Cabinet Mission. Plan 1946:
A. **All subjects other than union subjects and all residuary powers should be given to the provinces**
B. The provinces not agreeing to the new constitution will have the right to maintain their present position or to form their own separate Union
C. The Muslims of Punjab & Bengal will be given representation according to their population for 10 years
D. The Muslim majority provinces shall be free to form their own Union, independent of British Control

Q.9: the Radcliff Award of 1947, the Muslim majority areas of Gurdaspur and Pathankot were handed over to India just because:
A. his area was rich in mineral wealth
B. River Ravi origniated from here which was the lifeline of West Pakistan
C. **t provided road link from India to Kashmir valley**
D. It was a huge military cantonment

Q.10: " Diamond Cuts Diamond"
A. **retalization**
B. costly
C. prominent
D. pure

Q.11: Who first supported the Pakistan Resolution 1940
A. Maulvi Fazal ul Haq
B. **Ch. Khaleequzzaman**
C. Maulana Zalar Ali Khan
D. Amjadi Begum

Q.12: "Once in a blue moon"
A. **rarely**
B. beautiful
C. extremely
D. very poor

Q.13: The Congress formed ministries after 1937 provincial elections in:
A. Five provinces.
B. Six provinces
C. **Seven provinces**
D. Eight provinces.

Q.14: "As the crow files"
A. very high
B. **directly**
C. mute
D. liberty

Q.15: "To give one the sack"
A. to defeat a person
B. **to dismiss a person**
C. to make agree someone
D. to abuse a person

Q.16: " Alter ego"
A. **A friend**
B. An enemy
C. A master piece
D. None of these

Q.17: " Alma Mater"
A. Personal matter
B. Library
C. **One's College or Universit**
D. Playground

Q.18: کس شاعرکو خدائے سخن کے خطاب سے یاد کیا گیا ہے؟
A. غالب
B. خواجہ میر
C. **میر تقی میر**
D. مرزا محمد رفیع سودا

Q.19: On which ocassion Quaid-i-Azam said "Hindu India & Muslim India parted and parted forever"
A. On failure of Ghandi Jinnah talks in 1944
B. **On the rejection of his proposed modification in Nehru Report, 1928**
C. On the beginning of Urdu Hindu controversy, 1867
D. On the rejection of fourteen points of Quaid by the Congress in 1929

Q.20: مشتاق احمد یوسفی کس حوالے سے پہنچانے جاتے ہیں؟
A. **مزاح نگاری**
B. مرشیہ نگاری
C. شاعری
D. ناول نگاری

Q.21: تلمیع کیا ہوتی ہے؟
A. **تاریخی اشارہ**
B. وزن کی غلطی
C. روشنی کا مینار
D. عام سے بات

Q.22: Identify the correct statement The August Offer (1940) was aimed at:
A. **Inviting a certain number of representative Indians to join Viceroy's Executive Council**
B. Resolving Hindu Muslim differences
C. Offering autonomy to provinces
D. Offering greater share to Indians in services

Q.23: لفظ نجم کا مترادف کیا ہے؟
A. **ستارہ**
B. اجالا
C. بلند
D. قریب

Q.24: محاورہ تین پانچ کرنا کا کیا مطلب ہے؟
A. حساب کتاب کرنا
B. دھوکا دینا
C. جھوٹ بولنا
D. **تکرار کرنا**

Q.25: Pakistan is not a member of one of the following International Organizations identity
A. D-8
B. **G-7**
C. G-77
D. NAM

Q.26: اقبال کا کون سیاشعری مجموعہ اردو اور فارسی شاعری پر مشتمل ہے؟
A. **ارمغان حجاز**
B. ضرب کلیم
C. جاوید نامہ
D. پیام مشرق

Q.27: Out of the world's ten most populated countries, Pakistan is at number:
A. **6**
B. 7
C. 9
D. 10

Q.28: اردو نثر میں سوانح نگاری کا آغاز کس نے کیا؟
A. **الطاف حسین حالی**
B. سر سید
C. علامہ اقبال
D. مرزا غالب

Q.29: Green vegetables are a good source of:
A. Protein
B. **Minerals and Vitamins**
C. Fats and Oil
D. Starch

Q.30: "Reuters" is the famous news agency of :
A. USA
B. **Britain**
C. France
D. Russia

Q.31: یاروں کی برات کس کی سوانح نگاری حیات ہے؟
A. فیض احمد فیض
B. علامہ اقبال
C. **جوش ملیح آبادی**
D. احسان دانش

Q.32: When the stock market is rising It is called
A. Upward tendency
B. Booming
C. **Bullish**
D. Bearish

Q.33: اردو کا پہلا اخبار کونسا ہے؟
A. کوہ نور
B. ہمدرد
C. الہلال
D. **جام جہاں نما**

Q.34: شب رفتہ کس شاعری کا مجموعہ کلام ہے؟
A. ناصر کاظمی
B. **مجید امجد**
C. شکیب جلالی
D. کاشف حسین

Q.35: Twentieth Century American women scientist "Grace Hopper" contributed in the field of:
A. Medicine
B. Space
C. **Compute**
D. Chemistry

Q.36: 1 Metric ton is equal to:
A. 100 Kilogram
B. 500 Kilograms
C. **1000 Kilograms**
D. 10000 Kilograms

Q.37: The substances human body produces to fight against disease germs are called:
A. Vaccines
B. Serums
C. Viruses
D. **Antibodies**

Q.38: "Manometer" is an instrument for measuring
A. **Gaseous Pressure**
B. The luminous intensity of the sources of light
C. The strength of direct current
D. The relative density of milk

Q.39: The term of office for the judges International Court of Justice is
A. Three years
B. Five years
C. Seven years
D. **Nine years**

Q.40: The planet' farthest from the sun is:
A. Jupiter
B. Satum
C. Mercury
D. **Pluto**

Q.41: "Bristol" is a seaport of:
A. **UK.**
B. Germany
C. Netherlands
D. Australia

Q.42: 'Ariana' is an airline of:
A. Sri Lanka
B. Iran
C. **Afghanistan**
D. Turkey

Q.43: What is Contraband:
A. All Narcotics
B. **Articles banned by a government**
C. All smuggled material
D. Goods which may assist an enemy in the conduct of war

Q.44: What is "Greenpeace"?
A. A mountain range in North America
B. The largest Island in the world
C. Geological society of London
D. **) An organization that stresses the need to make a balance between human progress and environmental conservation**

Q.45: "Feminism*" is a:
A. System of government which projects equal distribution of wealth in the society
B. Set of beliefs put forward by the Tibetan Community
C. **Belief that women's subordination to should end**
D. None of the above

Q.46: What is meant by the term "Bullet Vote""?
A. A vote which is yet to be cast in the election
B. Decisive vote in the counting
C. **A ballot in which electors confine their interest to a single issue or candiate**
D. None of these

Q.47: Which is the smallest state in area?
A. Bahrain
B. Maldives
C. **Malta**
D. Brunai

Q.48: Which is the smallest state in area?
A. Bahrain
B. **Maldives**
C. Malta
D. Brunai

Q.49: The distance of a place south or north of Equator is called:
A. Altitude
B. Longitude
C. **Latitude**
D. Multitude

Q.50: 1 inch is equal to
A. 1.54 centimeters
B. **2.54 centimeters**
C. 3.64 centimeters
D. 4.02 centimeters

Q.51: Which part of the World is called "The land of free people?
A. Switzerland
B. **Thailand**
C. West Indies
D. UK

Q.52: Arboriculture' is a science of
A. The raising of silk worms for the production of raw silk
B. The cultivation of flowers, furits and omamental plants-
C. **The cultivation of trees**
D. The study of insects 'Asia Wath' is a:

Q.53: Asia Wath is a
A. **Human rights organization**
B. A big time clock in Japan's parliament building
C. News agency of Taiwan
D. None of these

Q.54: The World's famous bridge "Golden Gate" is located in:
A. New York
B. Sydney
C. Mexico City
D. **San Francisco**

Q.55: Abul Qasim-Al Zahrawi, was the greatest Muslim:
A. Philosopher
B. Poet
C. **Surgeon**
D. Warrior

Q.56: What is "Acrophobia"?
A. **It is the fear of height**
B. It is the fear of dogs
C. It is the fear of water
D. None of these 'Davis Cup' is associated

Q.57: " Davis Cup" is associated with which sport/game?
A. Baseball
B. Badminton
C. Table Tennis
D. **Lawn Tennis**

Q.58: Pakistan is separated from Tajikistan by:
A. Pamir
B. **Wakhan**
C. Durand Line
D. Baltistan

Q.59: " Sakhalin Island" enriched with oil reserves are claimed by:
A. China and Russia
B. US and Japan
C. **Russia and Japan**
D. USA and Russia

Q.60: Which of the following is the lightest metal?
A. Mercury
B. Silver
C. **Lithium**
D. lead

Q.61: The element present in the largest amount in rocks and minerals is:
A. Carbon
B. **Silicon**
C. Hudrogen
D. aluminium

Q.62: Balloons are filled with:
A. **Hellium**
B. oxygen
C. nitrogen
D. aluminium

Q.63: The most abundant metal in the earth's crust is:
A. Zinc
B. copper
C. **Aluminum**
D. iron

Q.64: The gas used to extinguish fire is:
A. neon
B. nitrogen
C. **carbon dioxide**
D. Carbon monoxide

Q.65: The element common to all acid is
A. carbon
B. **Hydrogen**
C. oxygen
D. sulphur

Q.66: Which form of phosphorus is used in safety matches?
A. White phosphorus
B. Yellow phosphours
C. **Red Phosphorus**
D. Balck phosphours

Q.67: Which of the following is used in pencils?
A. Charcoal
B. Silicon
C. phosphorus
D. **Graphite**

Q.68: Which of the following is the best conductor of electricity ?
A. copper
B. Mica
C. zinc
D. **Silver**

Q.69: Washing soda is the common name for?
A. Calcim carbonate
B. Calcium bicarbonate
C. **Sodium Carbonate**
D. Sodium bicarbonate

Q.70: What was the religion of the majority of the Arabs before Islam?
A. Buddhism
B. Jewish
C. **idolatrous**
D. Christianity

Q.71: Which prophet of Allah is called Abu-al Bashr?
A. Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S)
B. Hazrat prophet (PBUH)
C. **Hazrat Adam(A.S)**
D. Hazrat Mossa(A.S)

Q.72: Safi-Ullah is the title of :
A. Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S)
B. Hazrat Noah(A.S)
C. **Hazrat Adam (A.S)**
D. Hazrat Mossa(A.S)

Q.73: Hajj means:
A. **to intend**
B. to rest
C. to stop
D. spoils of war

Q.74: Identify the seventh month of the islamic Calandar:
A. Rabi-us-Sani
B. Jamadi-ul-Awwal
C. **Rajab**
D. Shaaban

Q.75: Surah Rehmanis known as:
A. Heart of Quran
B. Beaut of Quran
C. **Bride of Quran**
D. None of these

Q.76: The oldest religion of:
A. Islam
B. **Hindusim**
C. Christianity
D. Judaism

Q.77: Shintoism is the religion of the people of
A. China
B. **Japan**
C. Nepal
D. None of these

Q.78: Adam's Peak is in:
A. Nepal
B. Egypyt
C. **Sri Lanaka**
D. None of the above

Q.79: Imam Abu Hanifa was a :
A. Philospher
B. **Jurist**
C. Poet
D. None of these

Q.80: The Passenger ran ___ the bus:
A. on
B. **to**
C. at
D. of

Q.81: Waseem was born___ poor parents
A. **to**
B. in
C. of
D. at

Q.82: Pour the tea___ the Cup:
A. to
B. in
C. **into**
D. on

Q.83: 1. Identify the reason for the outbreak of war of independence in 1857
A. Non representation of Indians in the Legislative Councils
B. Forcible conversion of Indians to Christianity
C. Mismanagement of Indian army
D. **All these reasons**

Q.84: After which incident, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan predicted that the gulf of differences between Hindus and Muslims of India shall widen. with the passage of time:
A. Swadeshi Movement of Congress
B. **Urdu Hindi Controversy in U.P**
C. Arya Samaj's Campaign against Islam
D. Anti Muslim civil services reforms of 1867

Q.85: The train stops ___ this particular station for only two minutes:
A. on
B. **at**
C. of
D. in

Q.86: The train went ___ the tunnel :
A. to
B. on
C. from
D. **through**

Q.87: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan asked the Muslims not to join the Indian National Congess because
A. It was dominated by the Hindu leaders
B. Congress was against the Muslims demand of separate electorate
C. He urged them to join Indian Patriotic Association rather than Congress
D. **None of these reasons**

Q.88: The thief jumped ____ the wall:
A. **over**
B. at
C. on
D. from

Q.89: The path ___ success is very difficult:
A. of
B. **to**
C. for
D. at

Q.90: Identify the personality who founded the famous "Sindh Madrassah-tul-Islam" in Karachi:
A. Allama Inayat Ullah Khan Mashriqi
B. **Syed Hasan Ali Afandi**
C. Sahibzada Sir Abdul Qayyum
D. Maulana Shibli Naumani

Q.91: In 1927, All Indian Muslim League was divided into two sections. One was headed by Sir Muhammad Shafi and the other by Quaid-i- Azam. Identify the main reason of this division.
A. Shafi group supported joint electorate system instead of separate electorate
B. Quaid-i-Azam's pro Congress approach was not acceptable to other group
C. **Sir Muhammad Shafi and his supporters wanted to cooperate with Simon Commission but Quaid was against any cooperation with it**
D. None of the above reasons

Q.92: Turncoat means:
A. A powerfull person
B. A loyal person
C. **One who abandons his principles**
D. Onw who wears old fashioned dresses

Q.93: "Crave"
A. **desire**
B. greed
C. hate
D. danger

Q.94: Some Arab tribes known as "Moplas rebelled against the British Government in 1921
A. **To get release of their detained companies**
B. To lend support to Khilafat Movement
C. To protest against the "Rowlett Act
D. On fishing dispute with Hindu fisherman at Malabar shores

Q.95: "Stupendous"
A. fool
B. hardworking
C. **very big**
D. lazy

Q.96: What was "Satyagrah Movement under Mahatma Gandhi's direction?
A. Maneuvering the Muslims during Khilafat movement and boycott of English made goods
B. Extending support for the Muslims during Khilafat movement and boycott of English made goods
C. **Civil disobedience movement against the British Indian Government for acceptance of certain demands**
D. Movement for the protection of cow at all costs

Q.97: " Anger"
A. **Choler**
B. Collar
C. Cellar
D. Chiller

Q.98: " Defeat"
A. **rout**
B. route
C. root
D. rove

Q.99: Identify the most important features of the Govt of India Act 1935 :
A. Dyarchy was completely eliminated
B. Adult franchise was introduced
C. **It made the provinces separate legal entities**
D. The Council of the Secretary of State for Indai was abolished

Q.100: "Humorous"
A. strange
B. **attractive**
C. difficult
D. facsimile

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(Answer Key)

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